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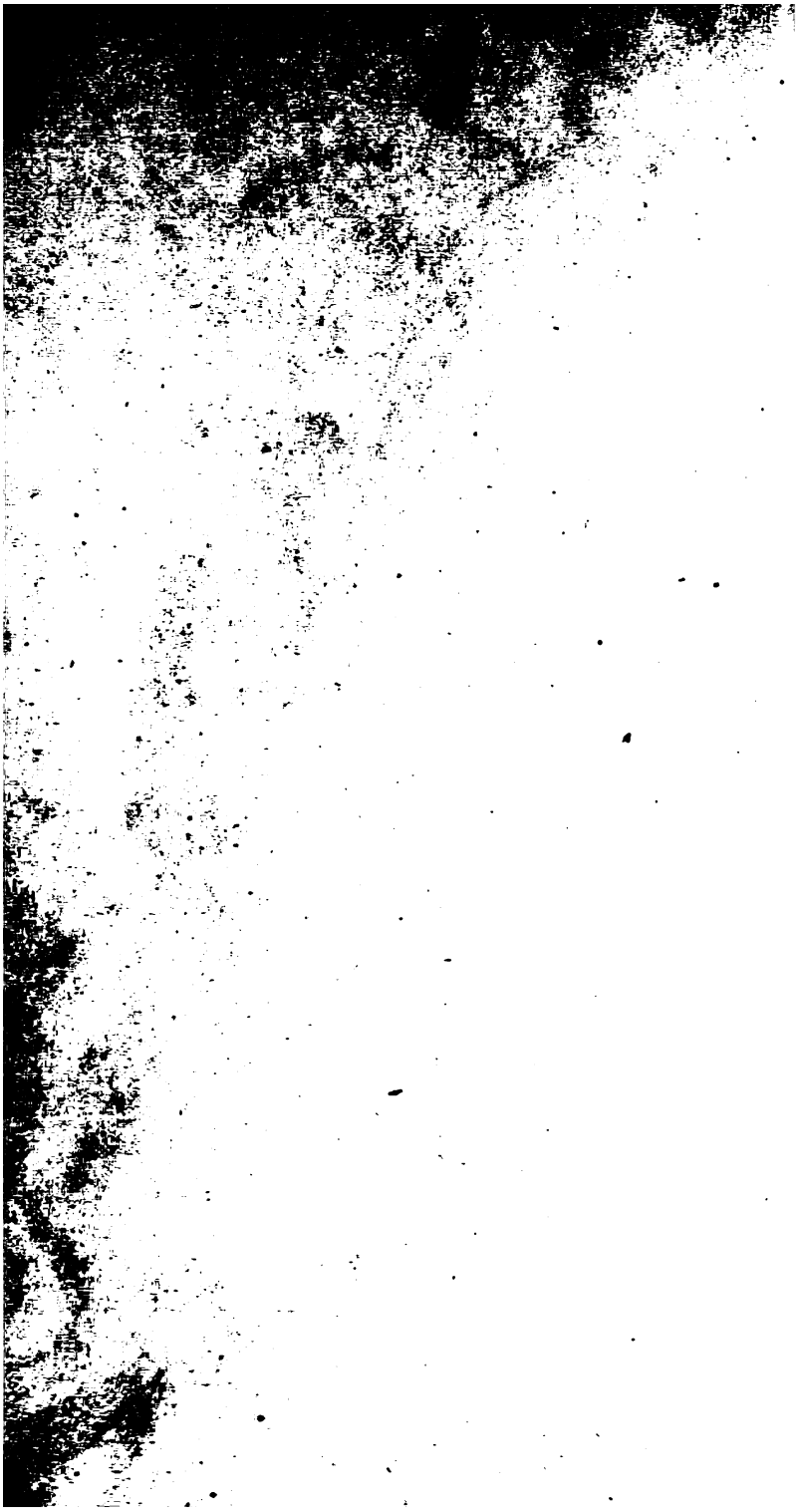
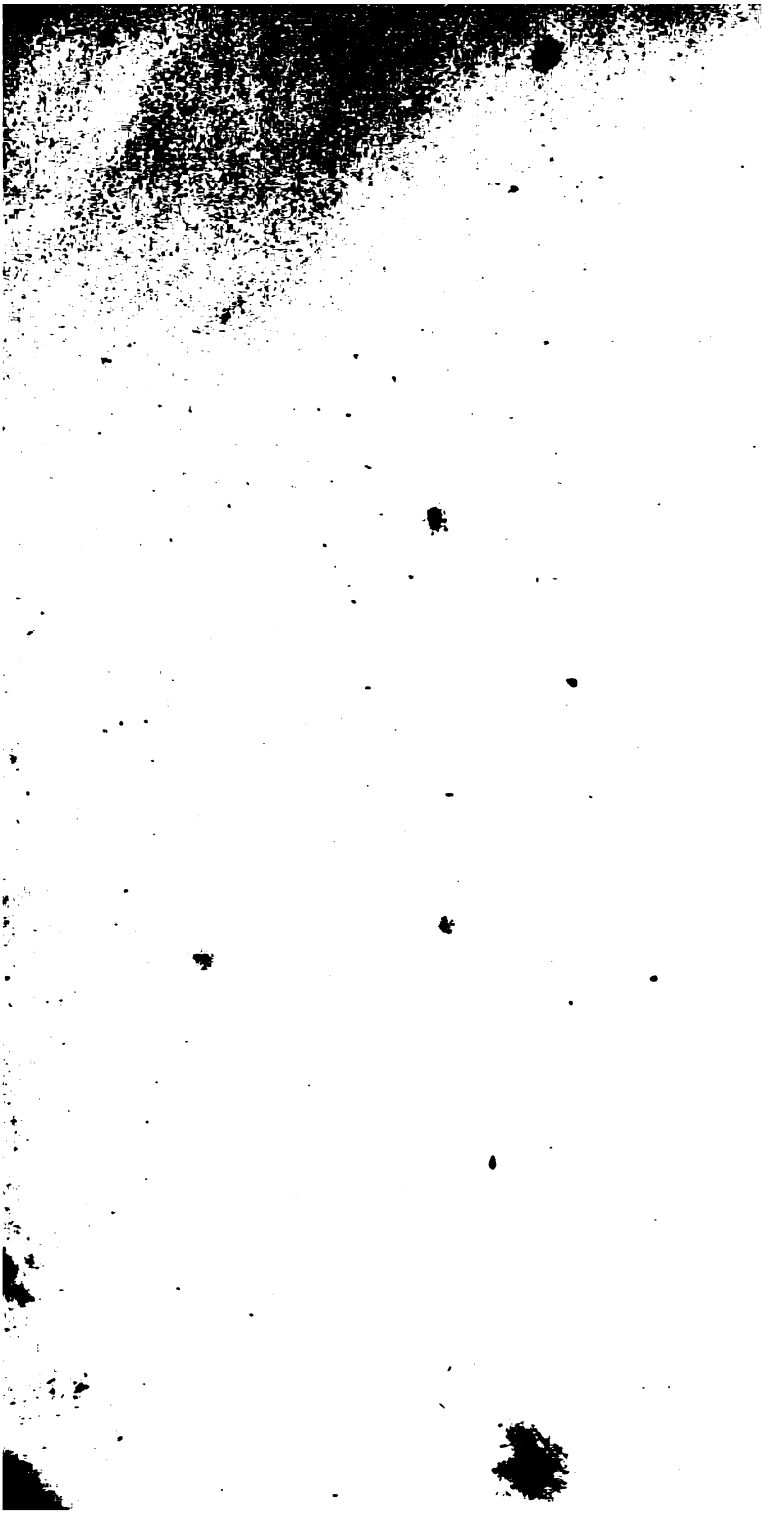
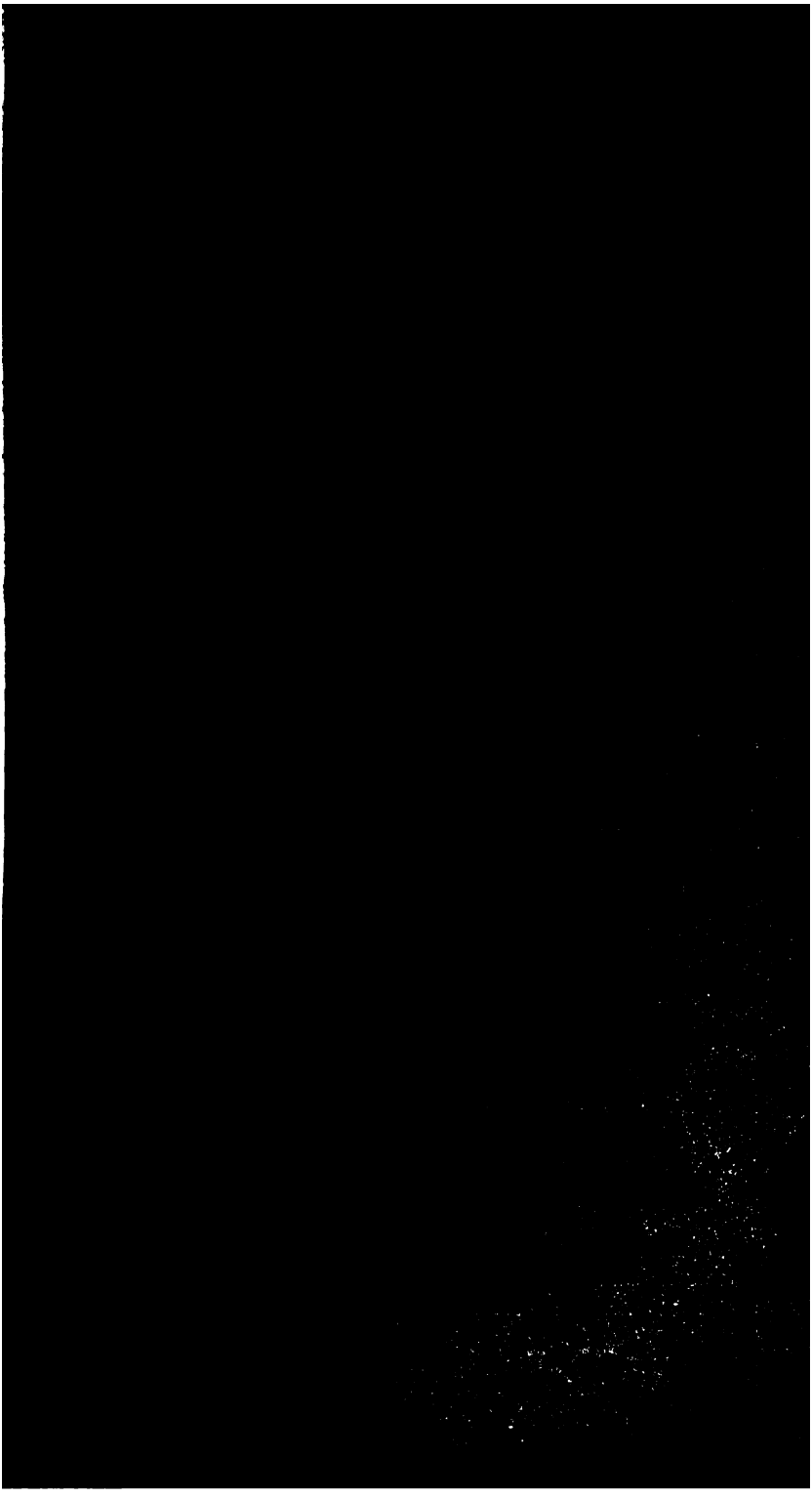
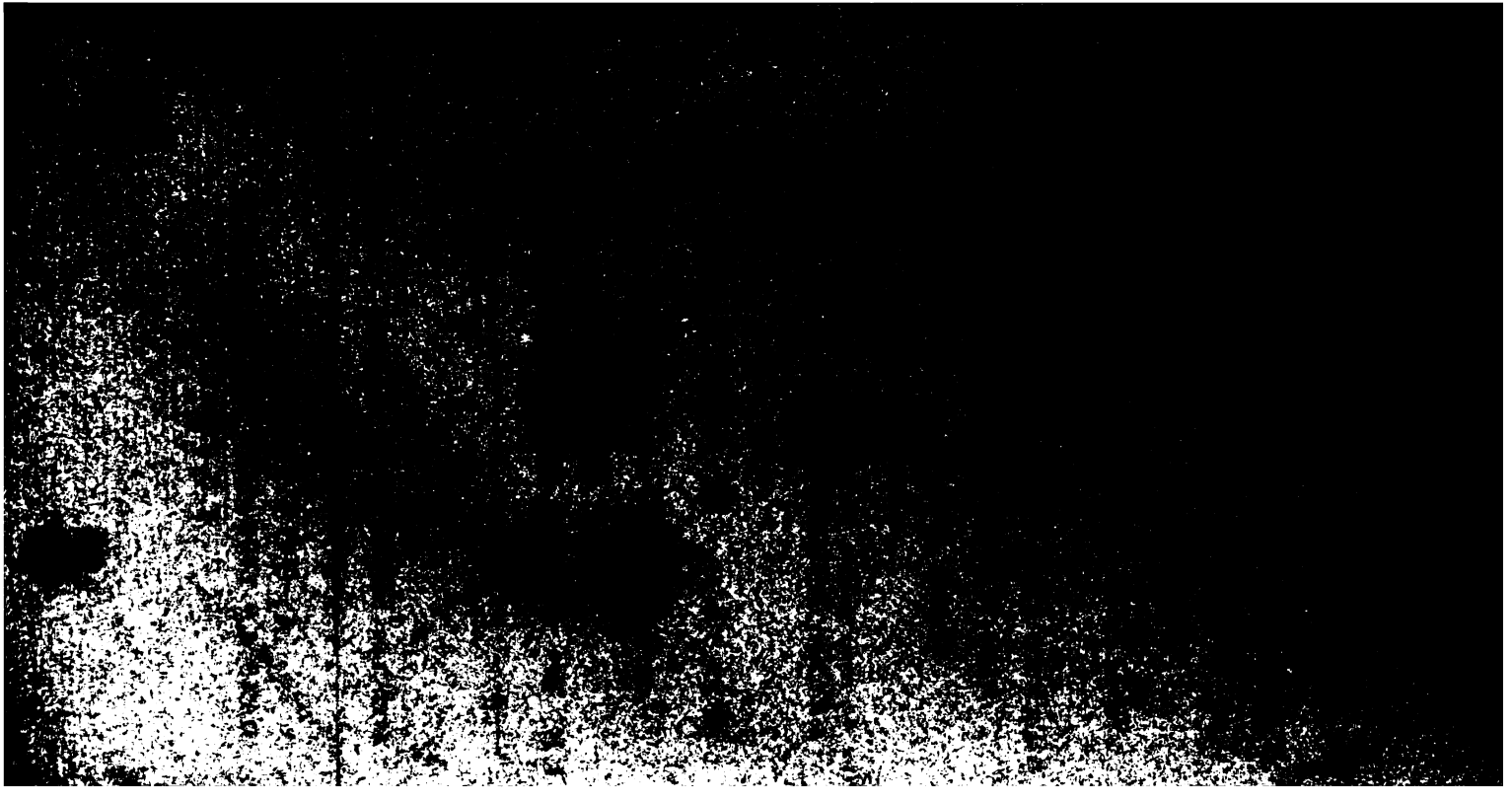
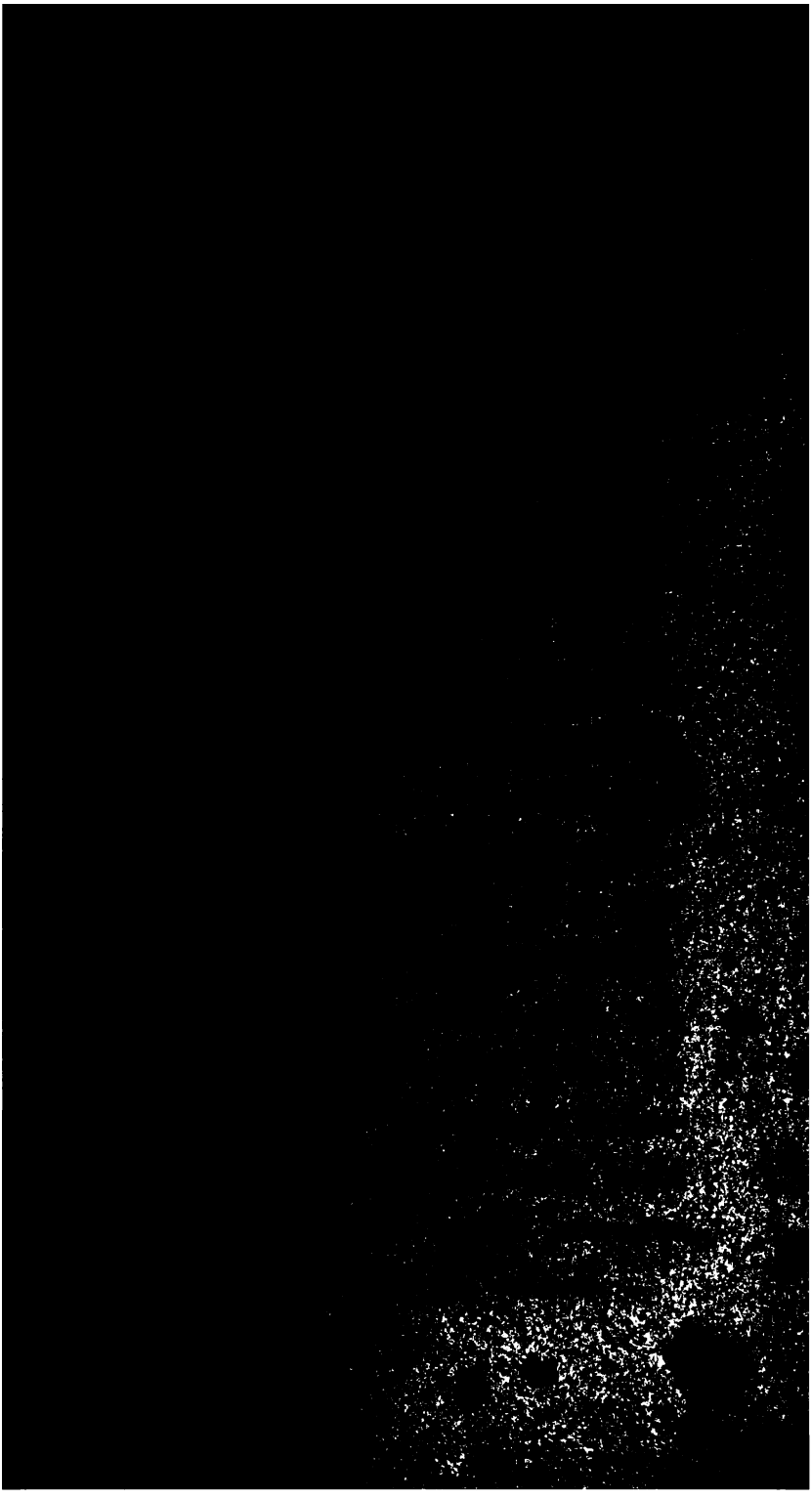
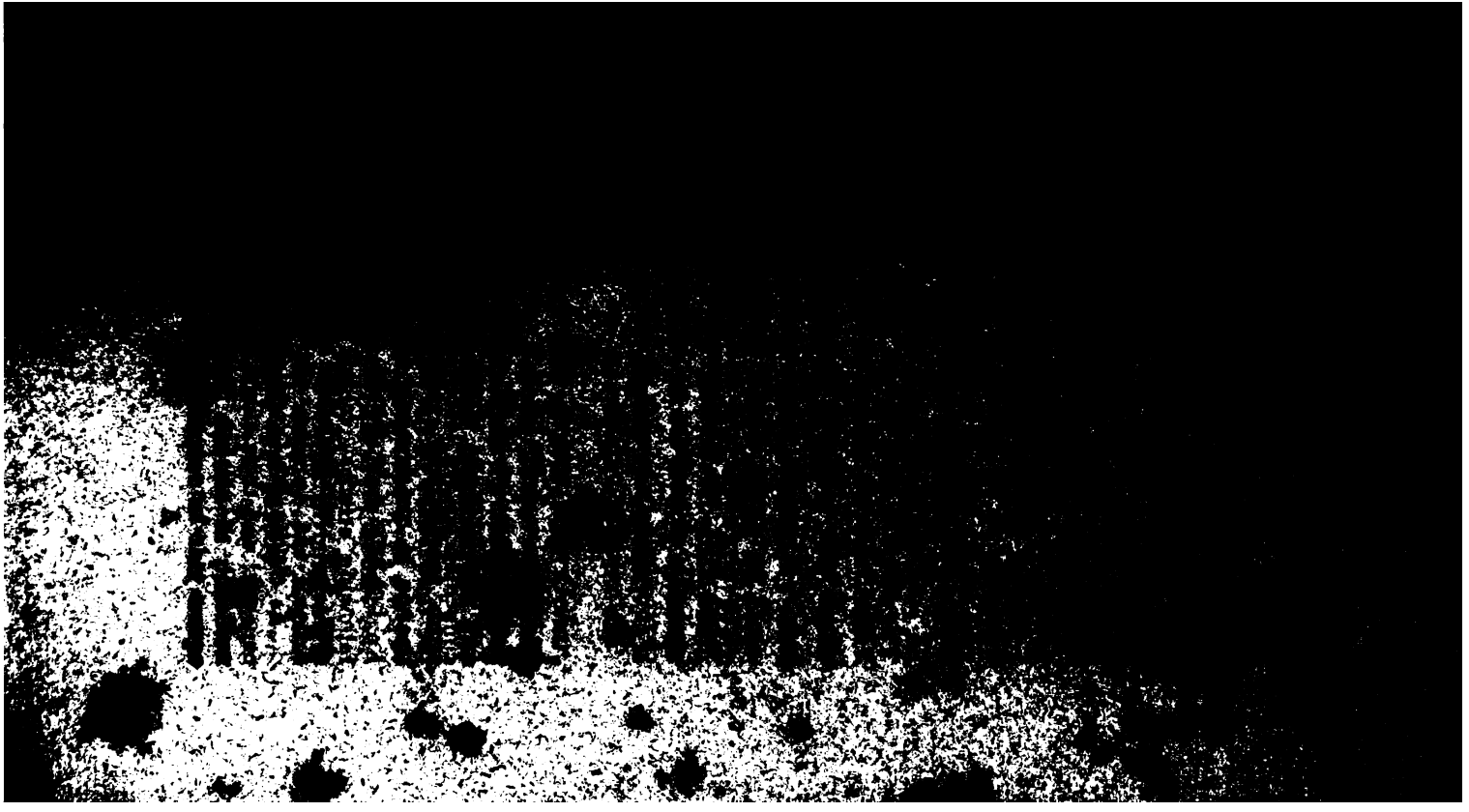


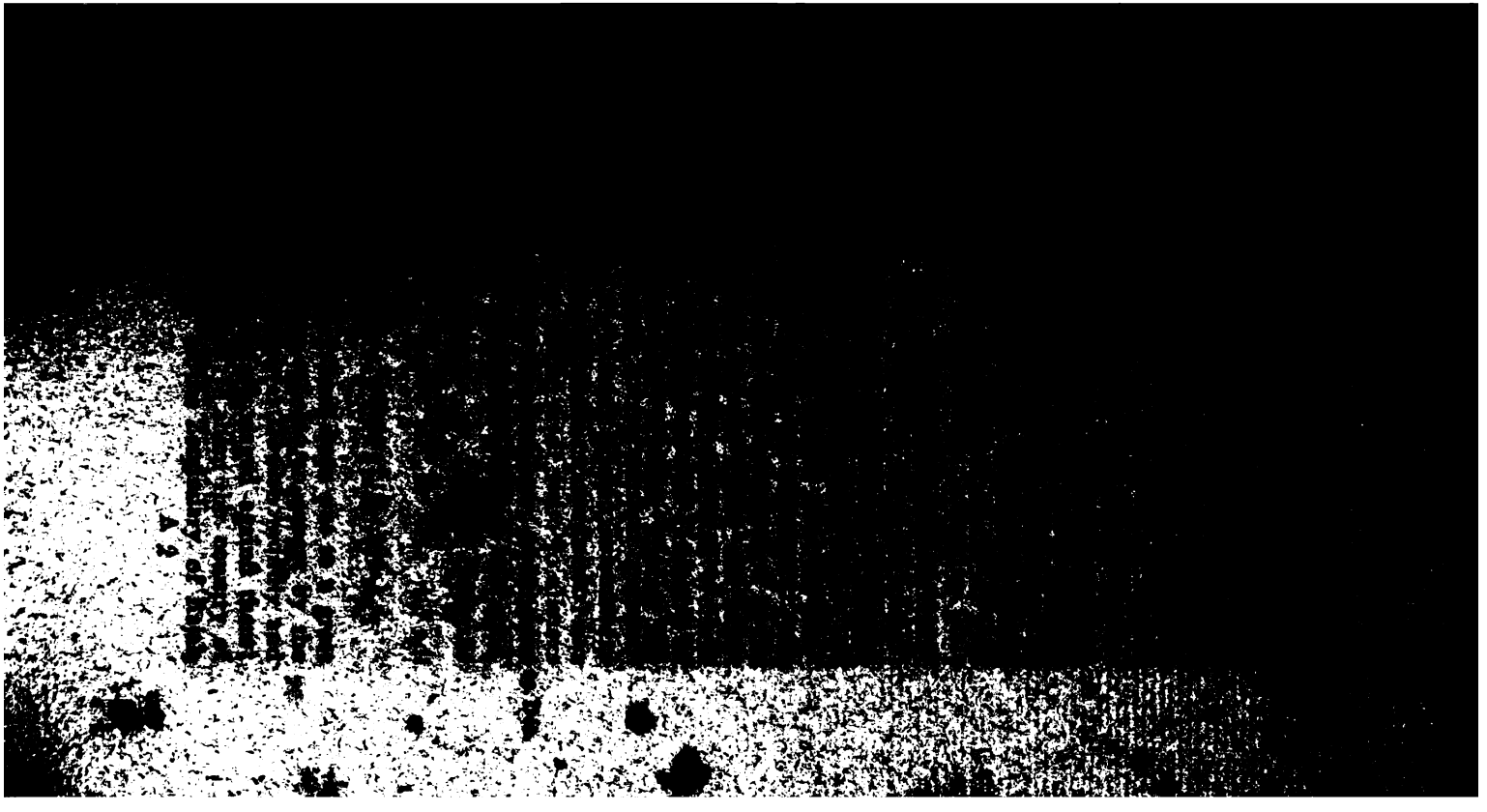


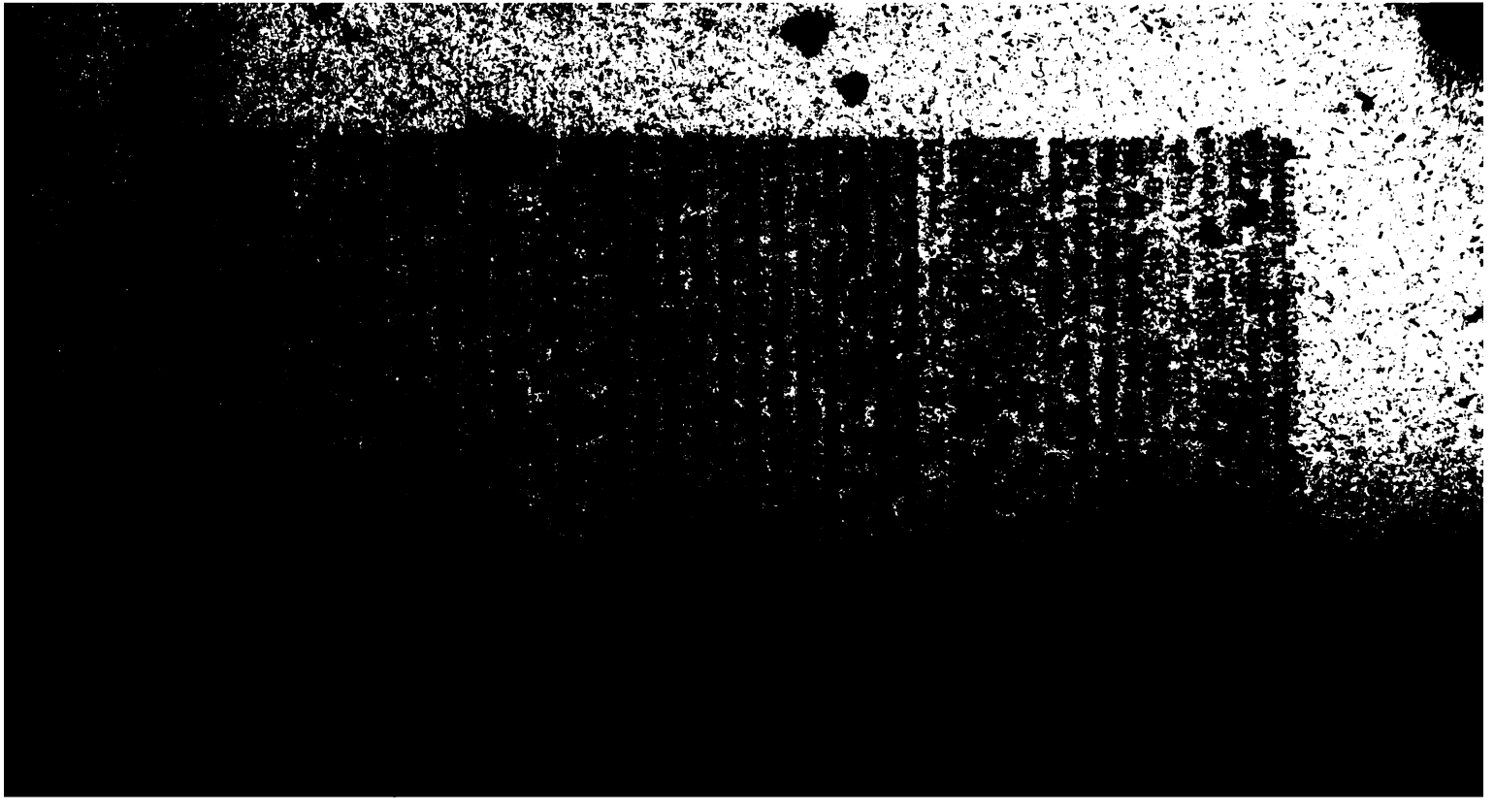












[illegible] divided into two [illegible]

[illegible] the attachment [illegible]

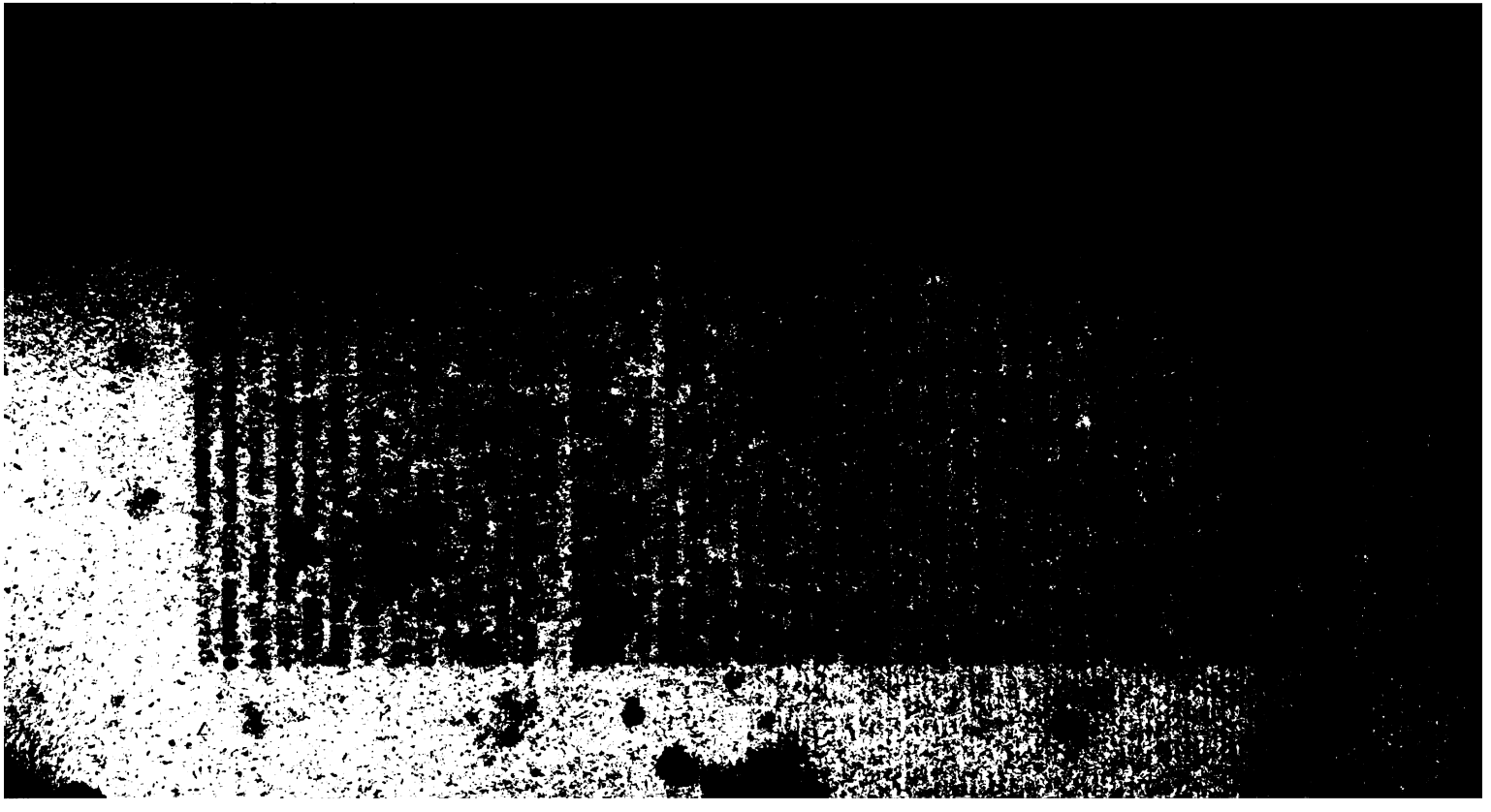
[illegible] them every [illegible]

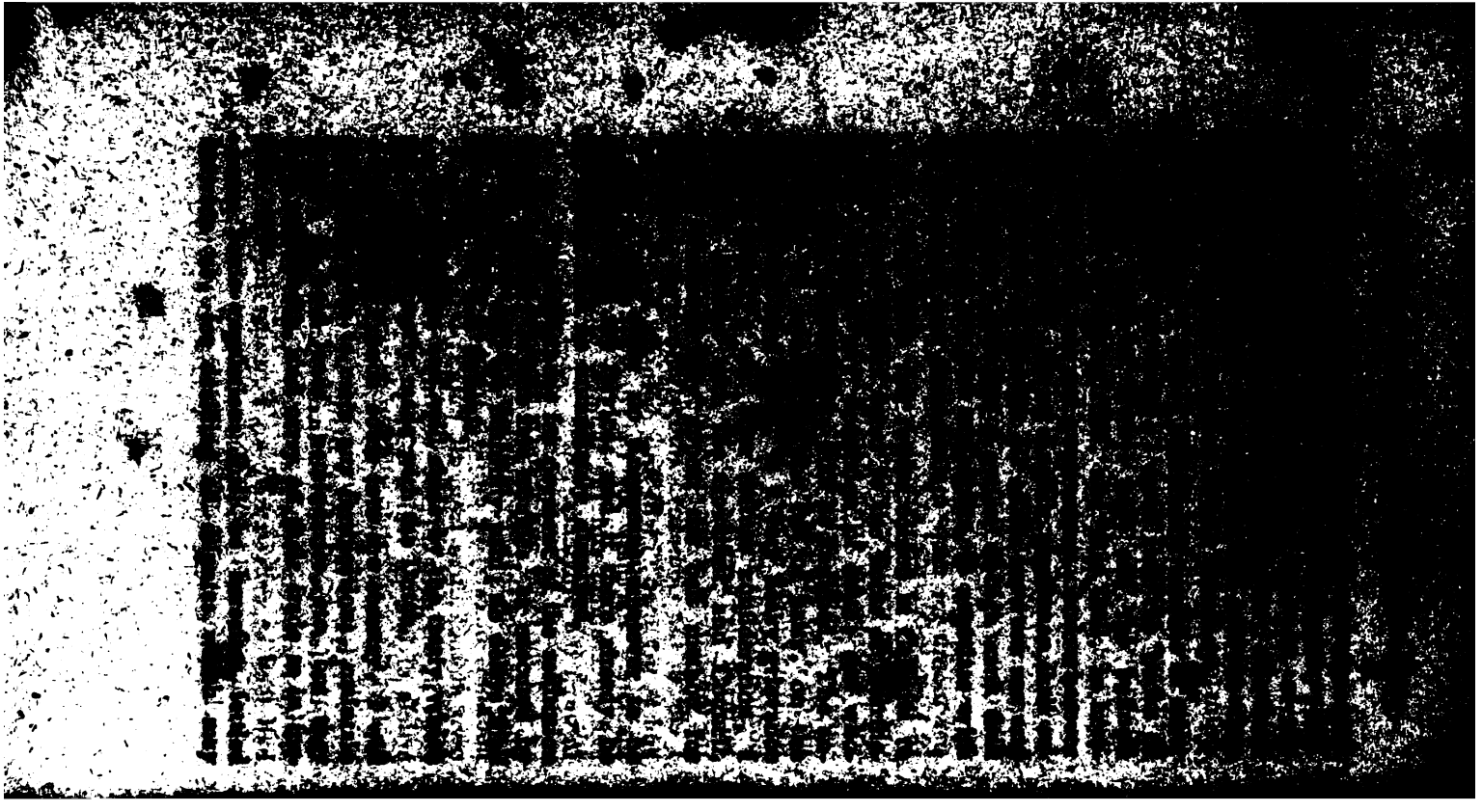
[illegible] that the appoint-

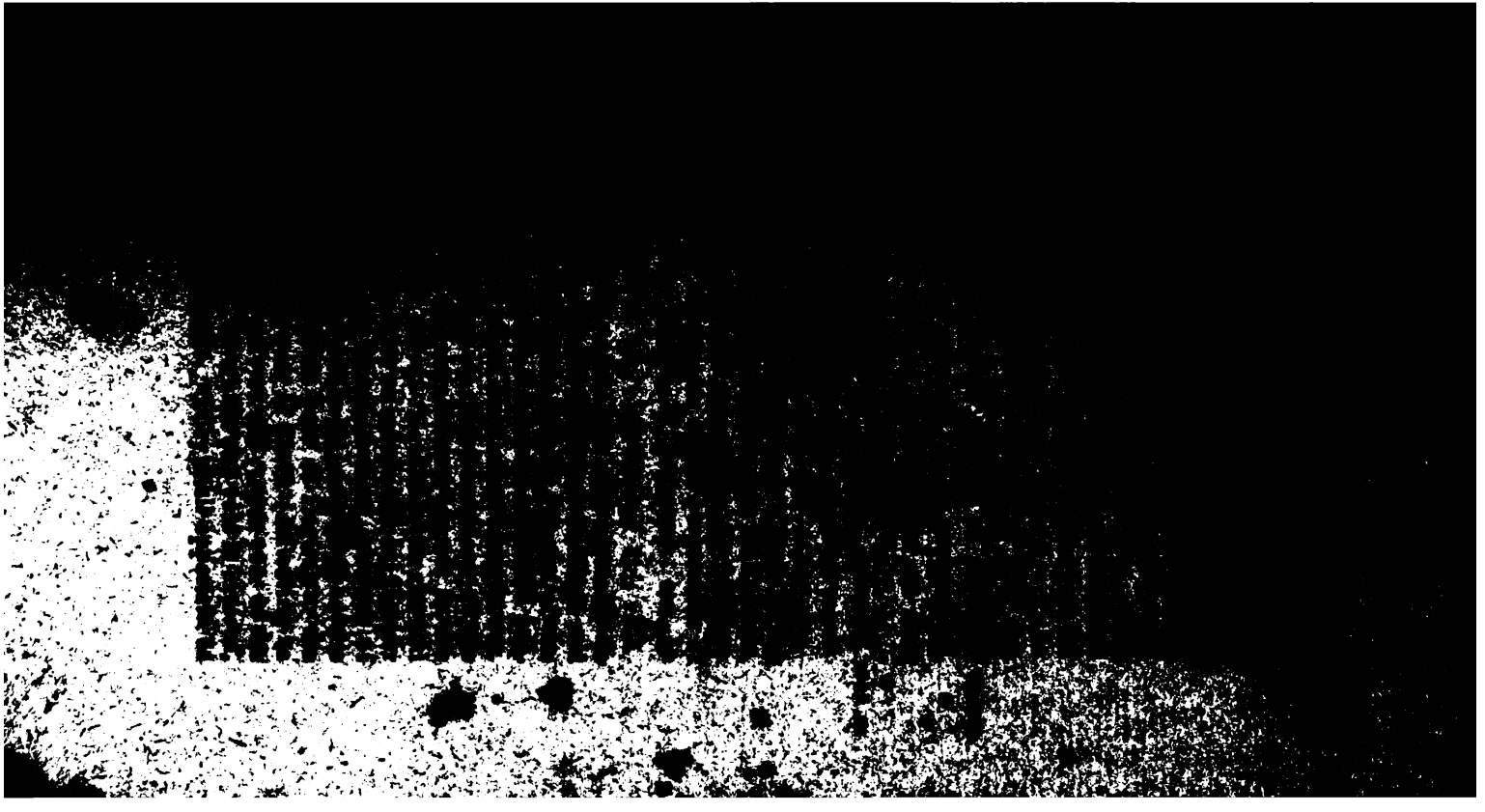
[illegible] of those branches,

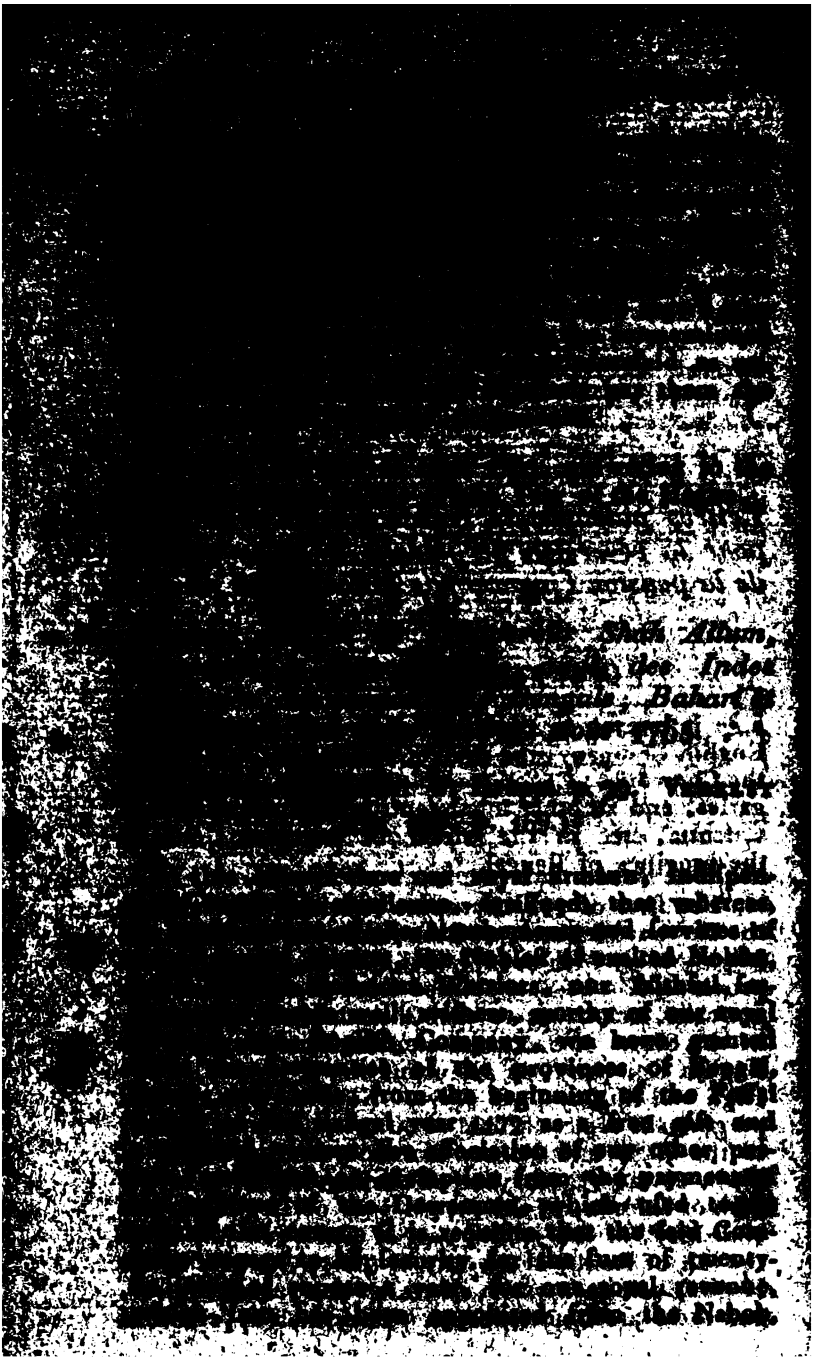
[illegible] shall be

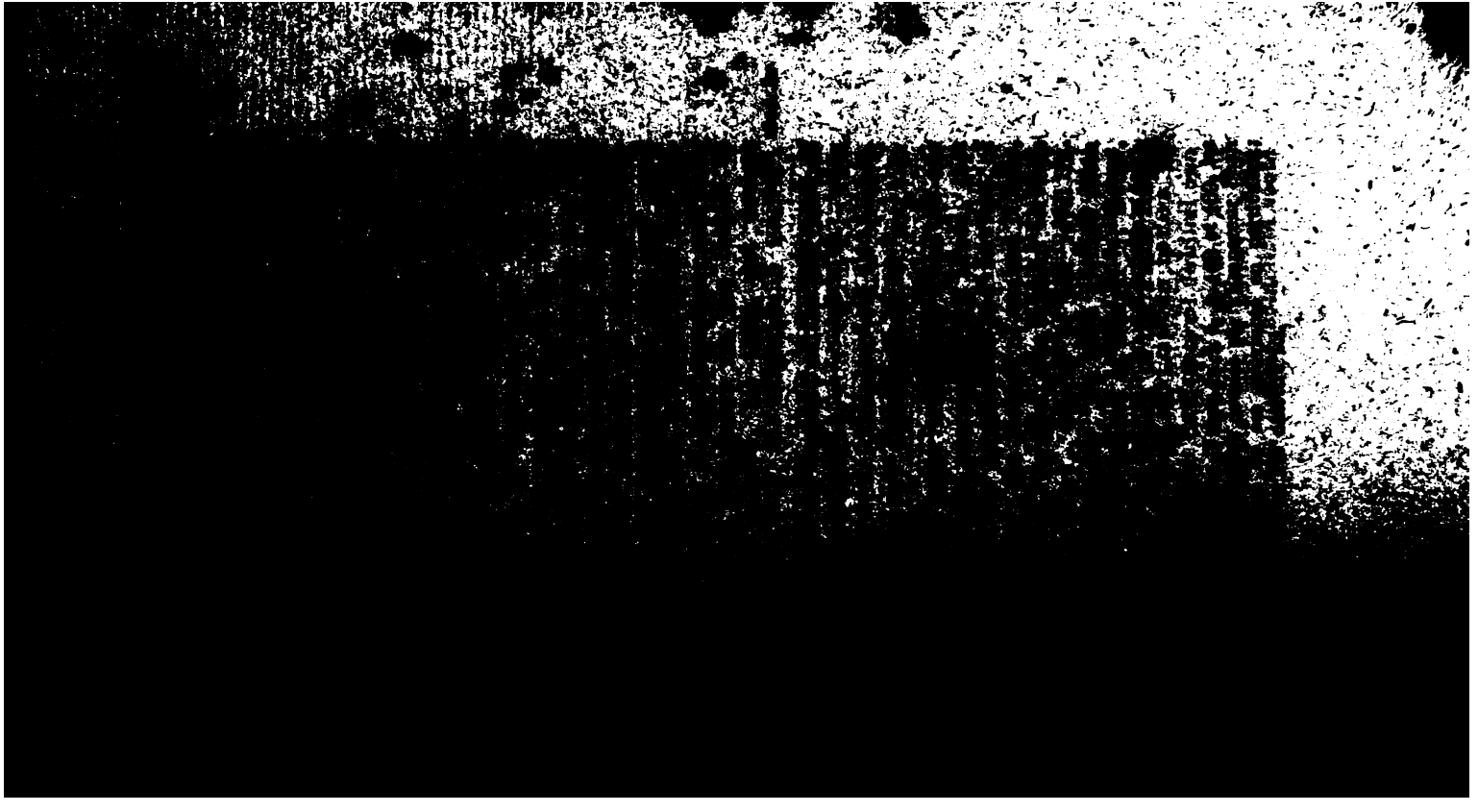
[illegible] approbation of the Governor and Council.

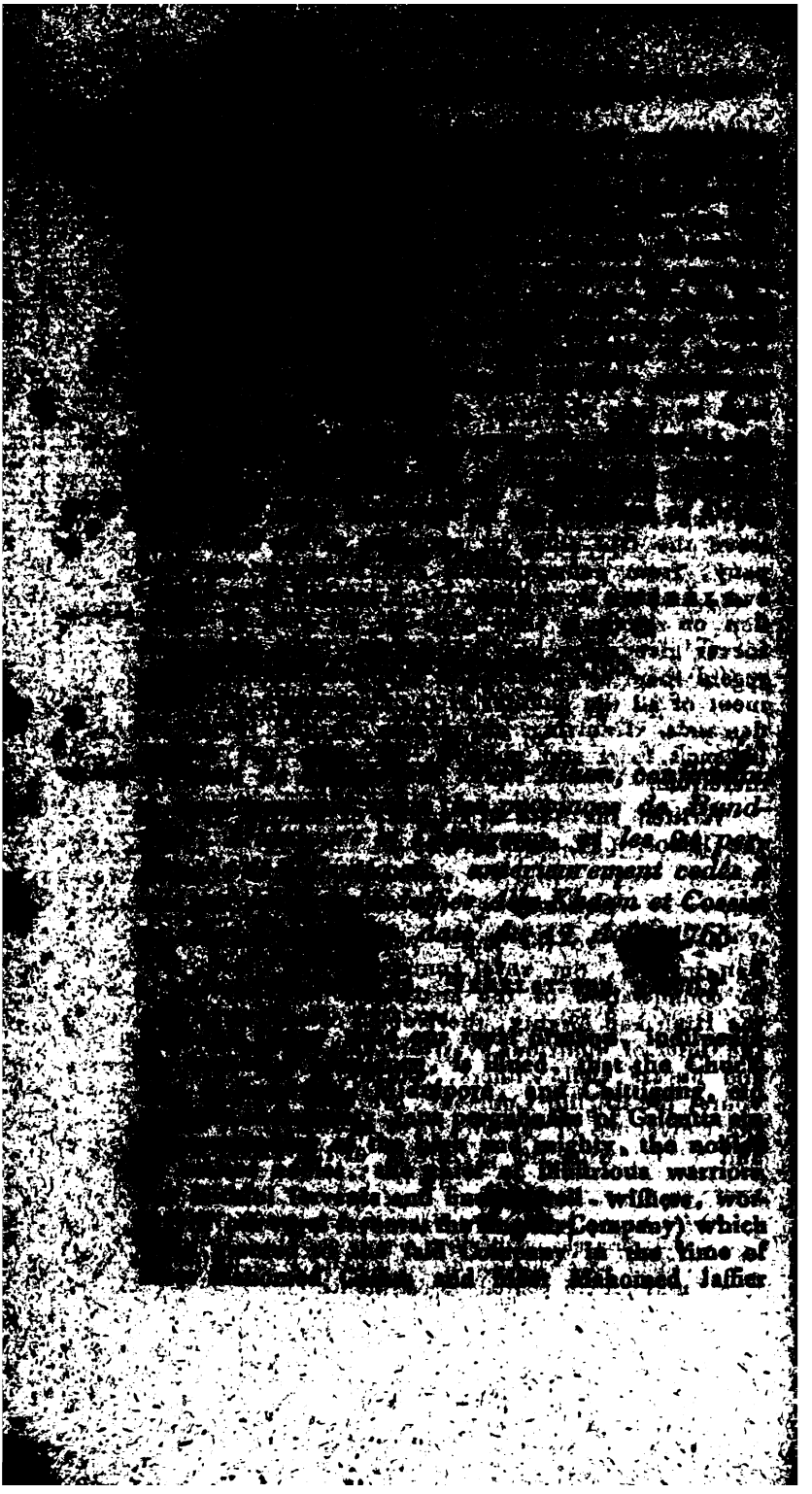


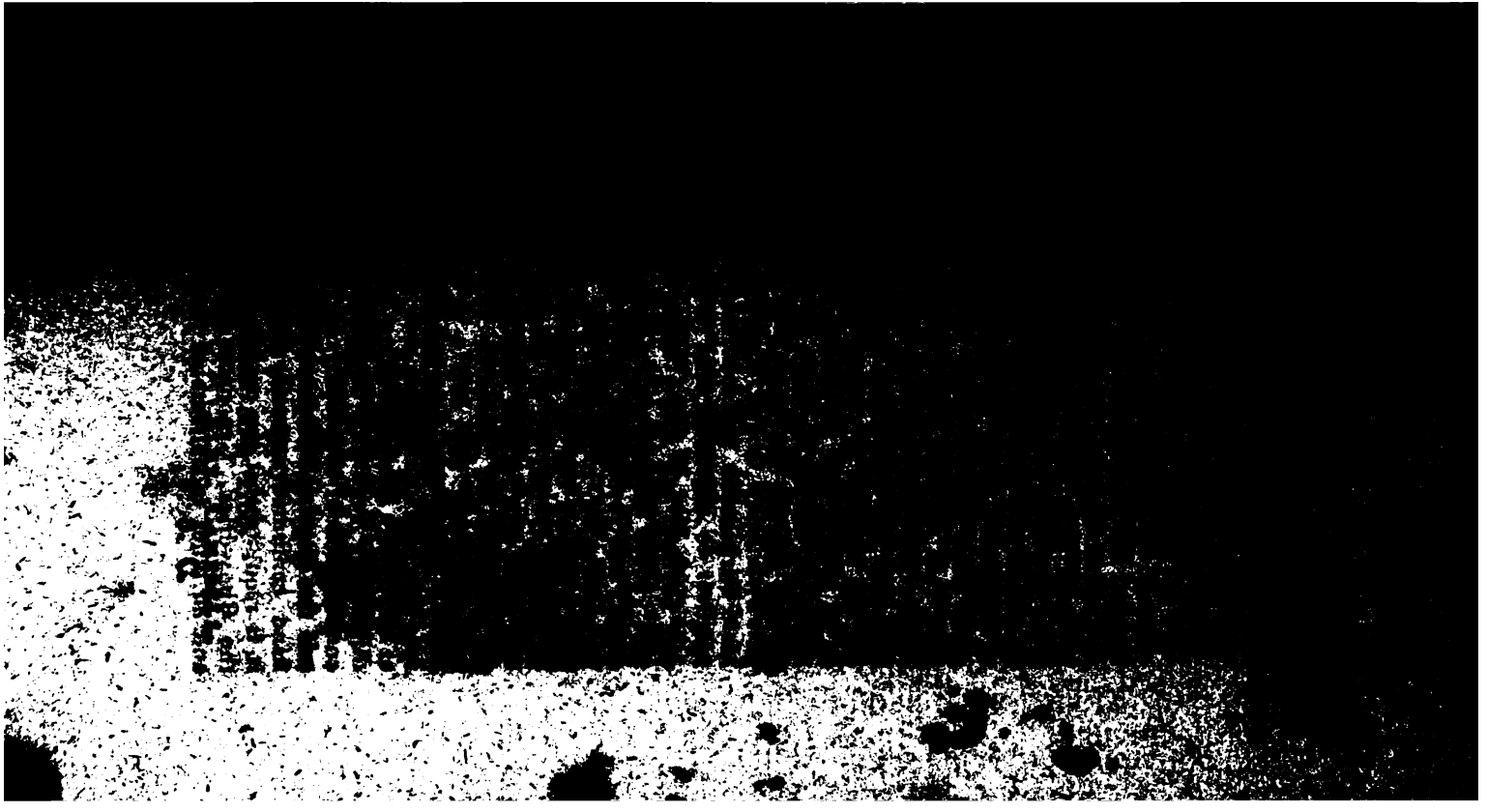












... with our approbation
... of our royal firmaun, ...
... is fixed; that ...
... of the English Company
... the said Jaghier
... aforesaid ...
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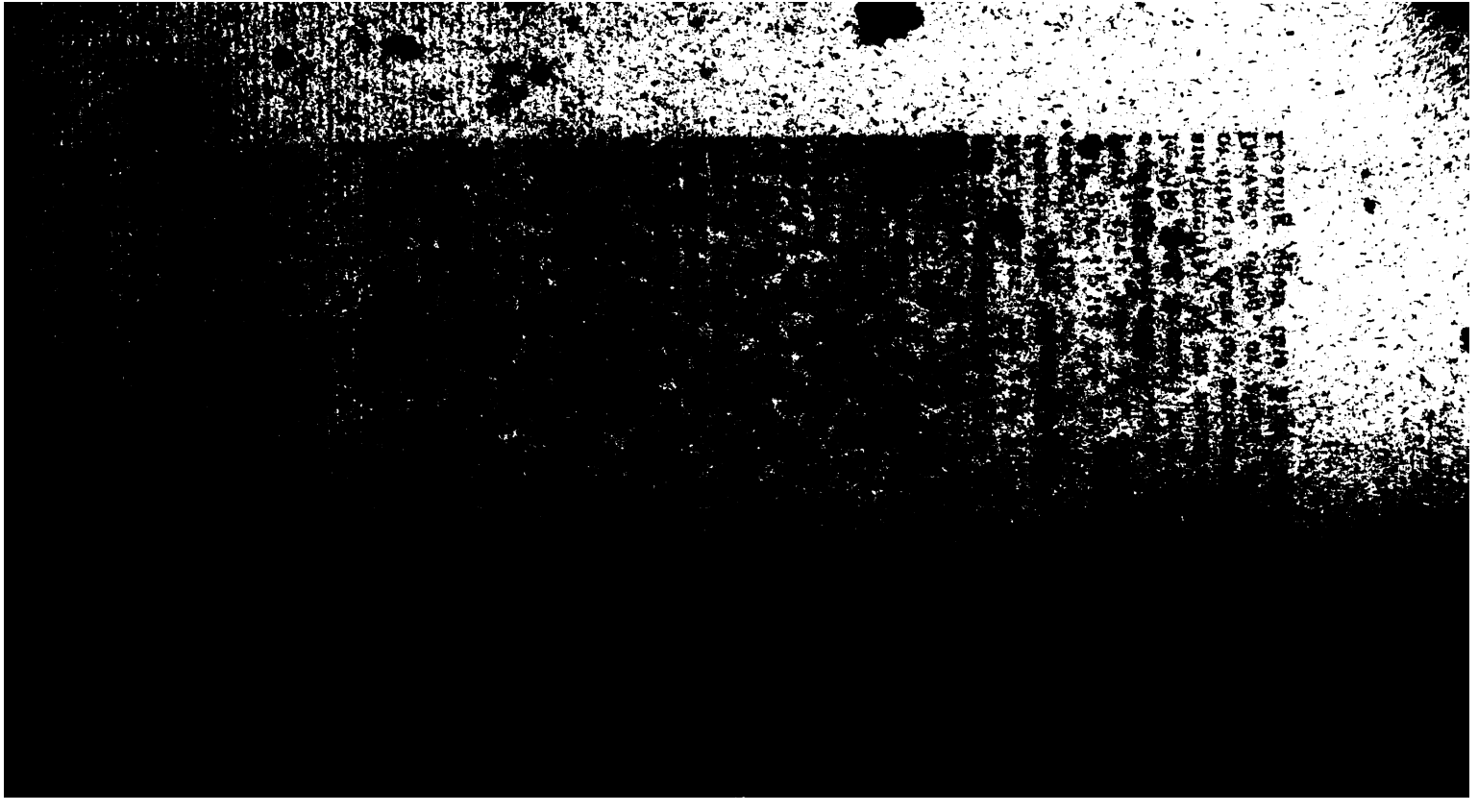
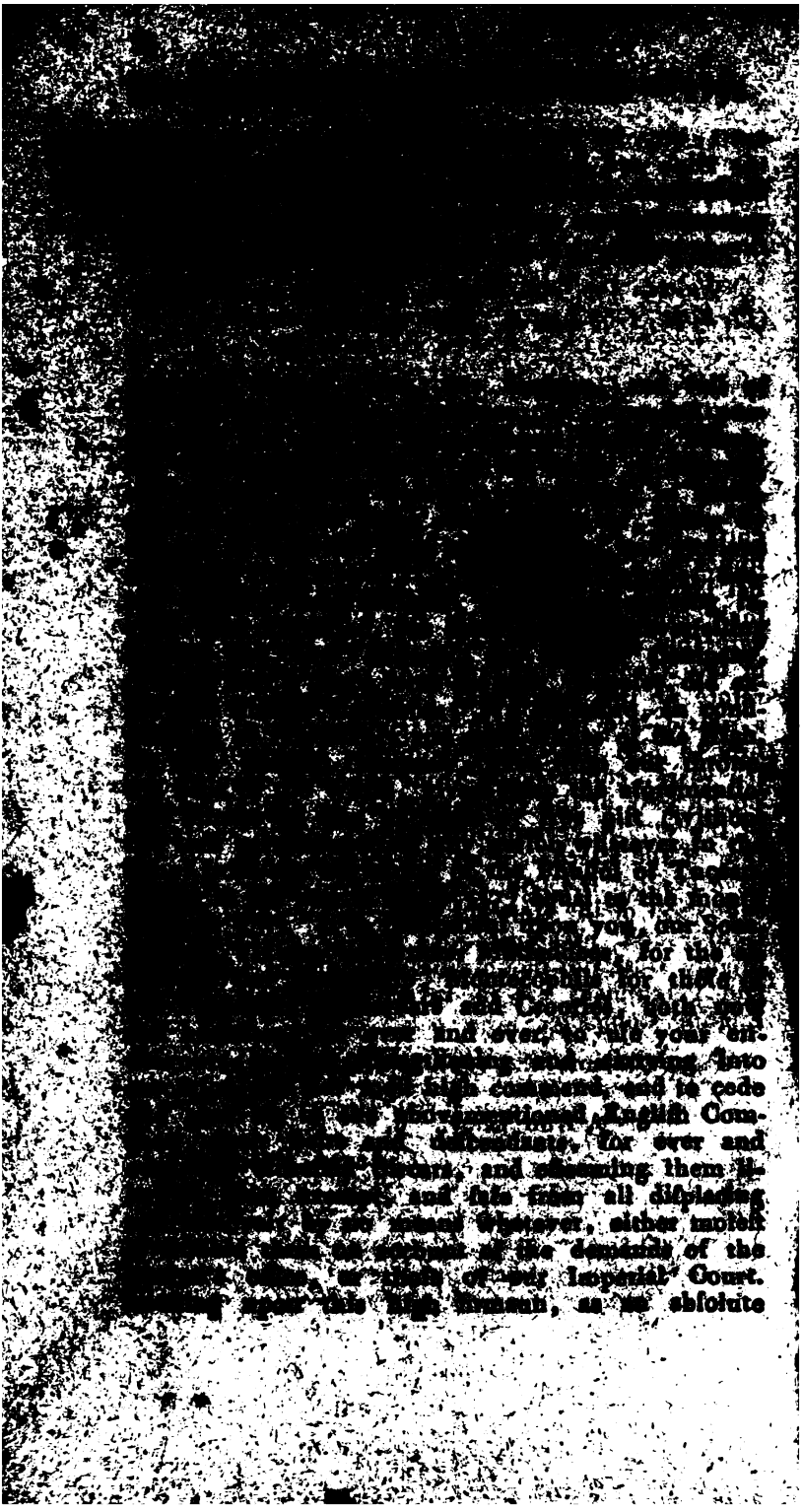
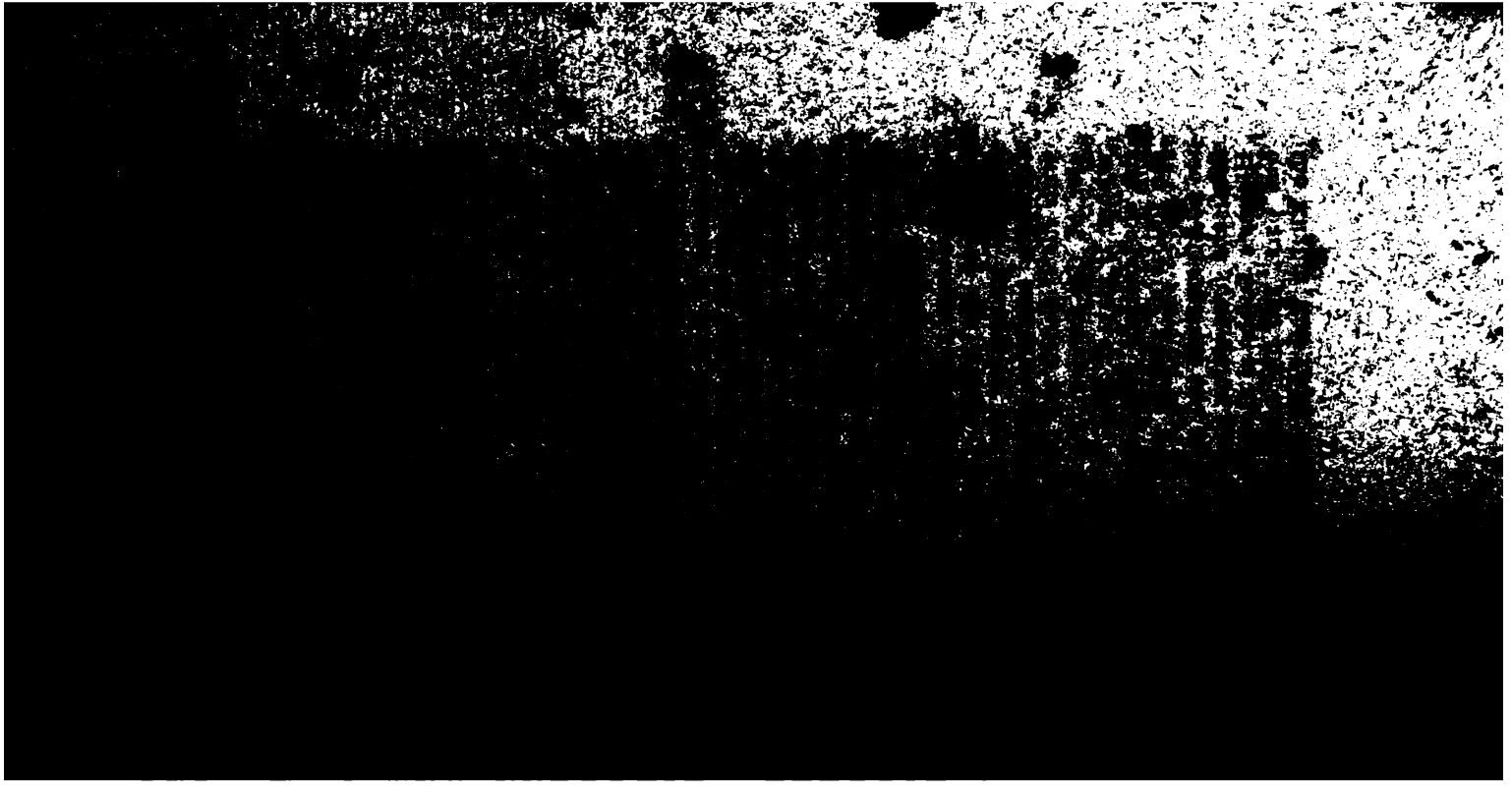
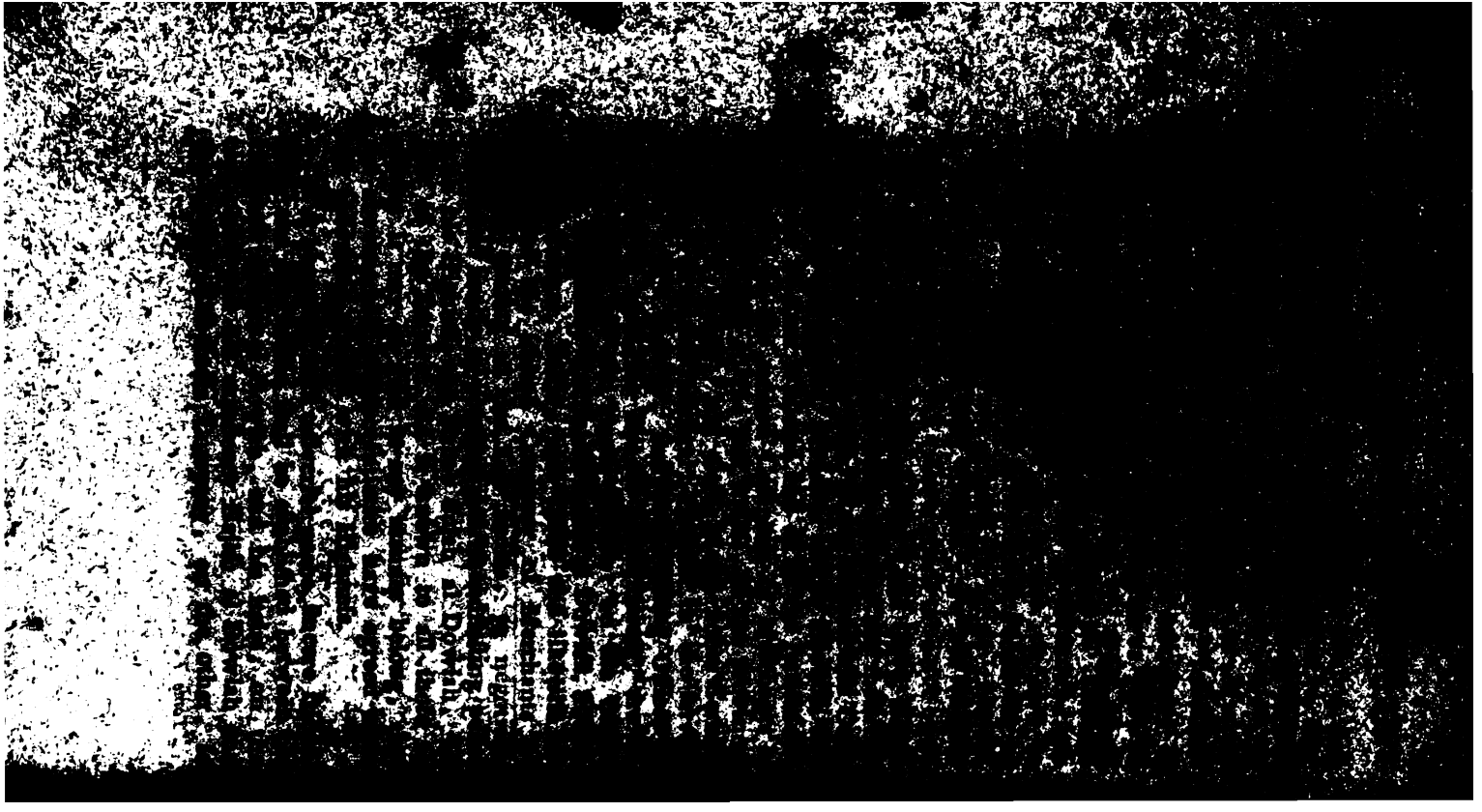
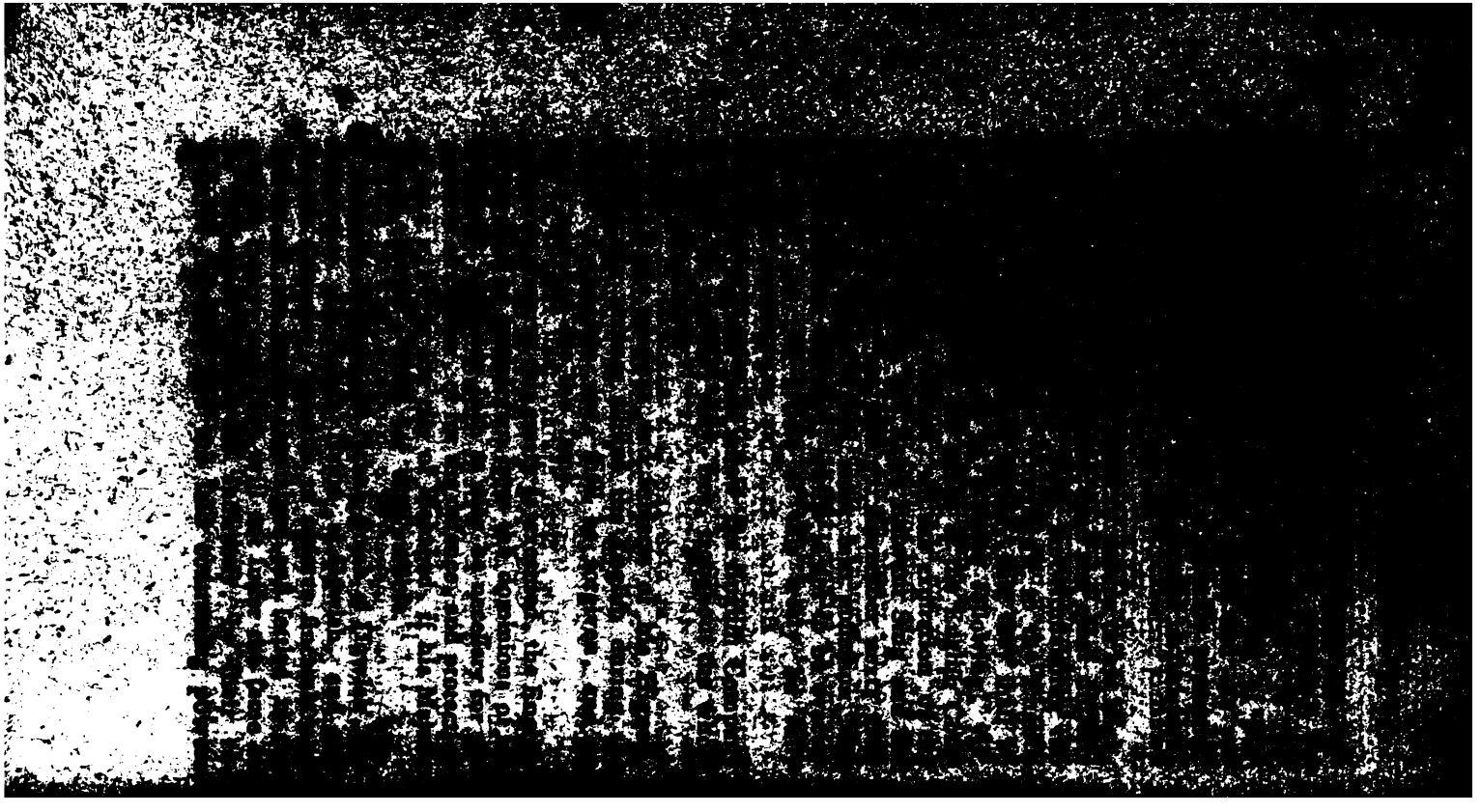
... of the Pergunnahs of Cal-

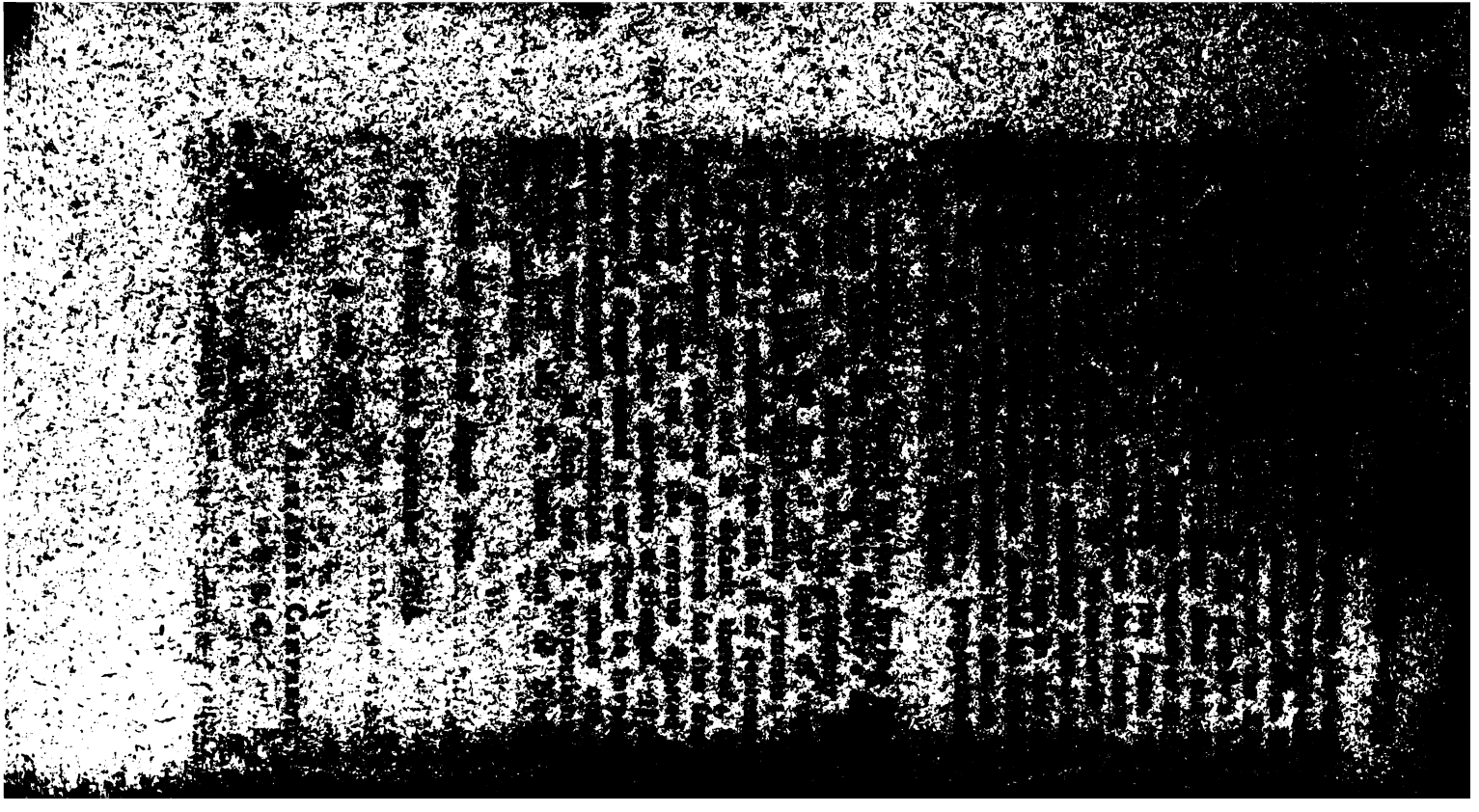


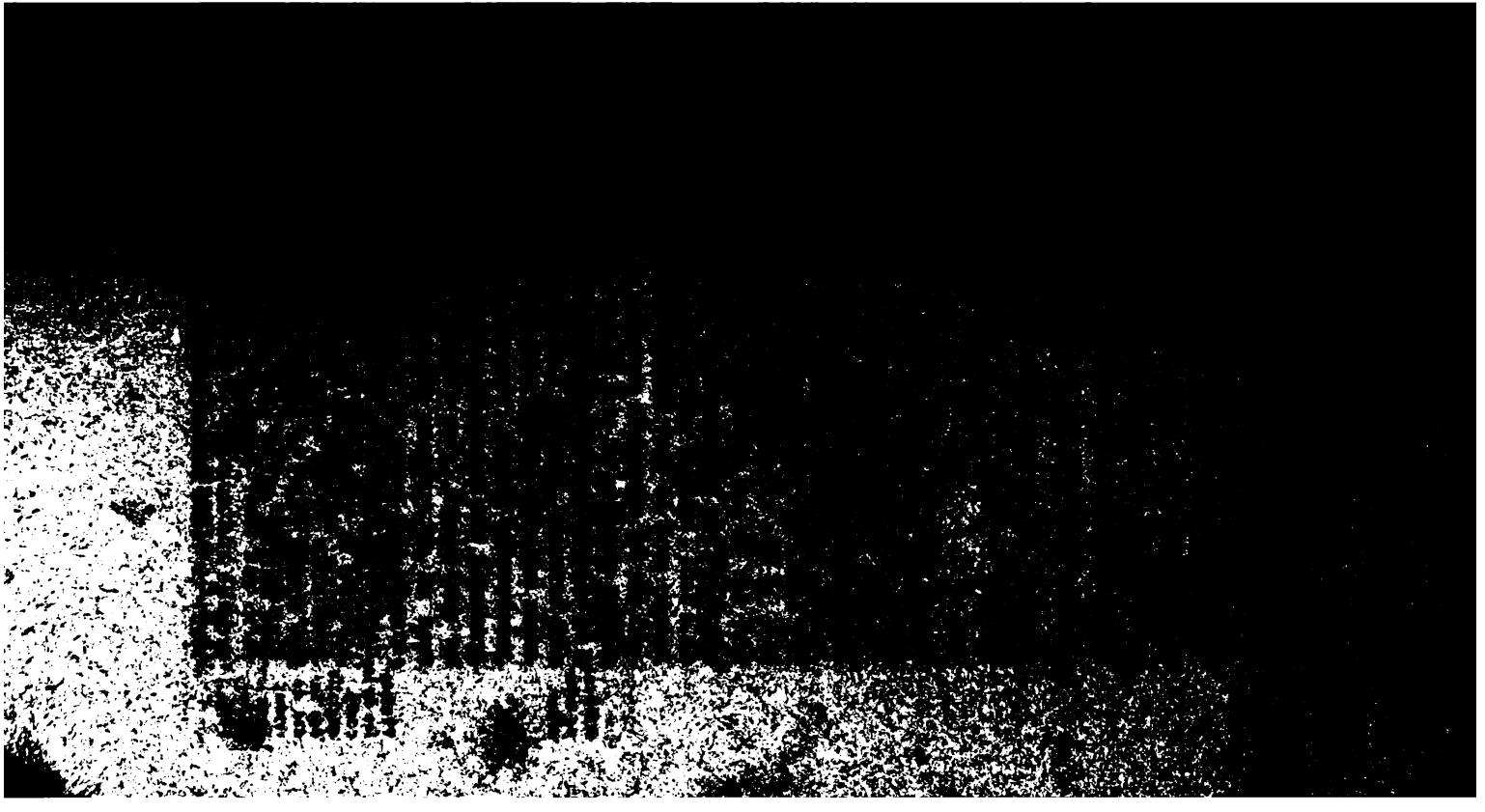


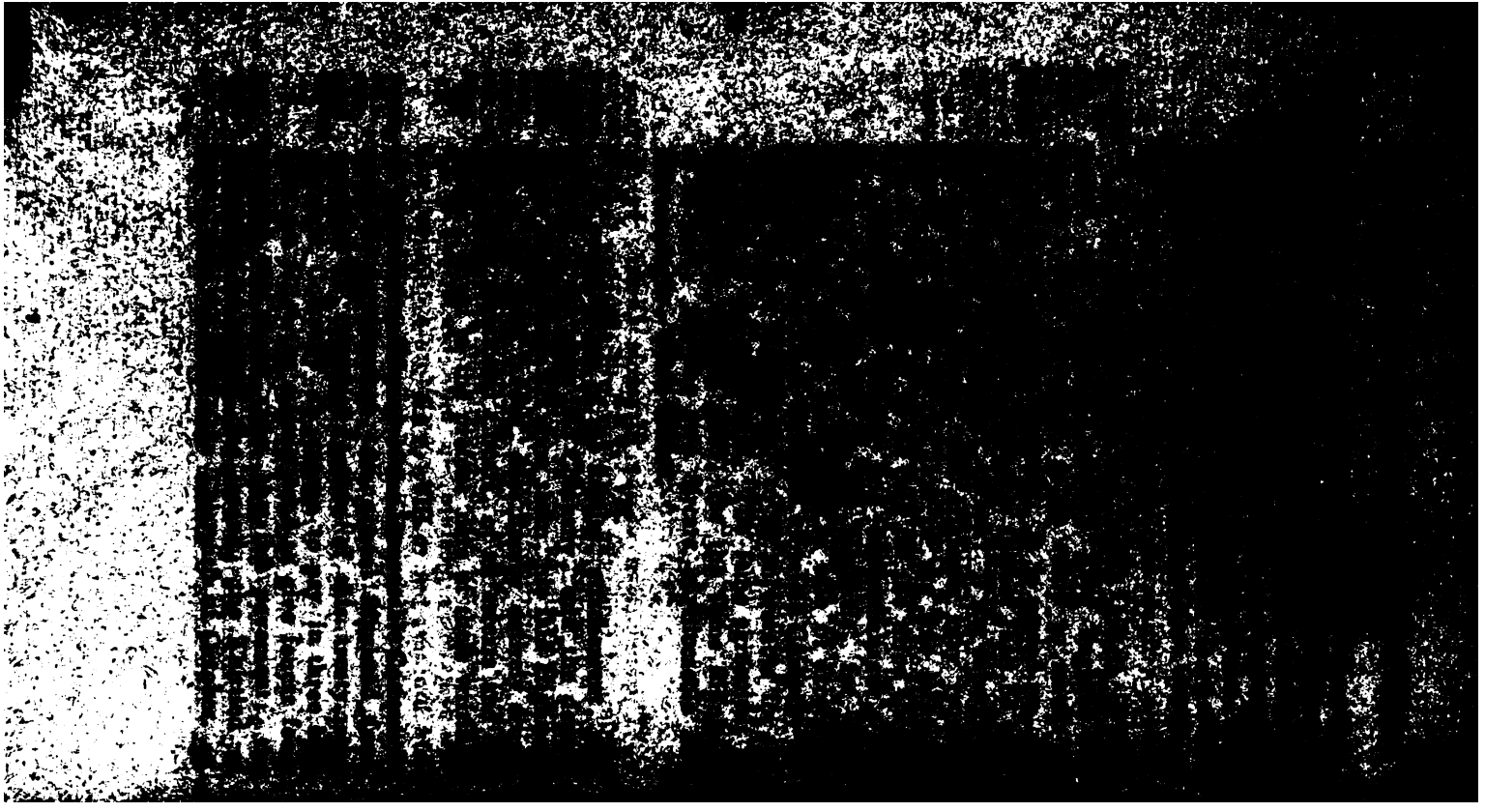


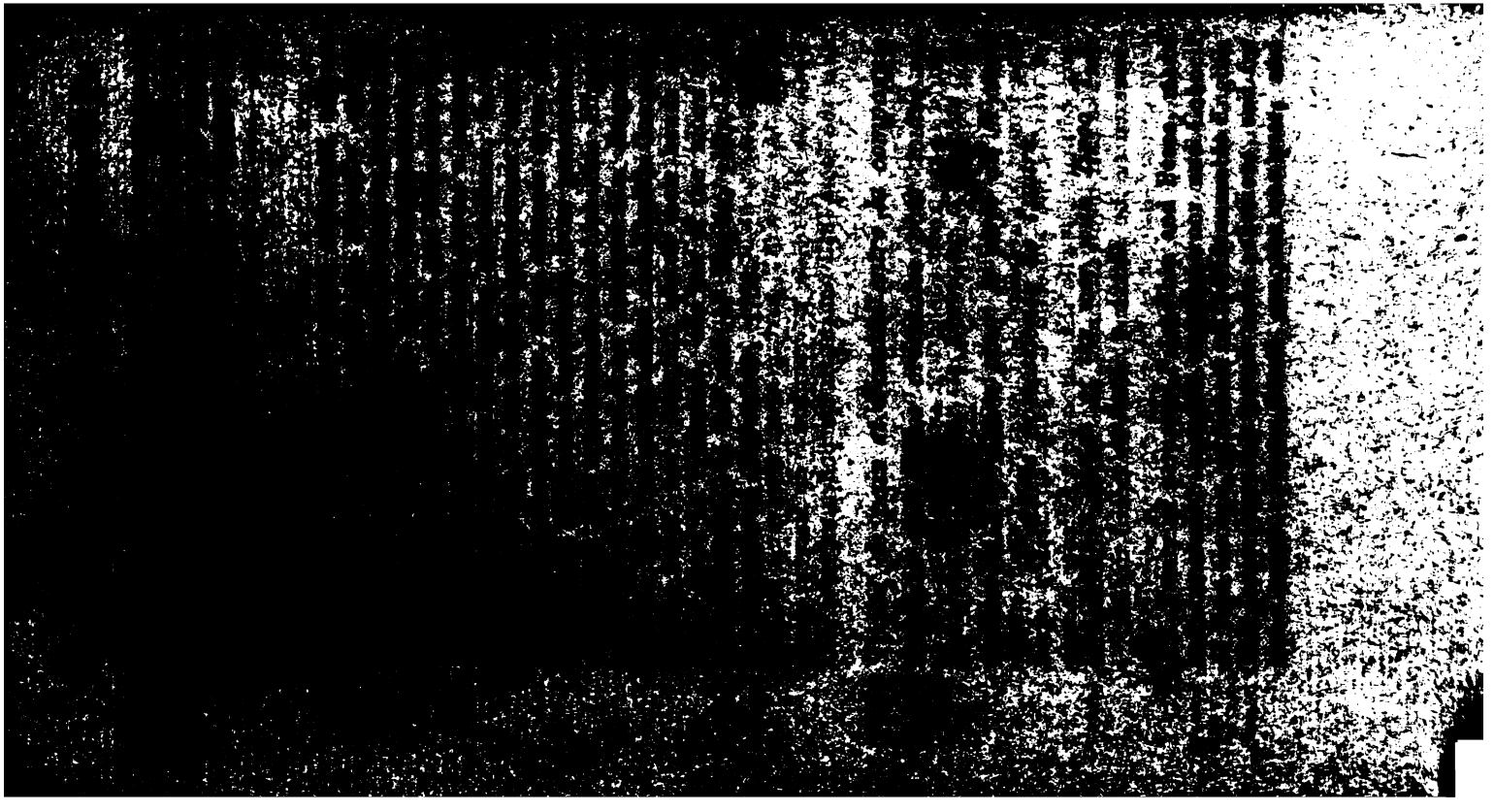


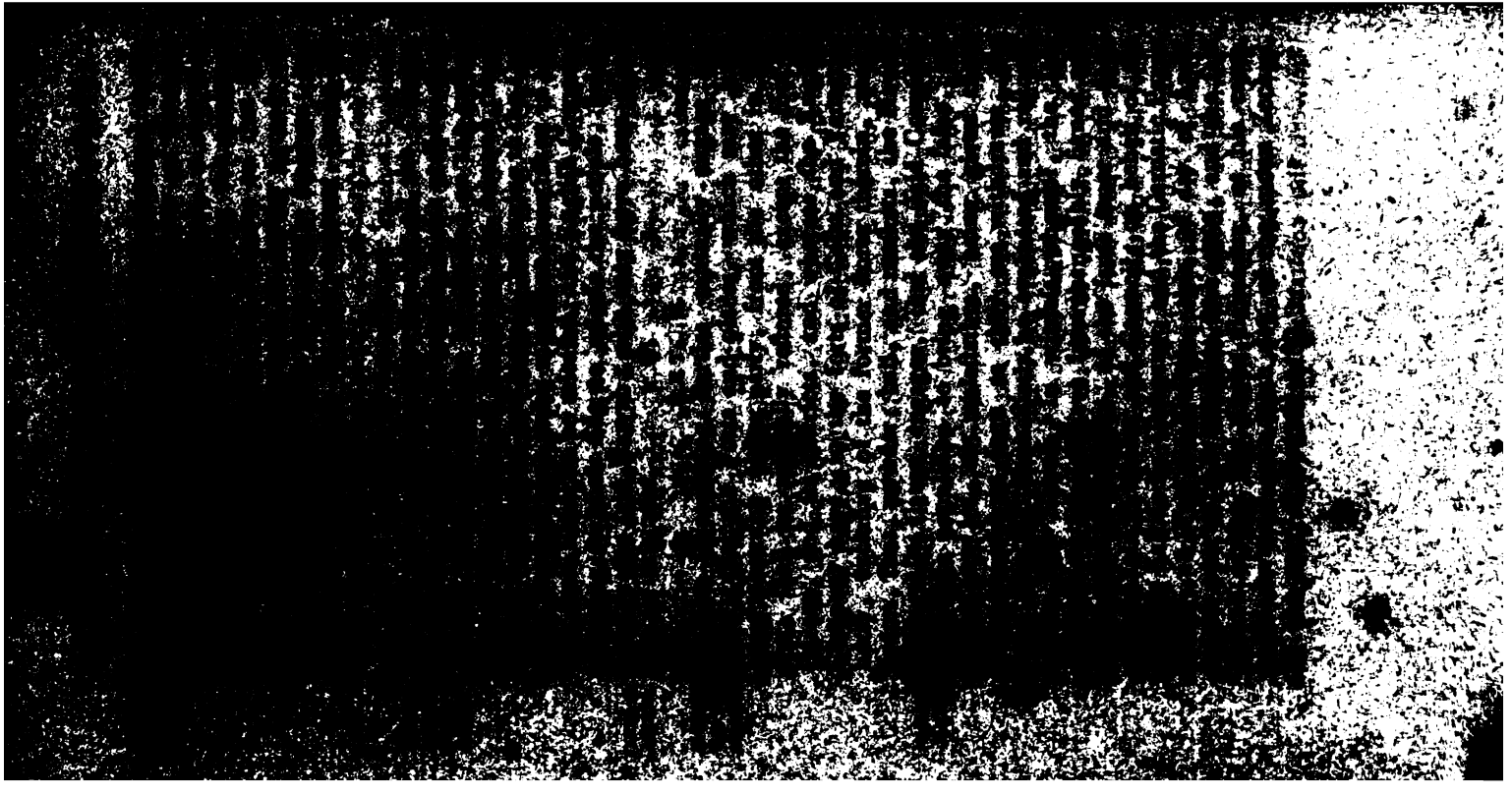


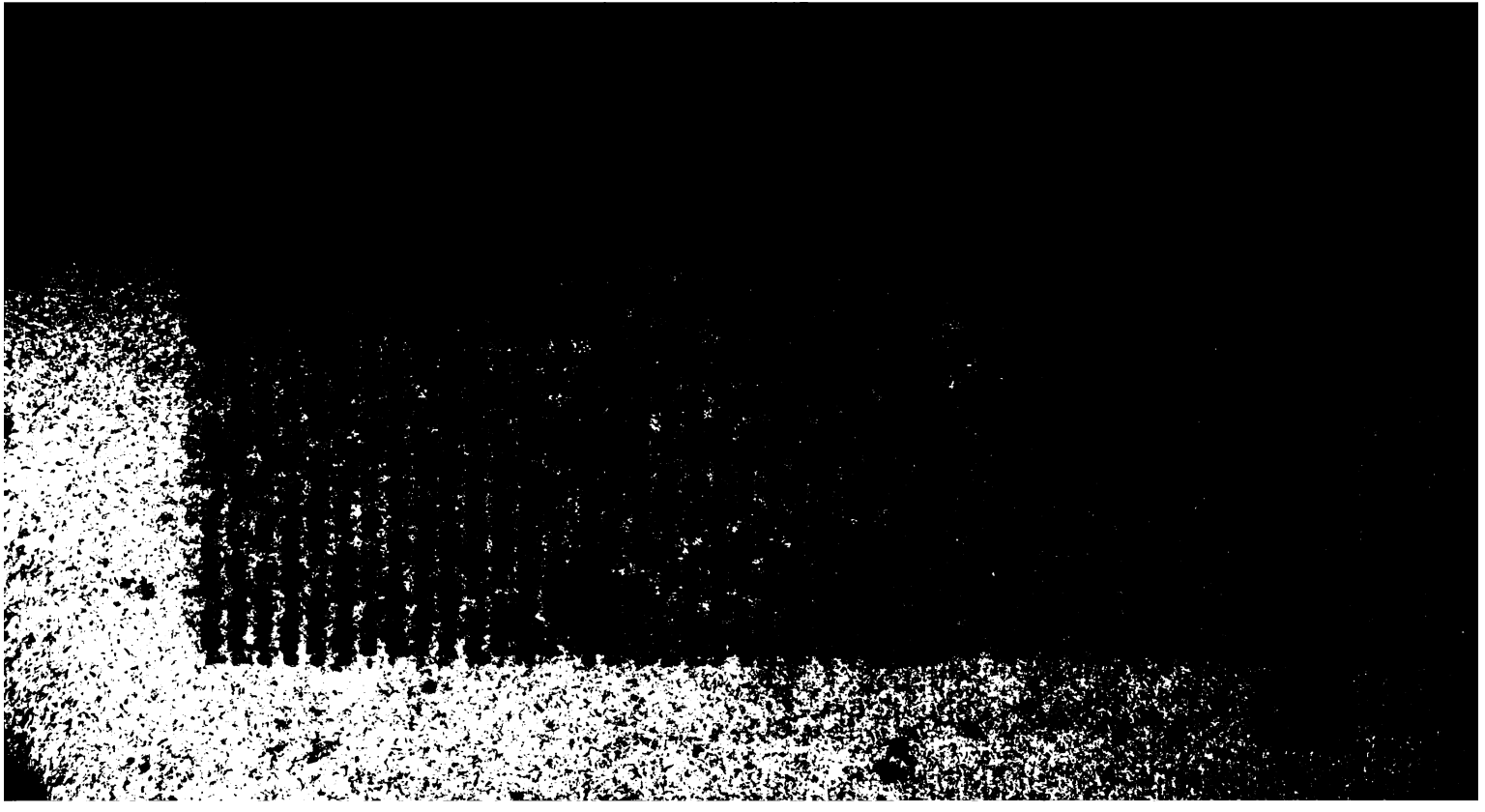


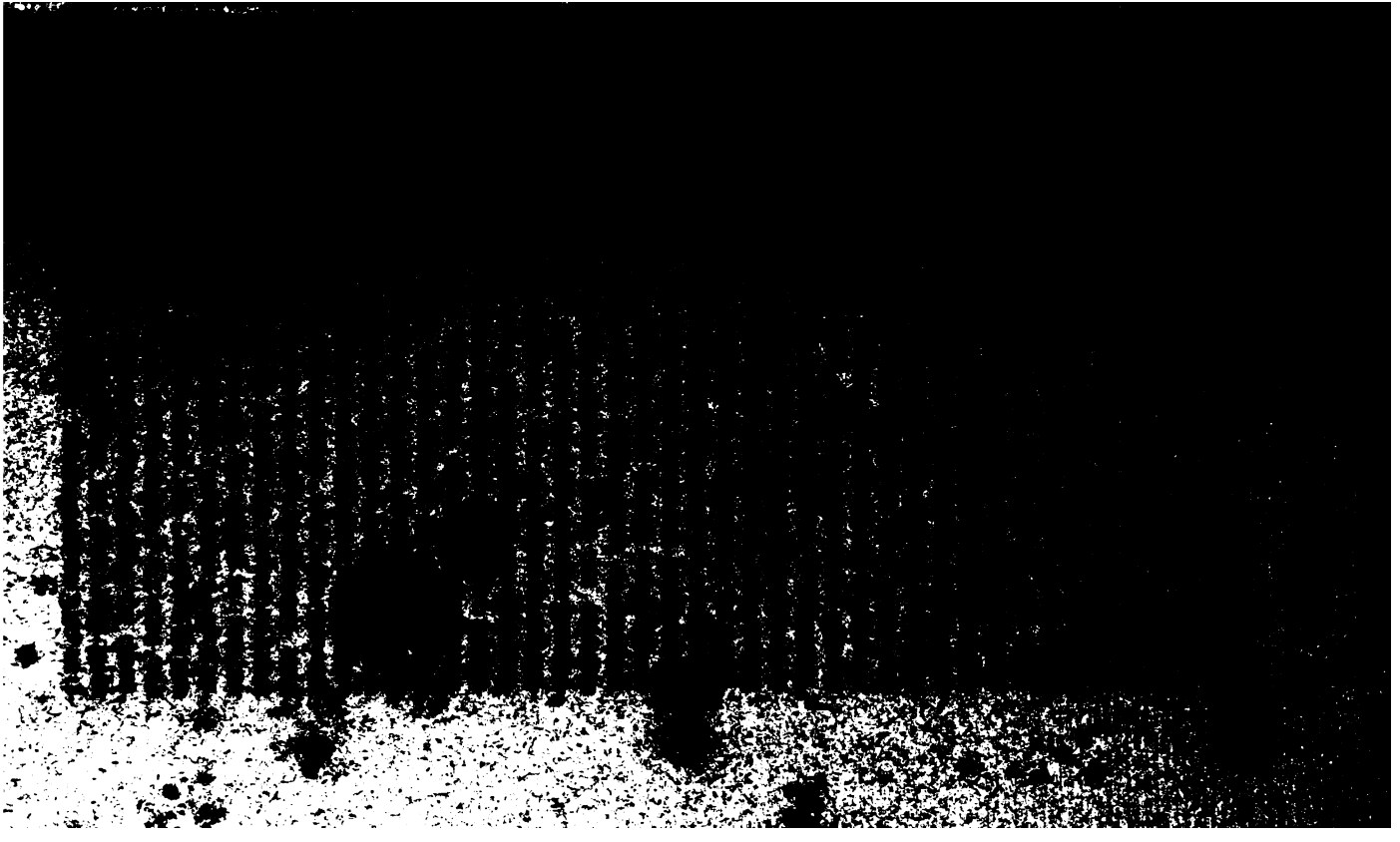


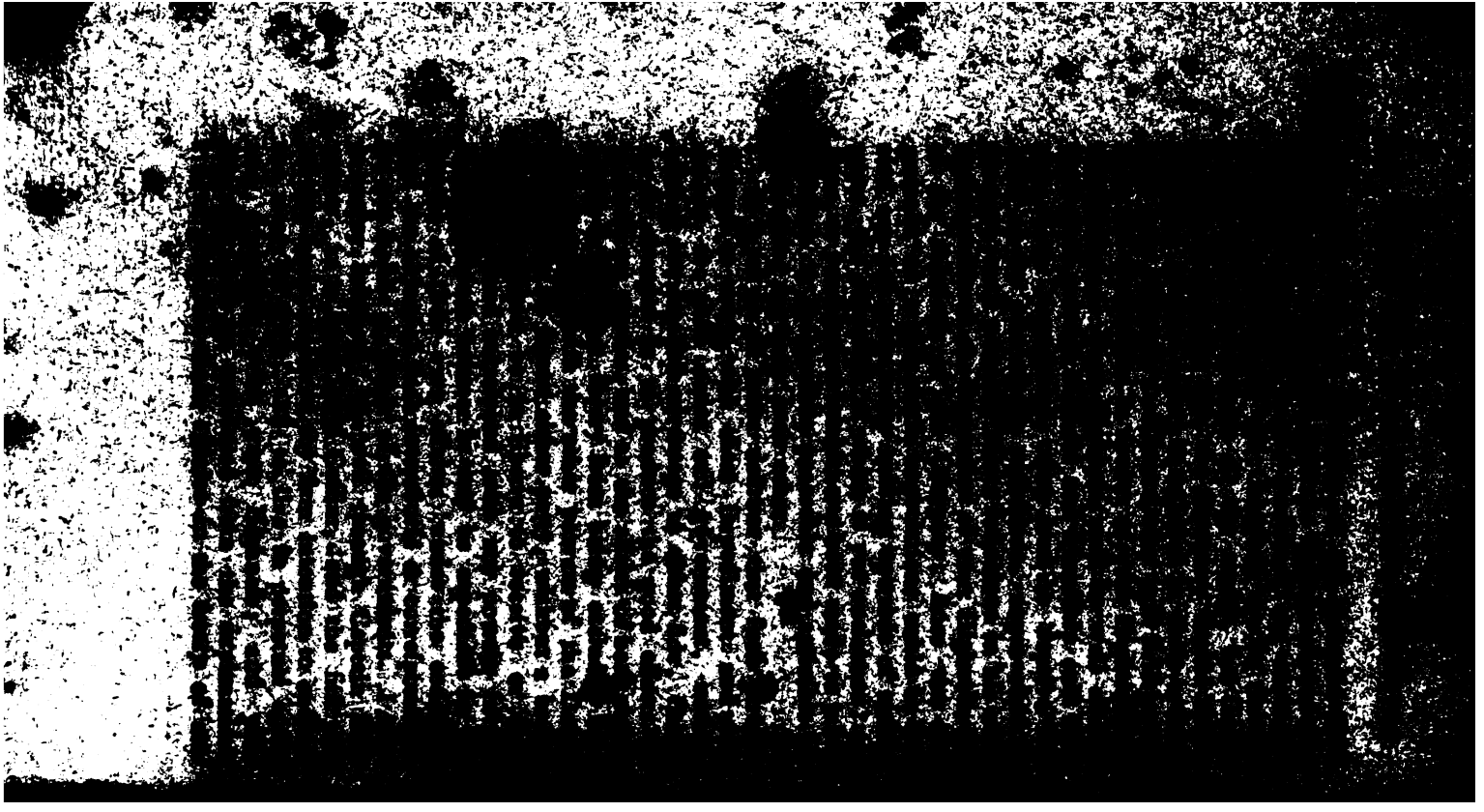


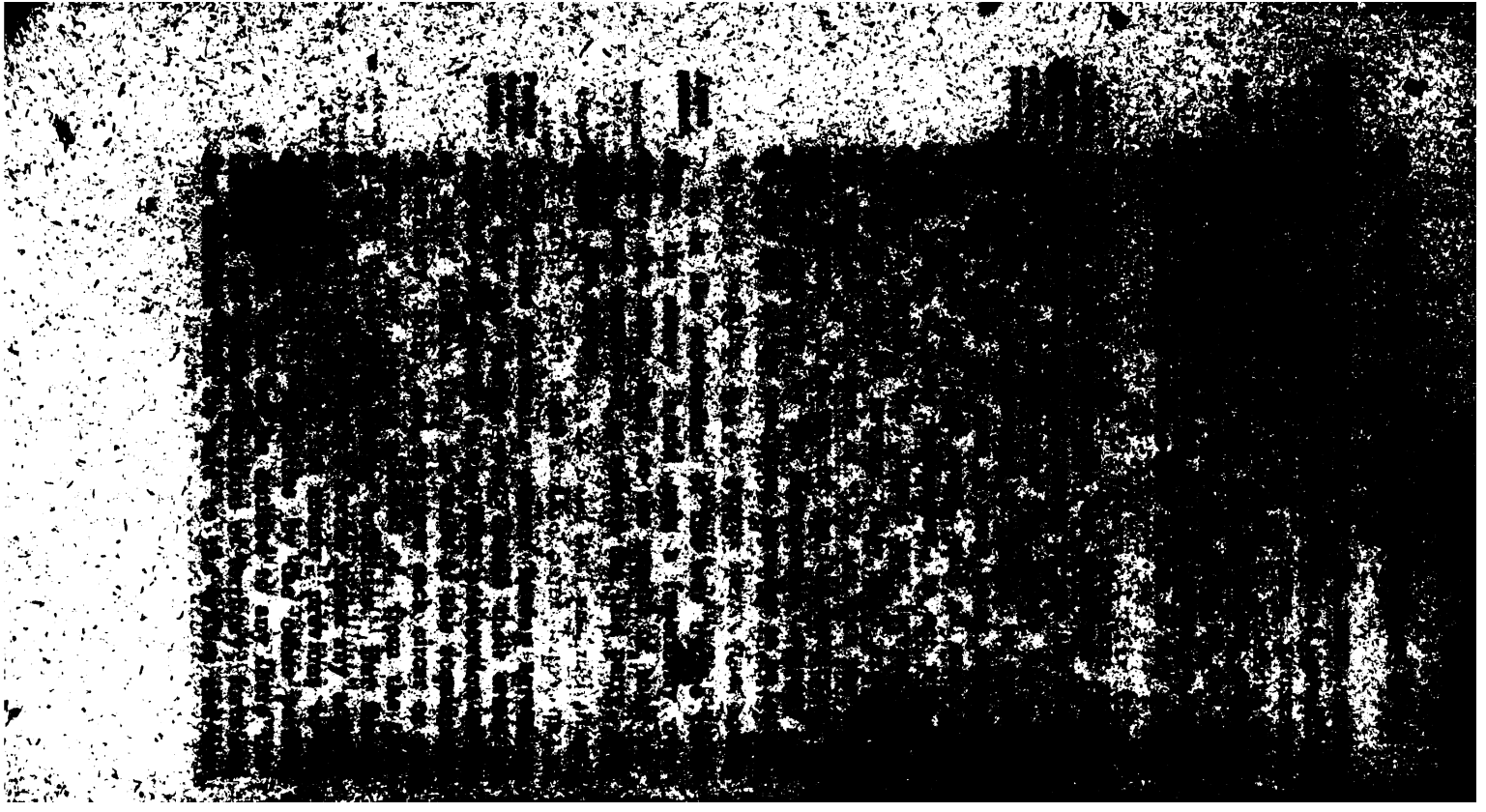


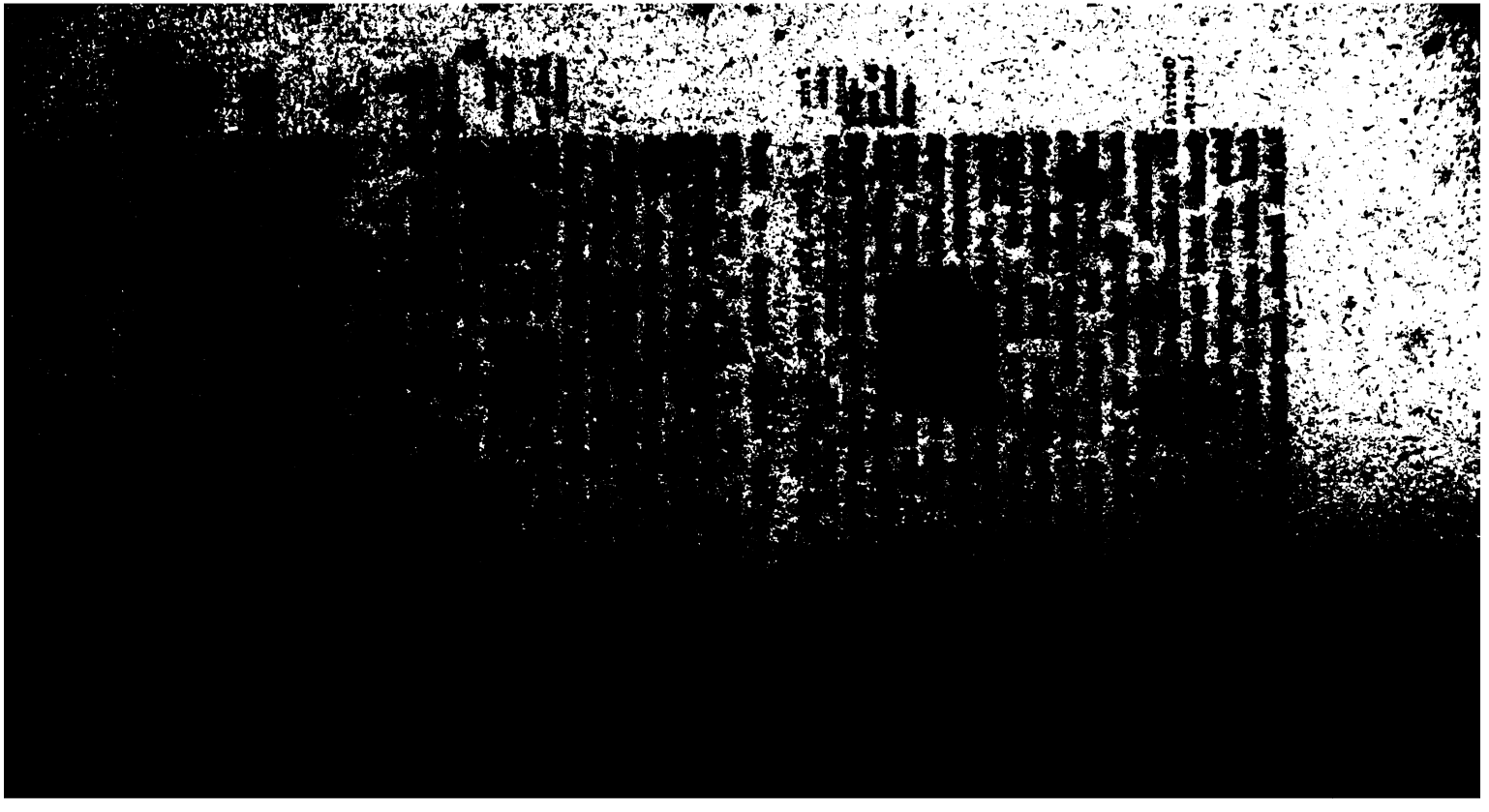


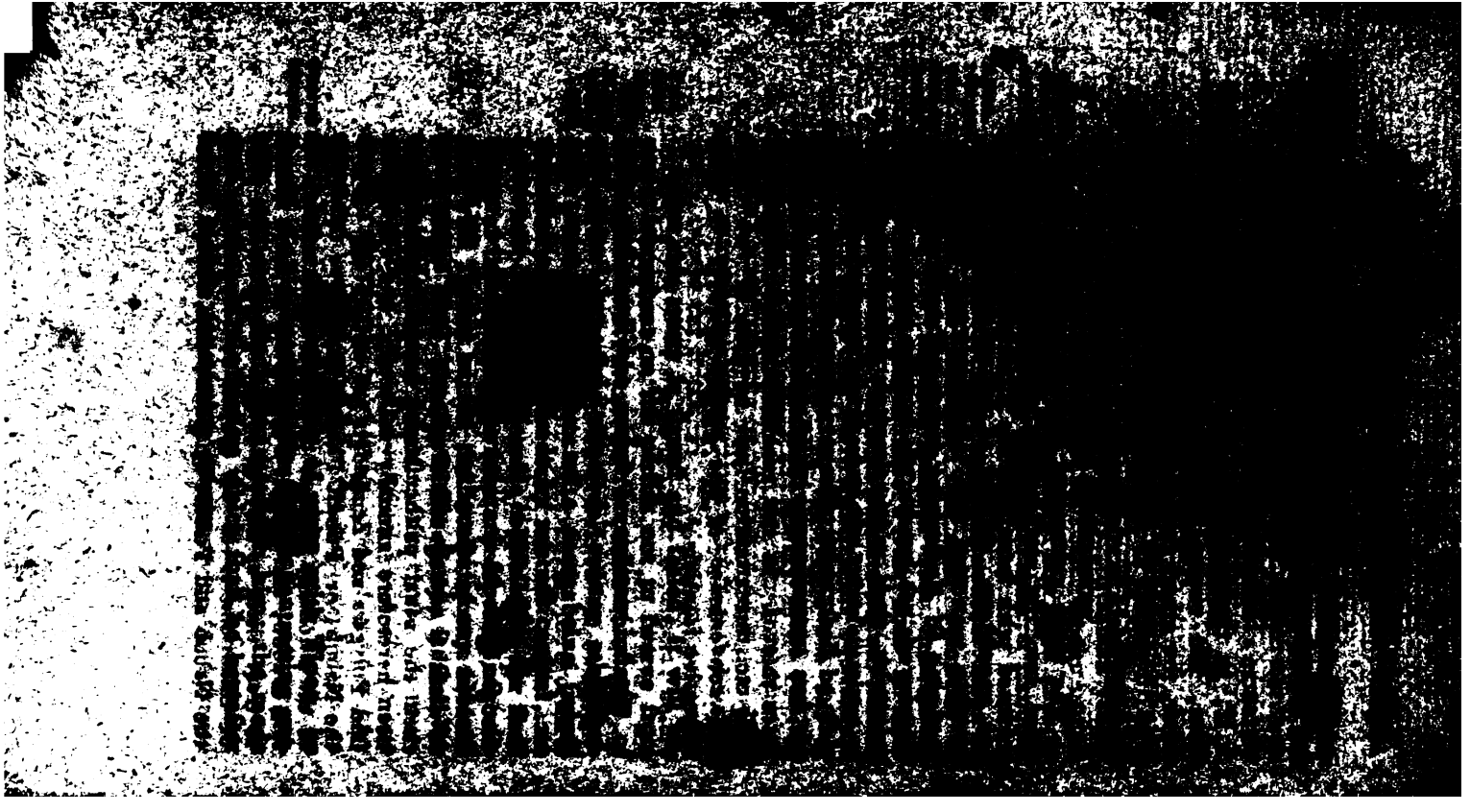


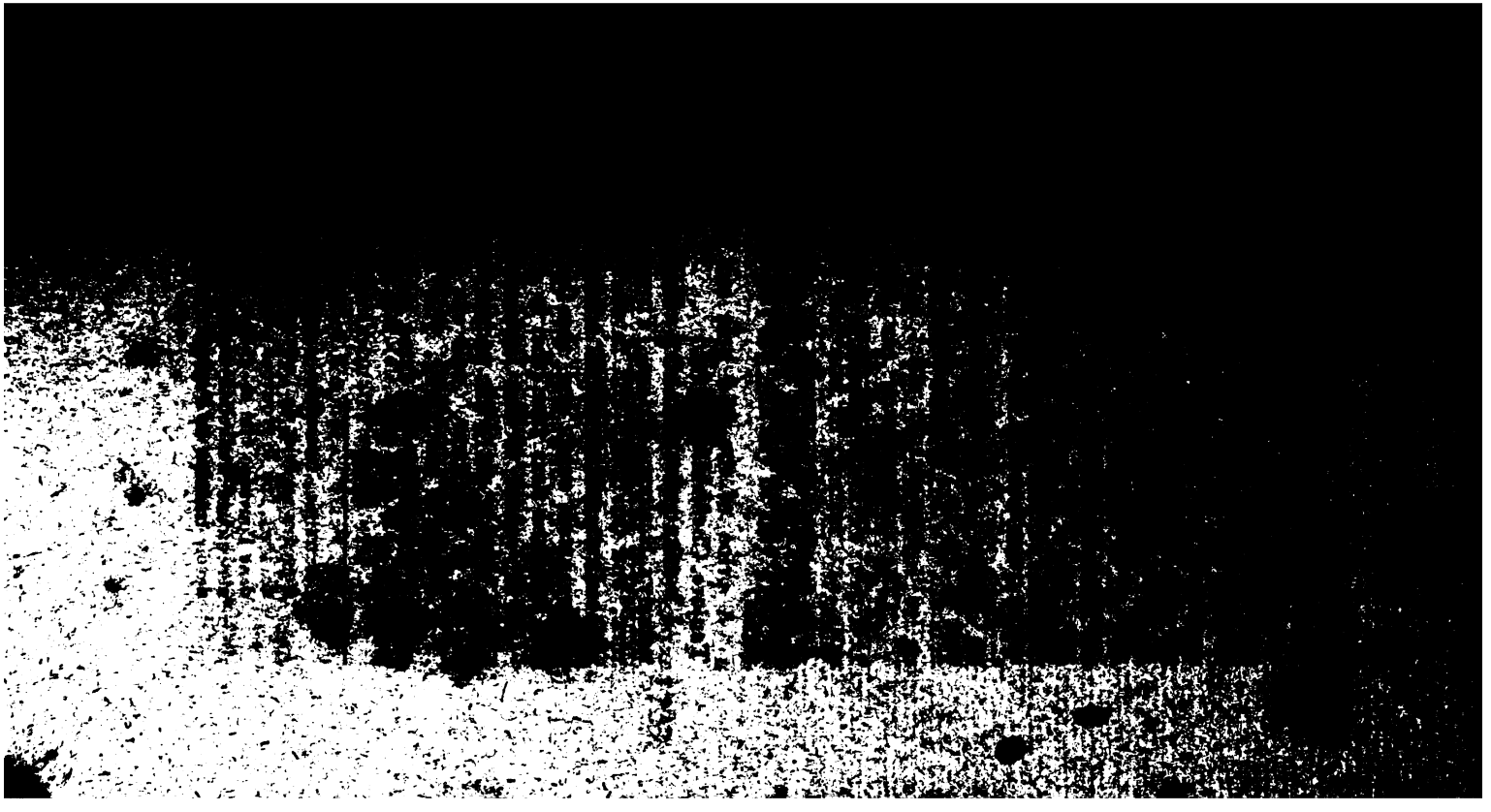


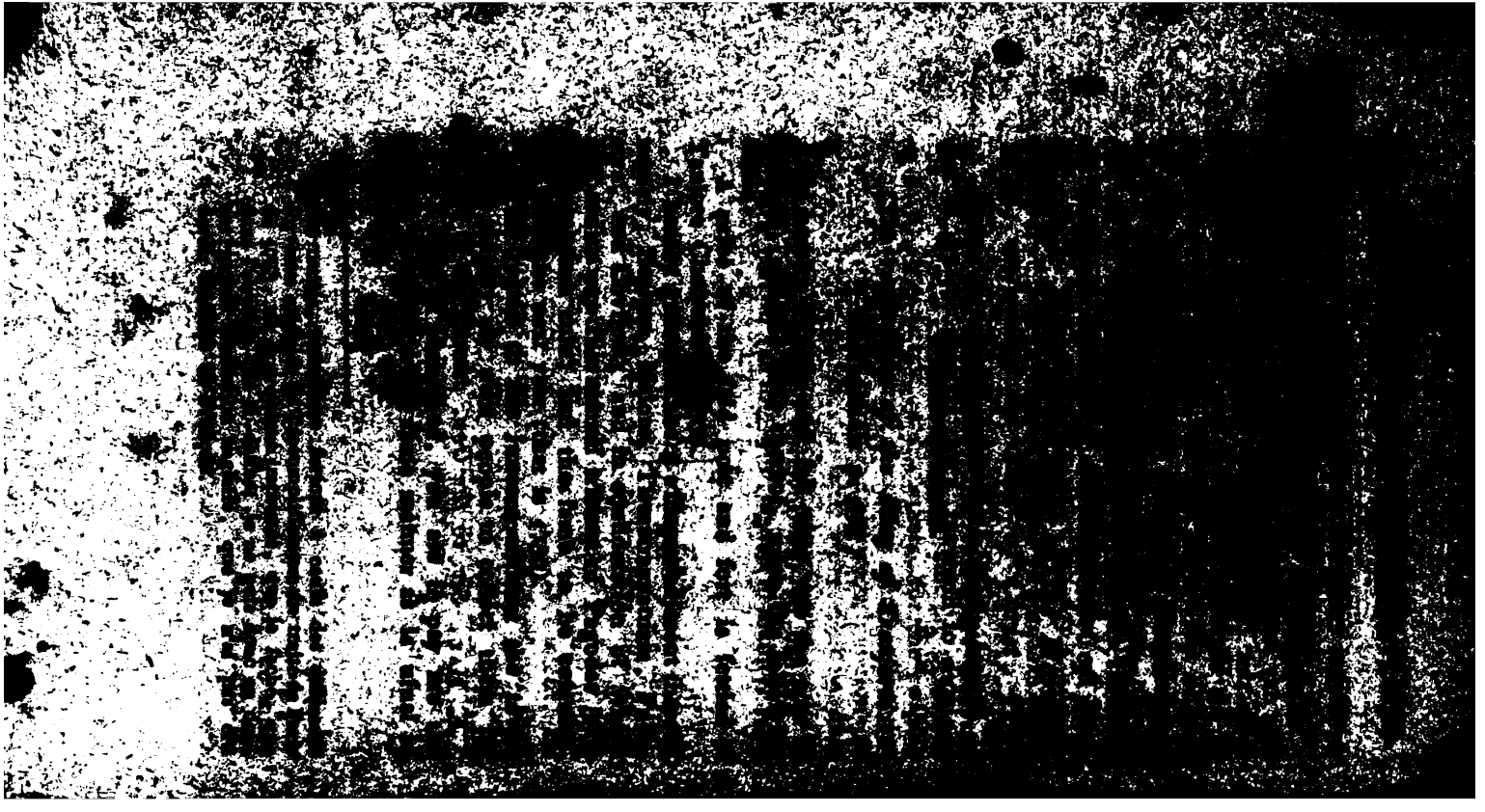


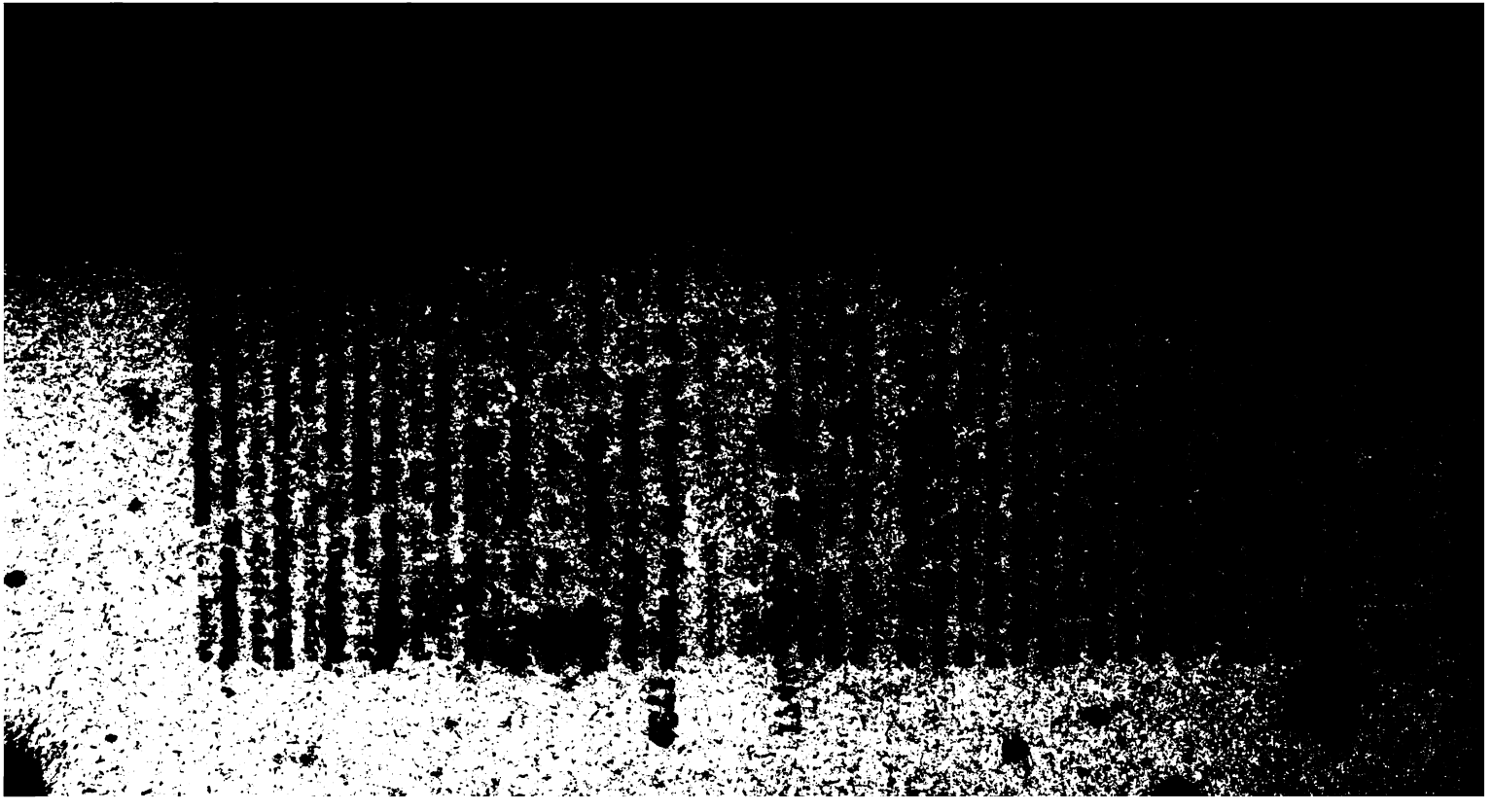


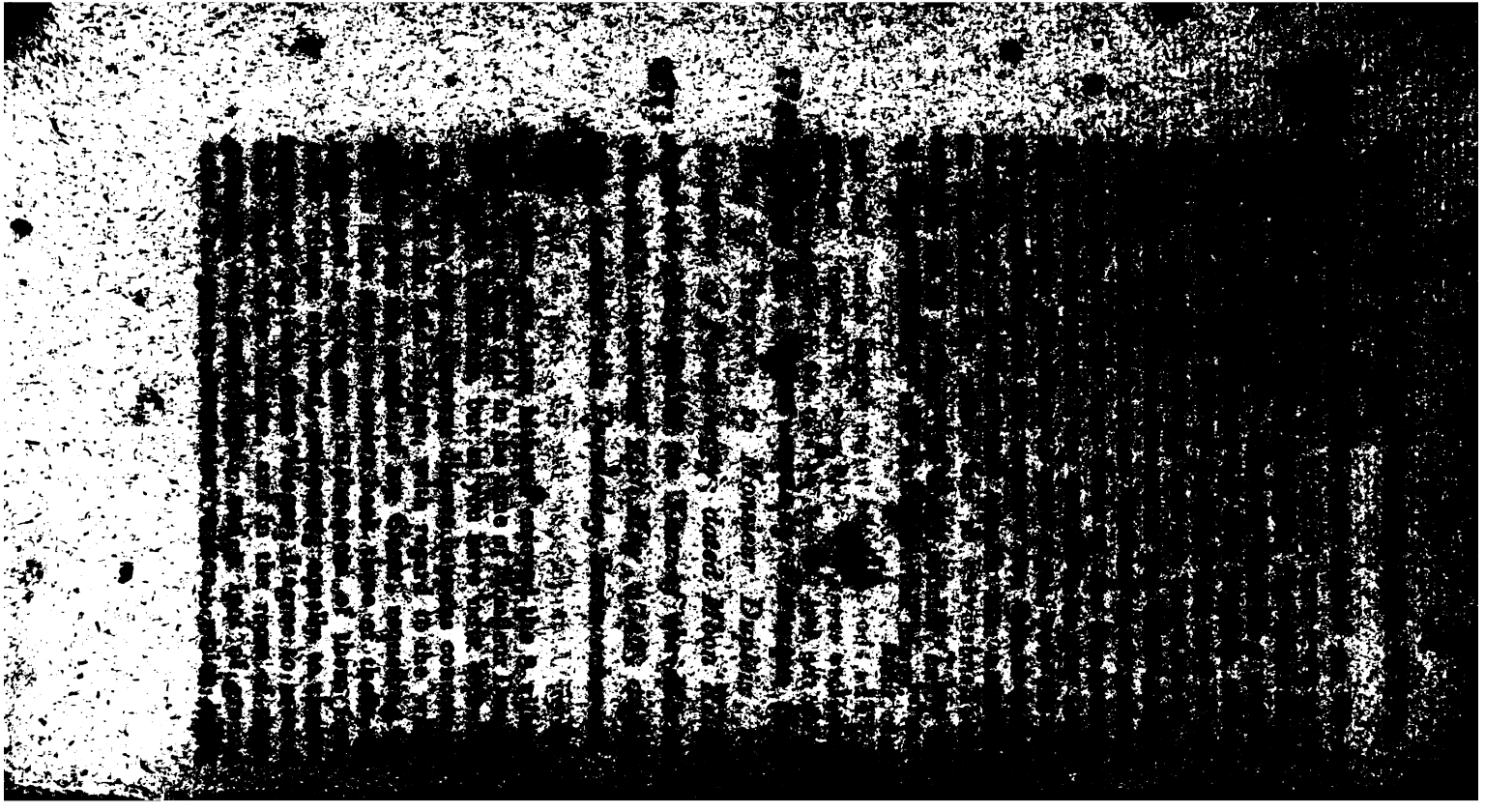


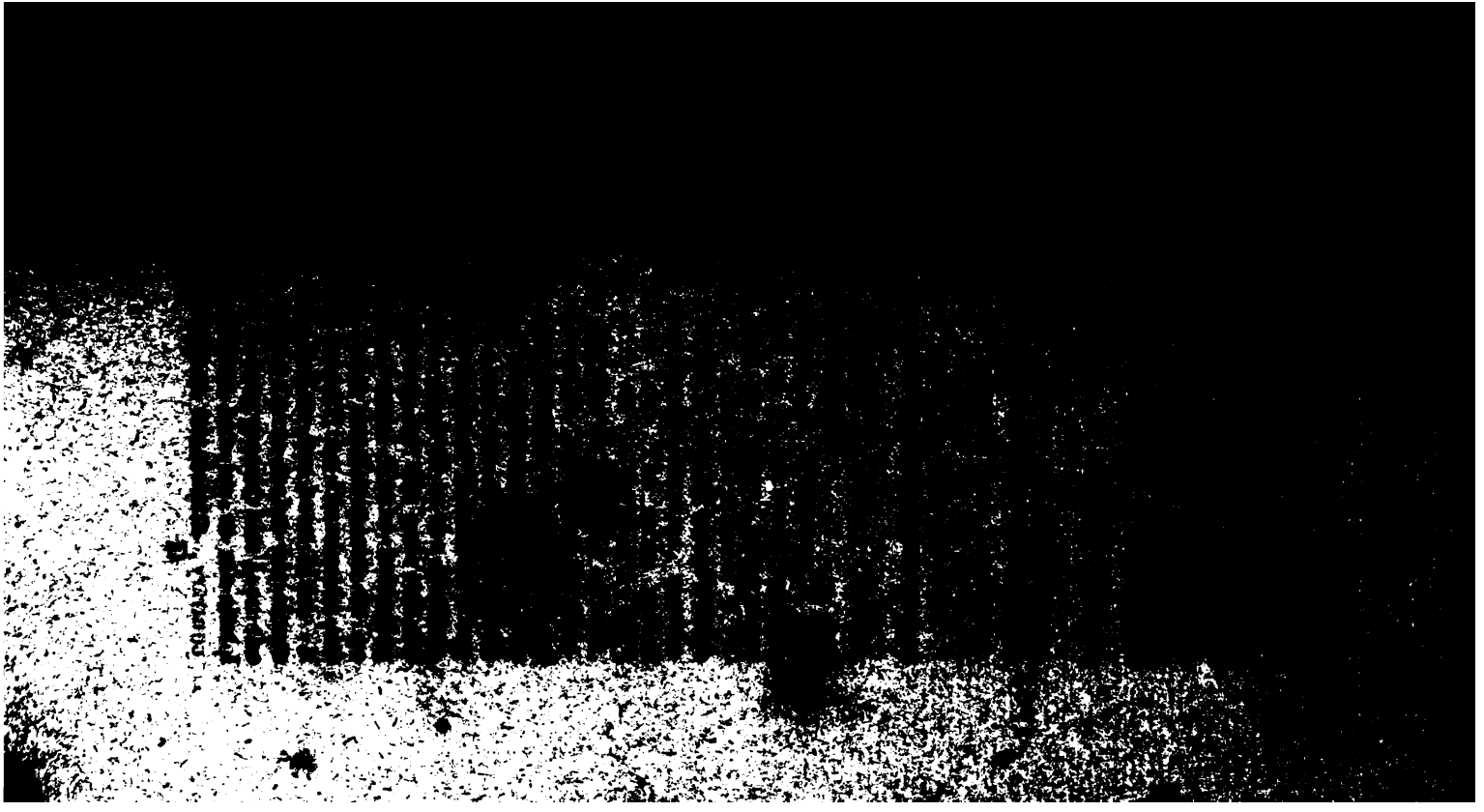


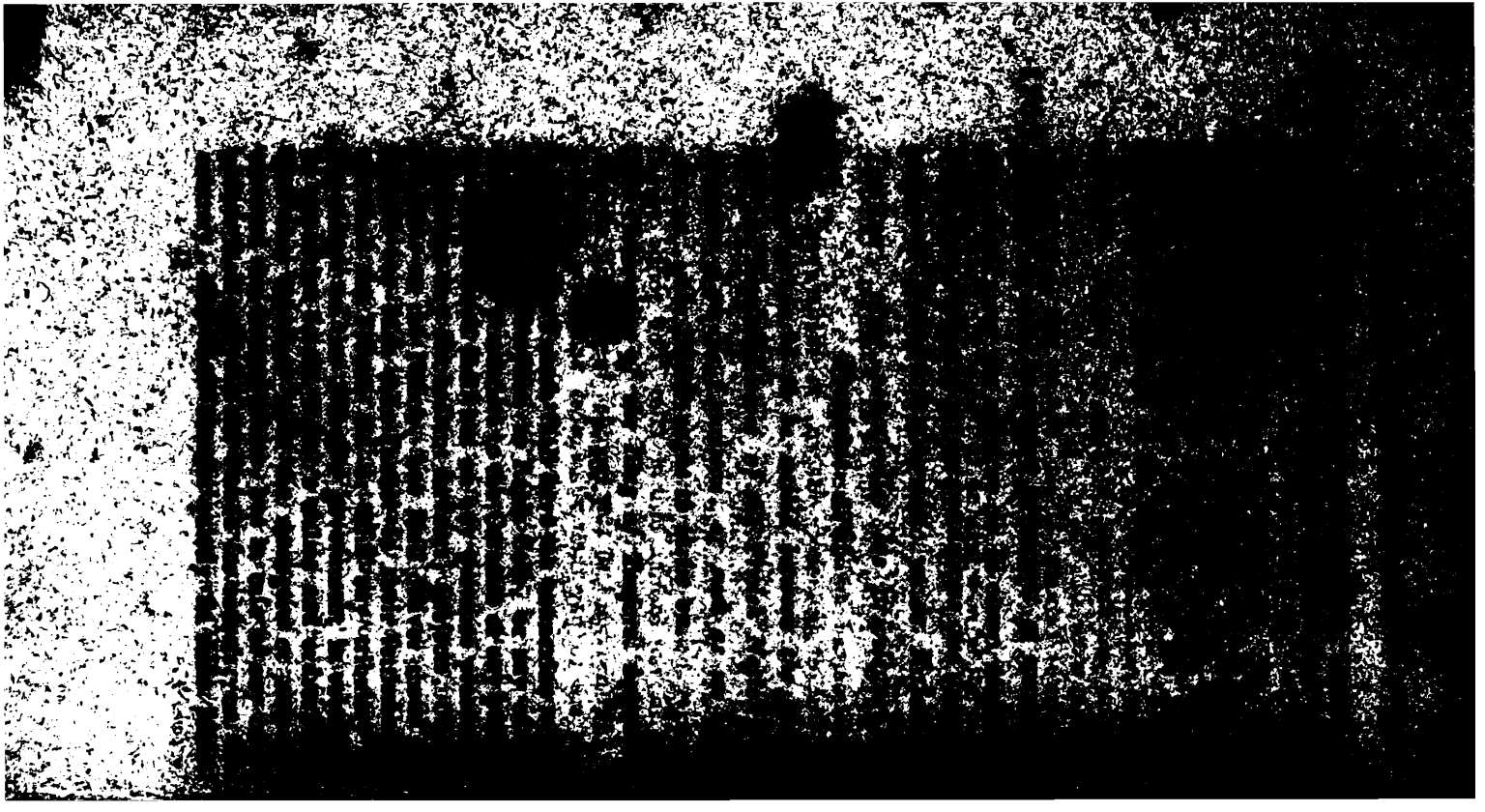


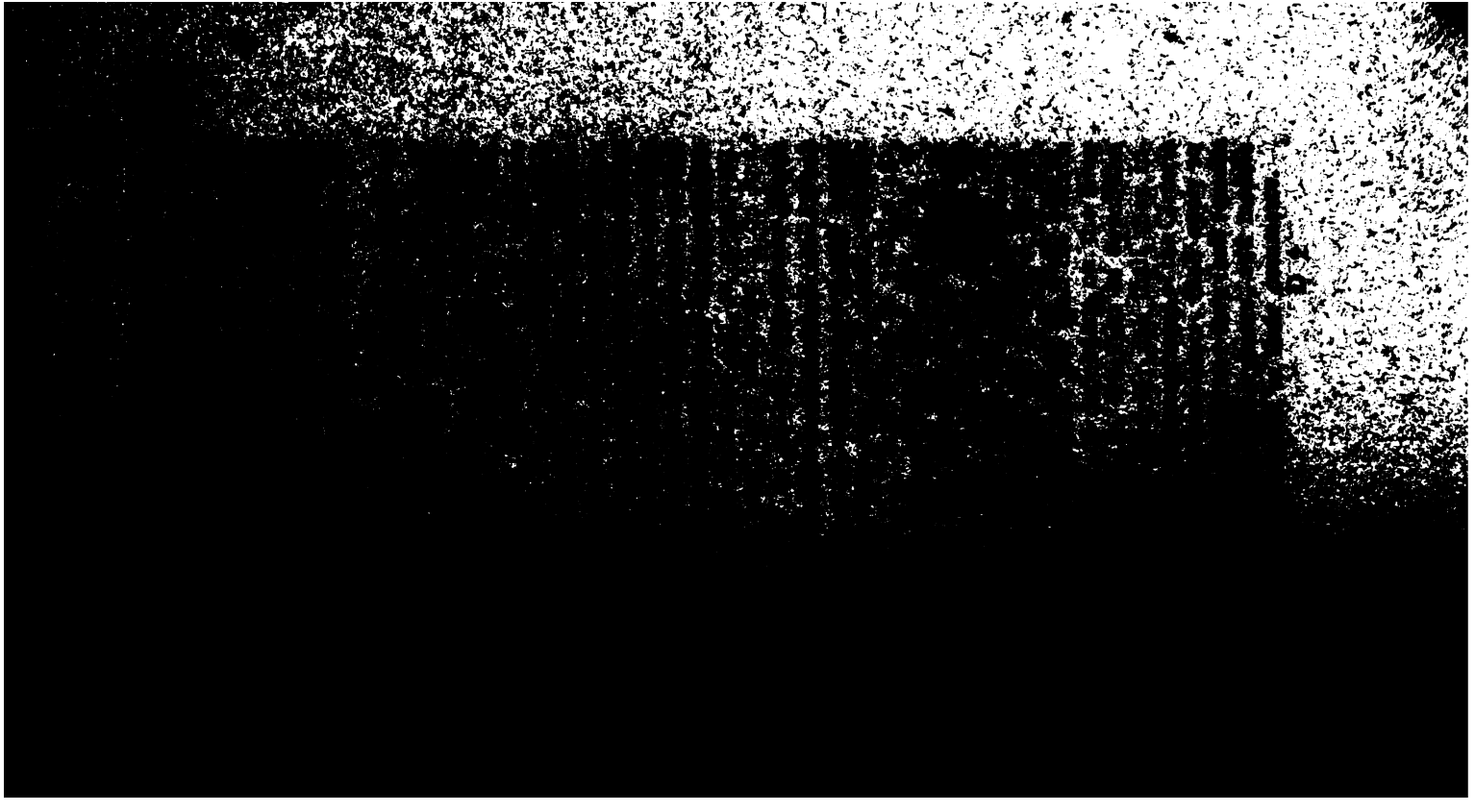


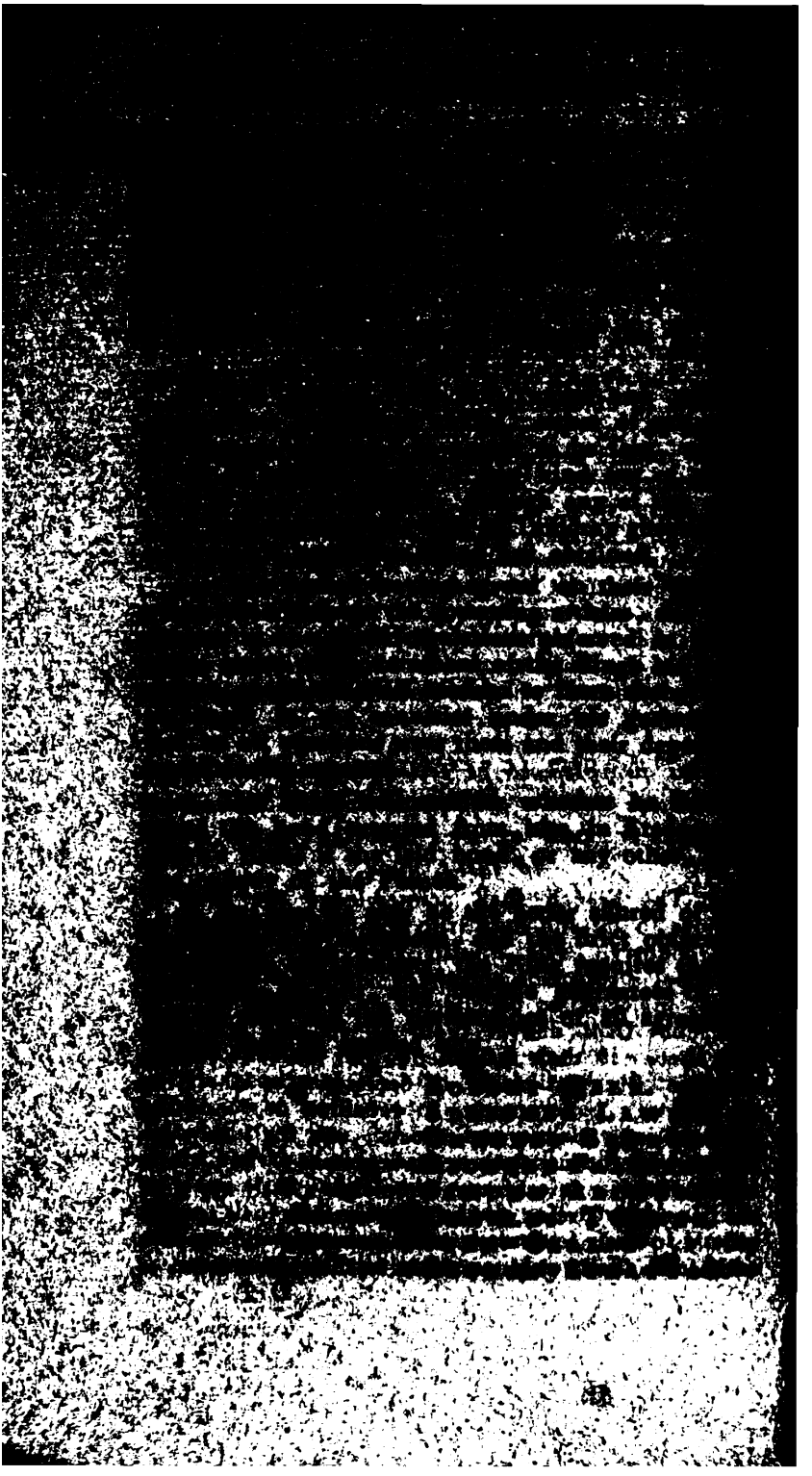


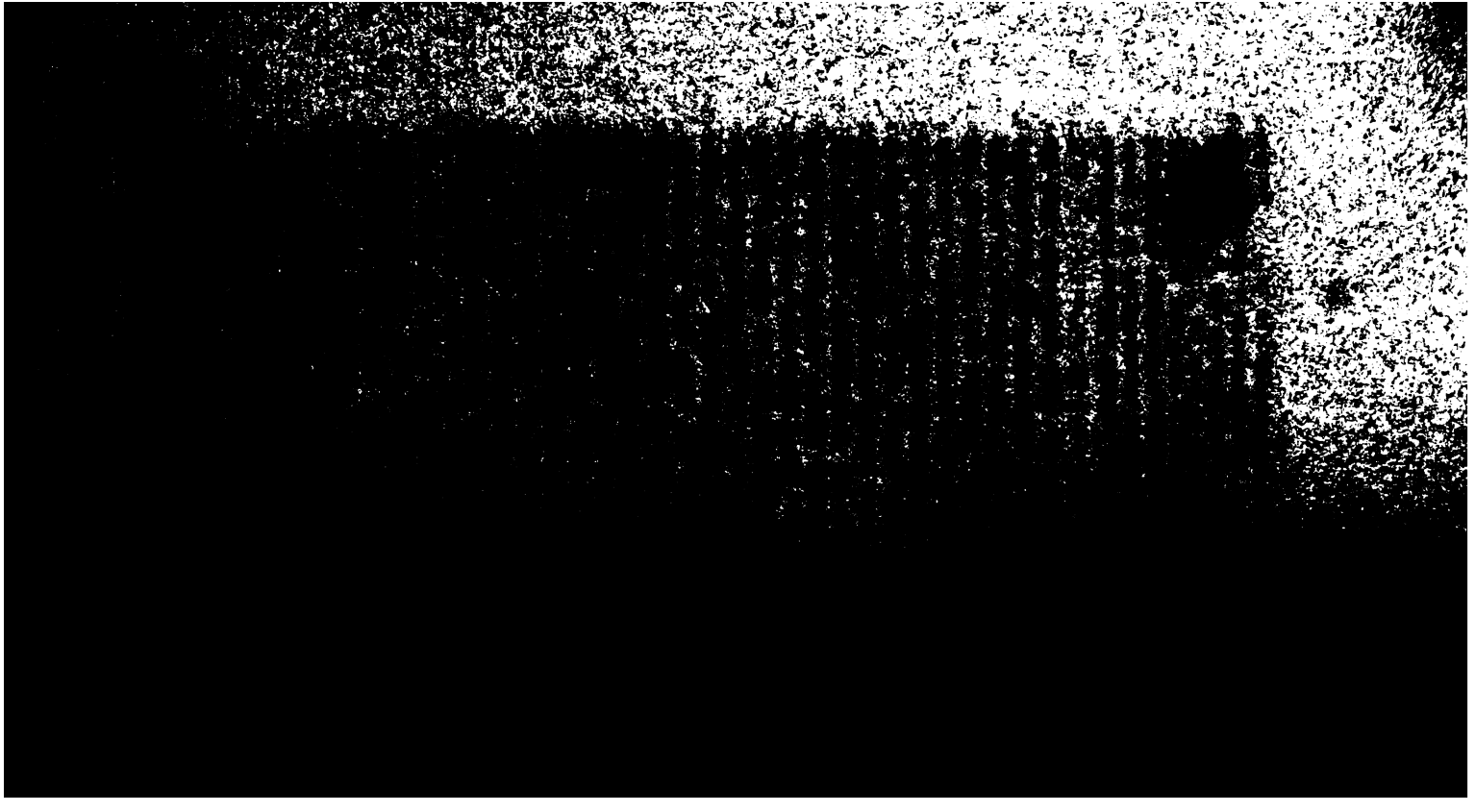


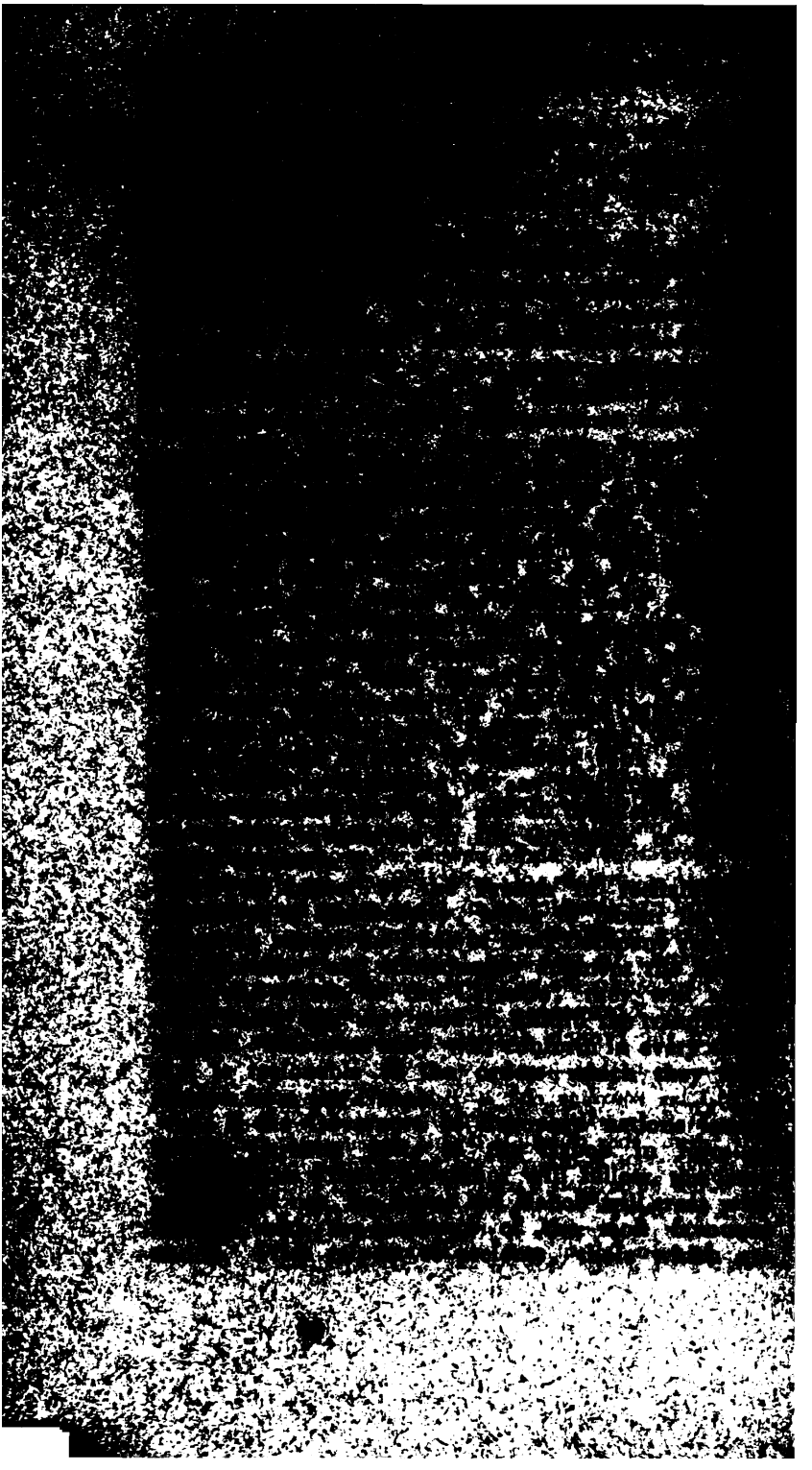


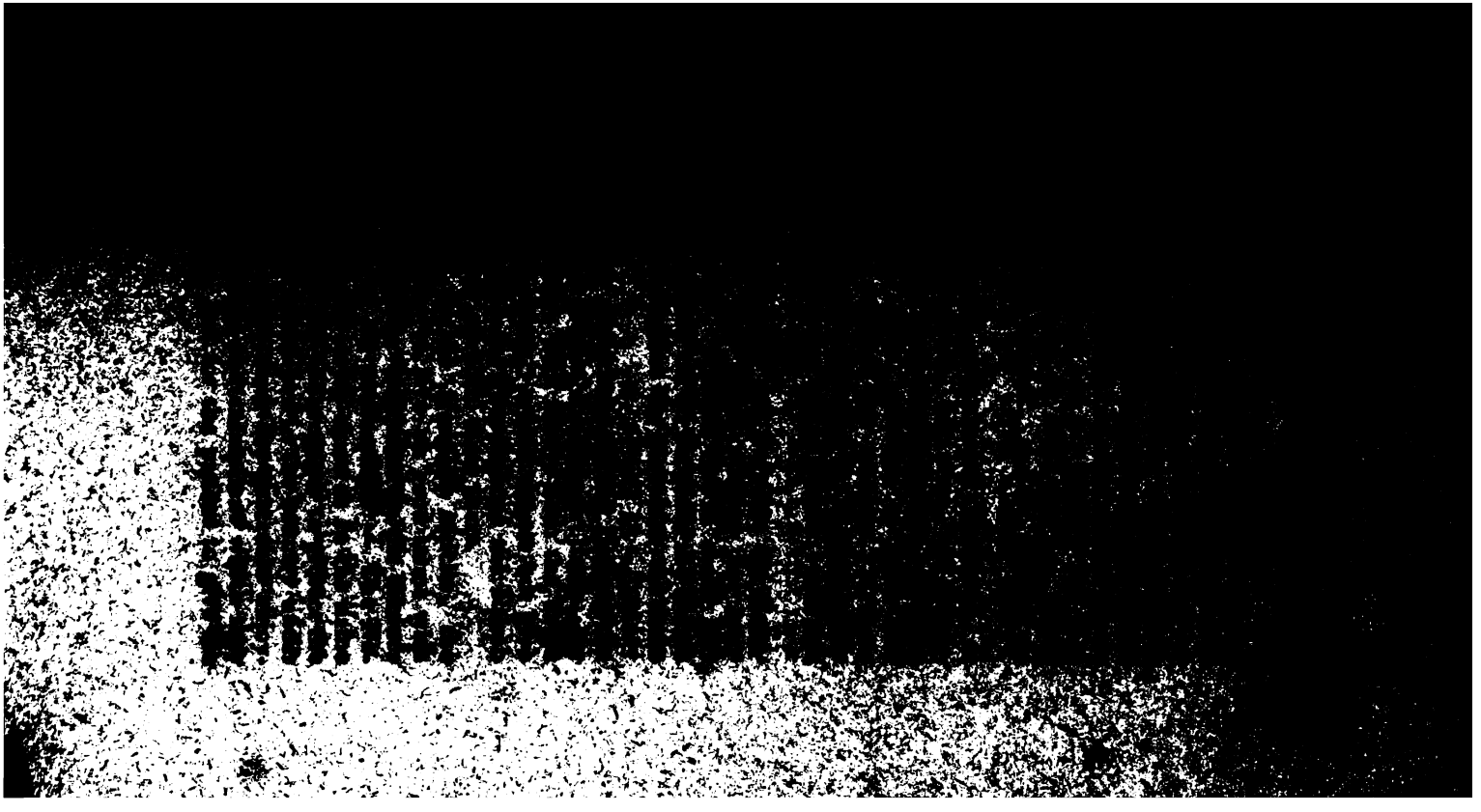


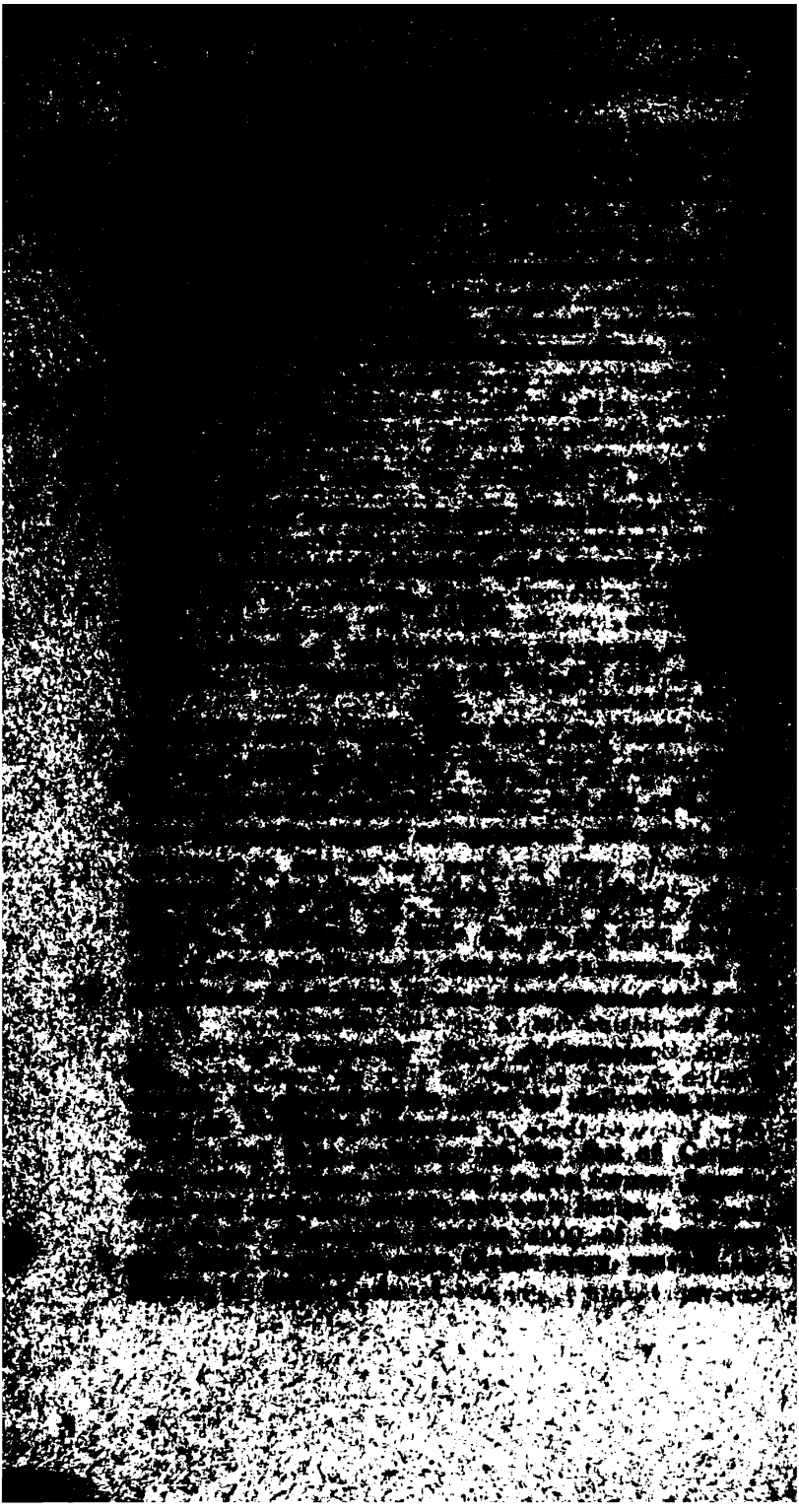


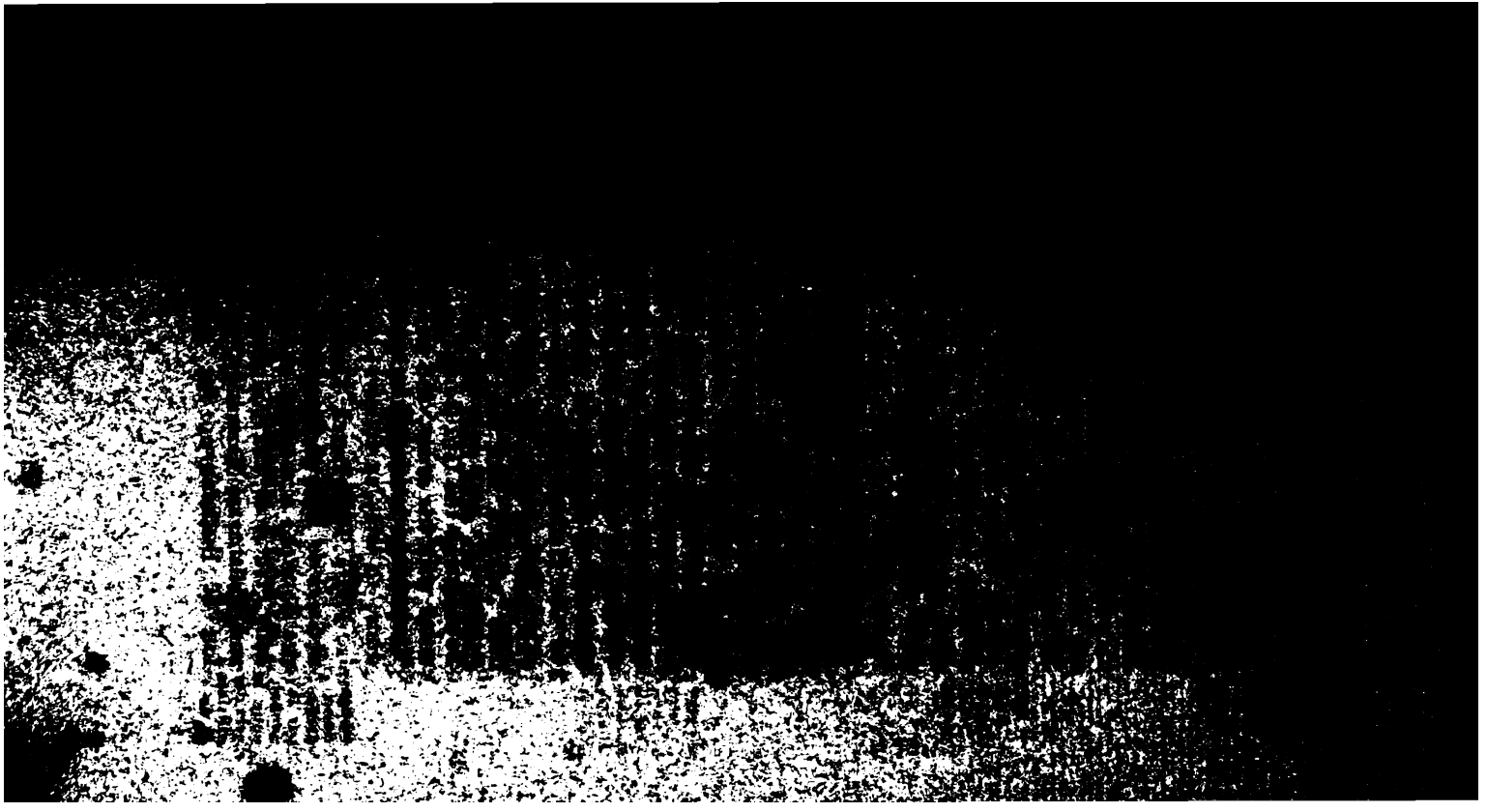


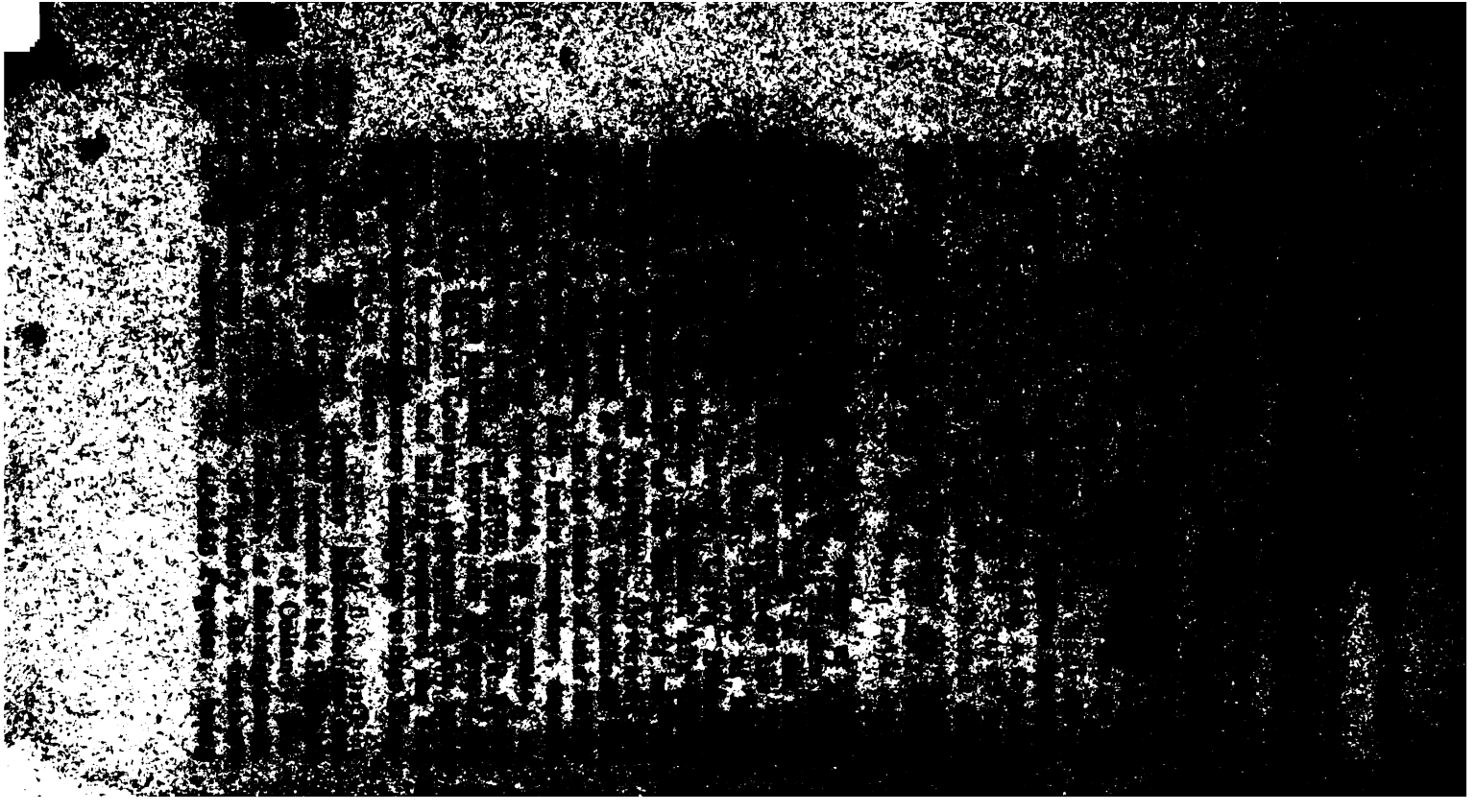


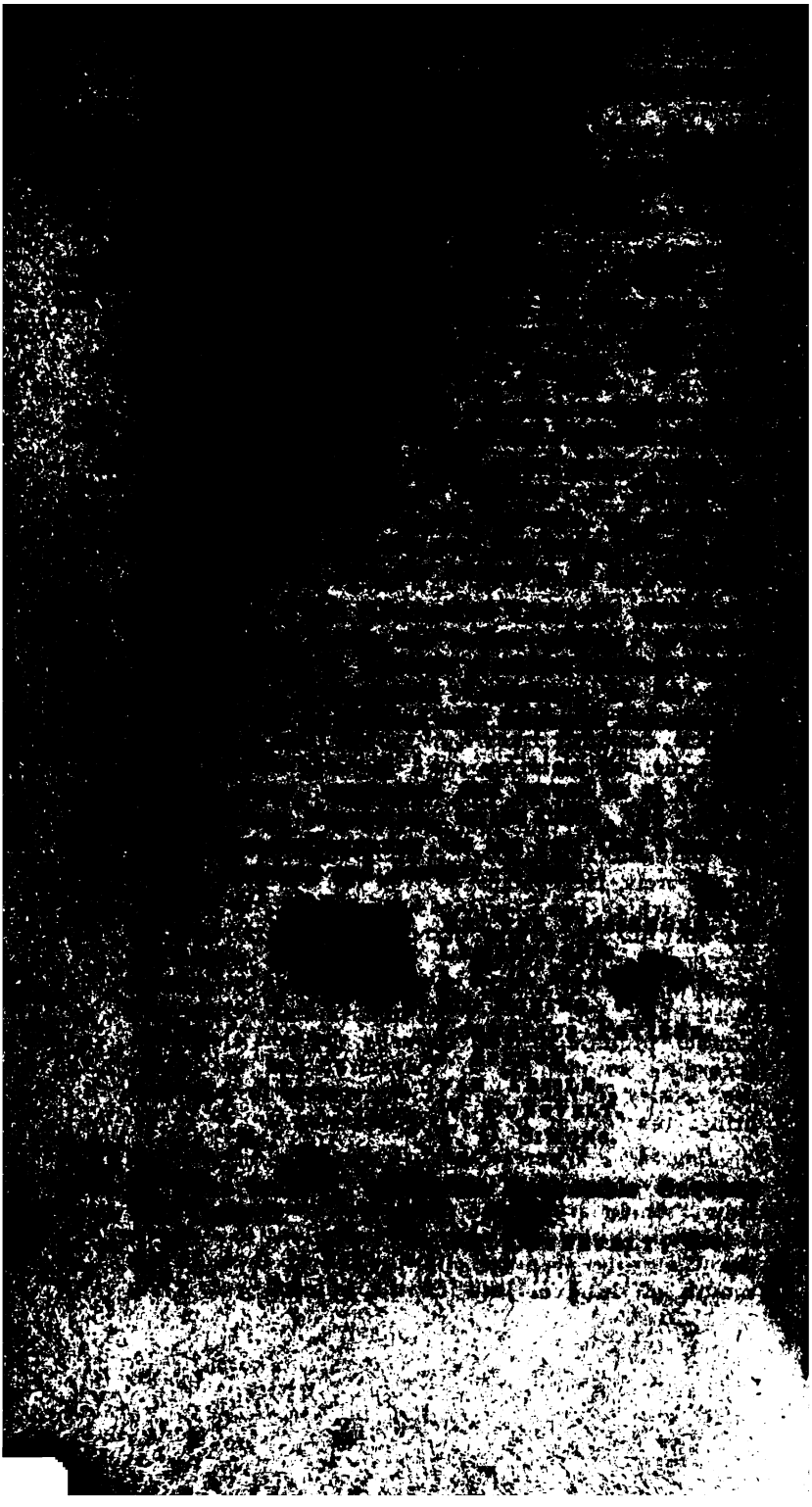


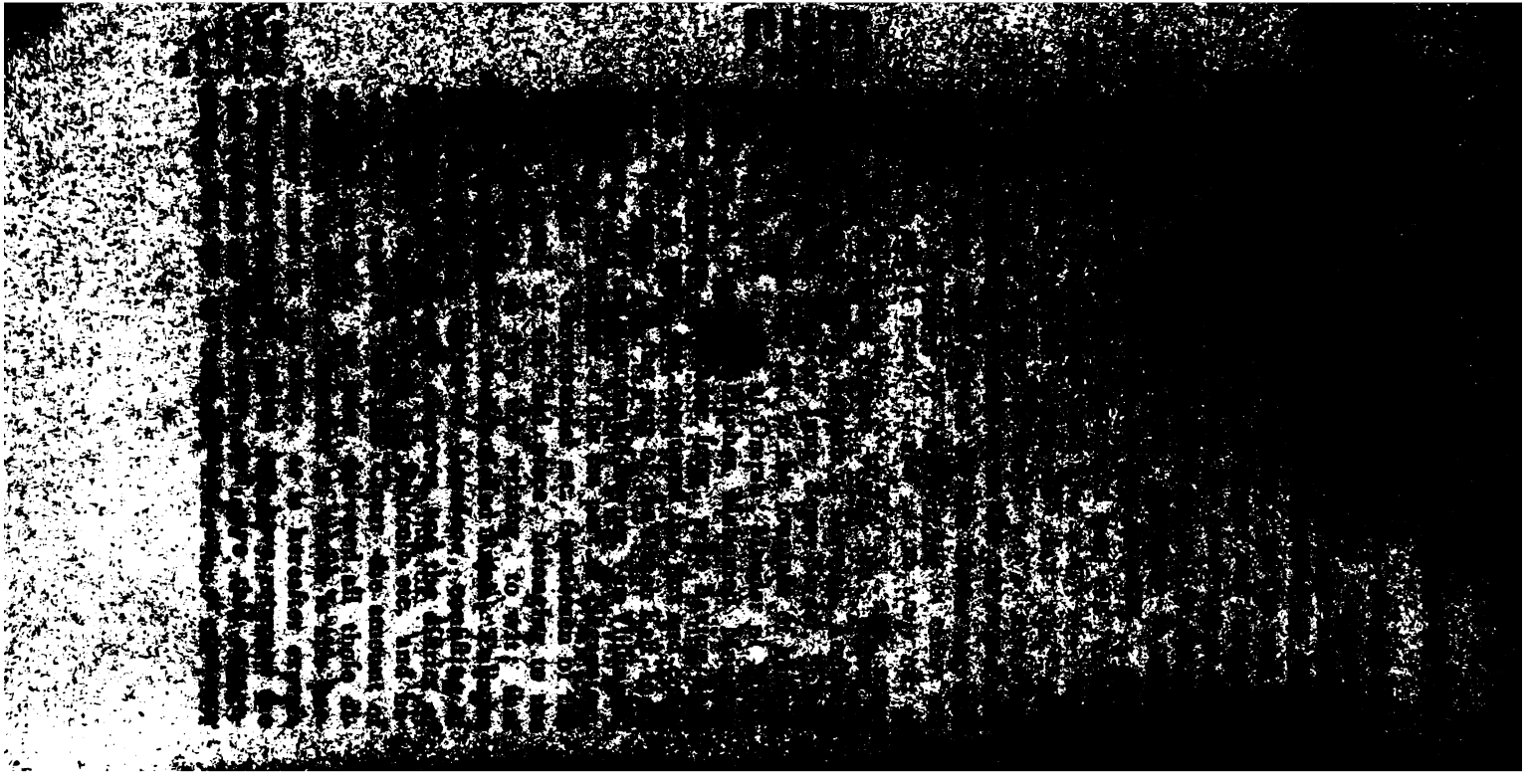


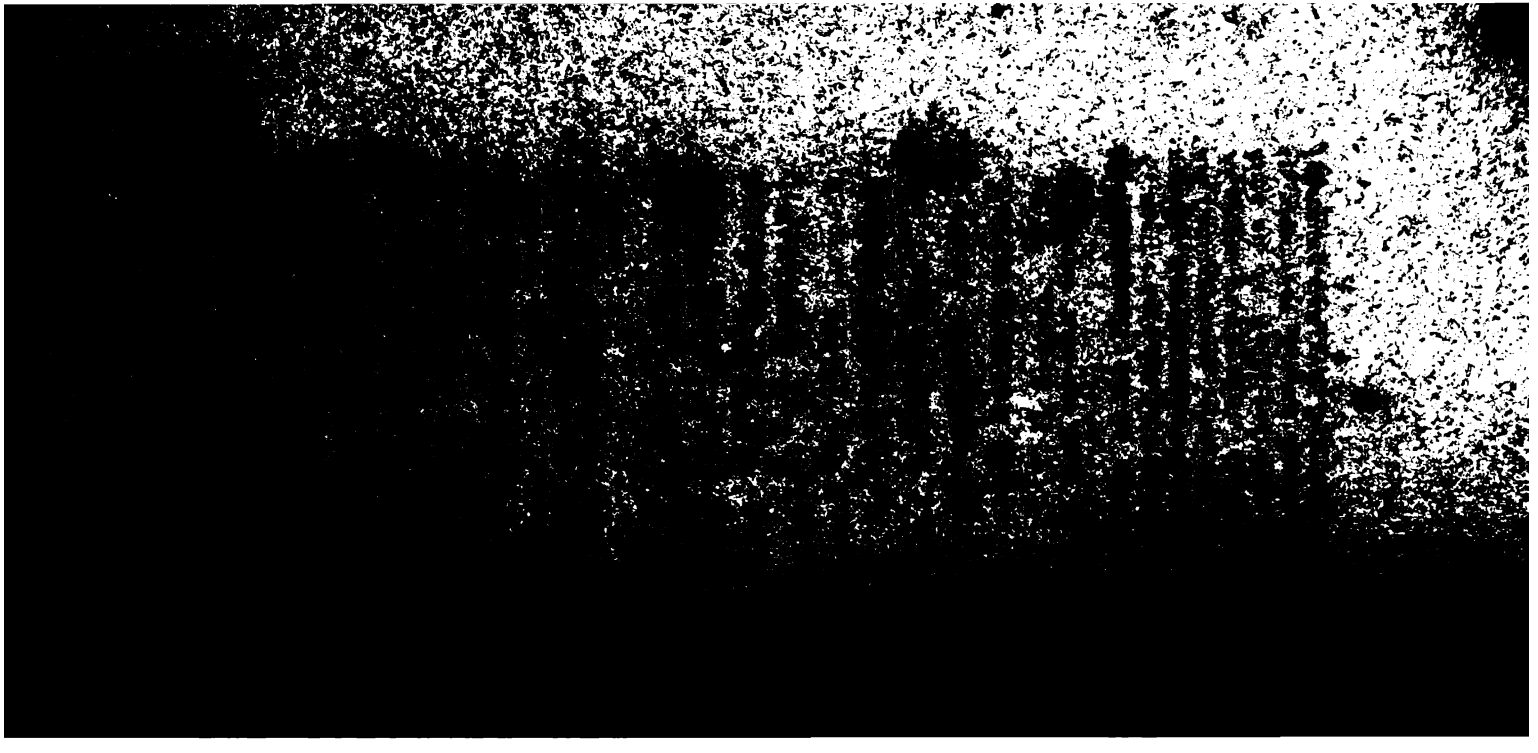


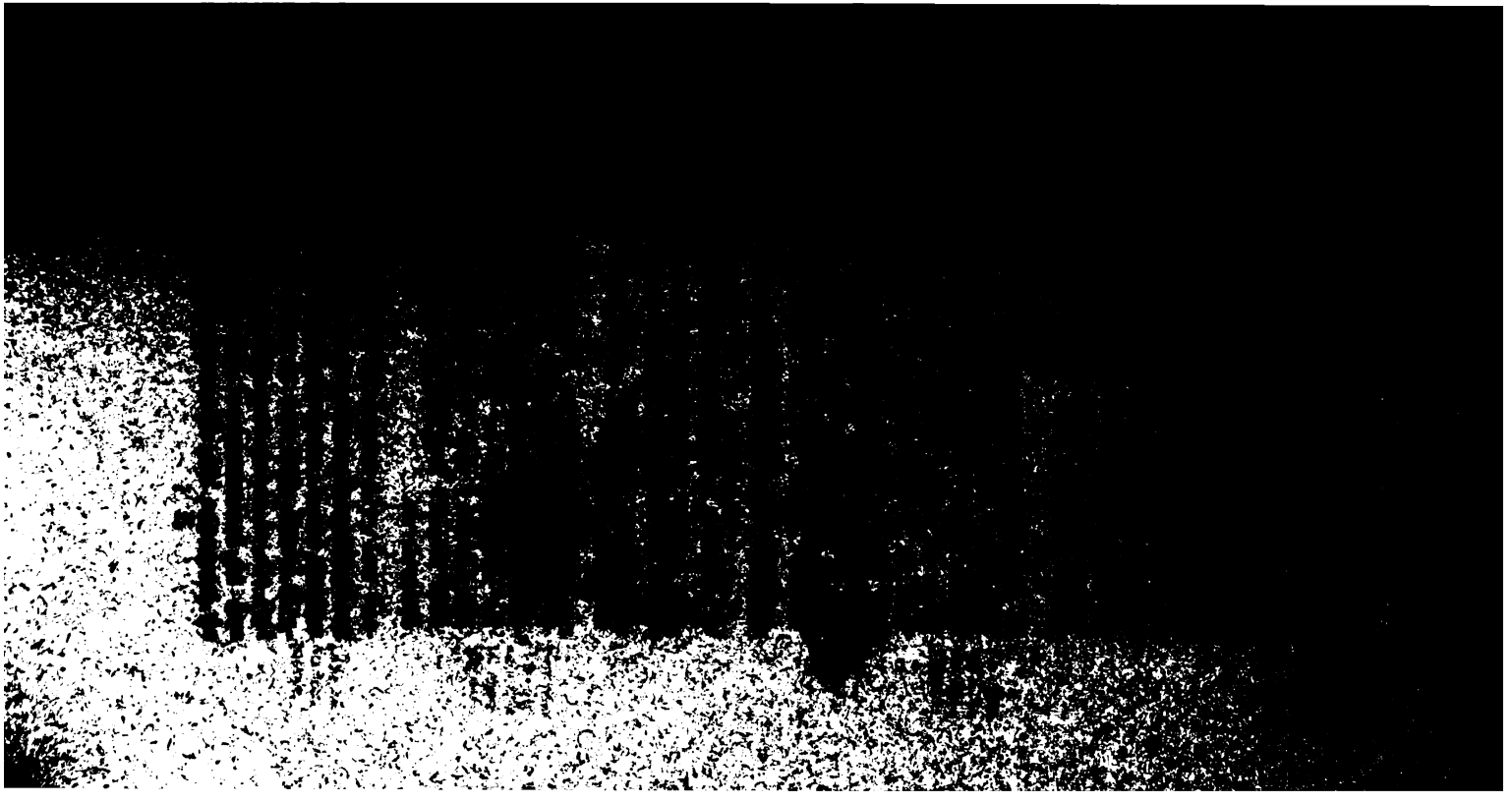


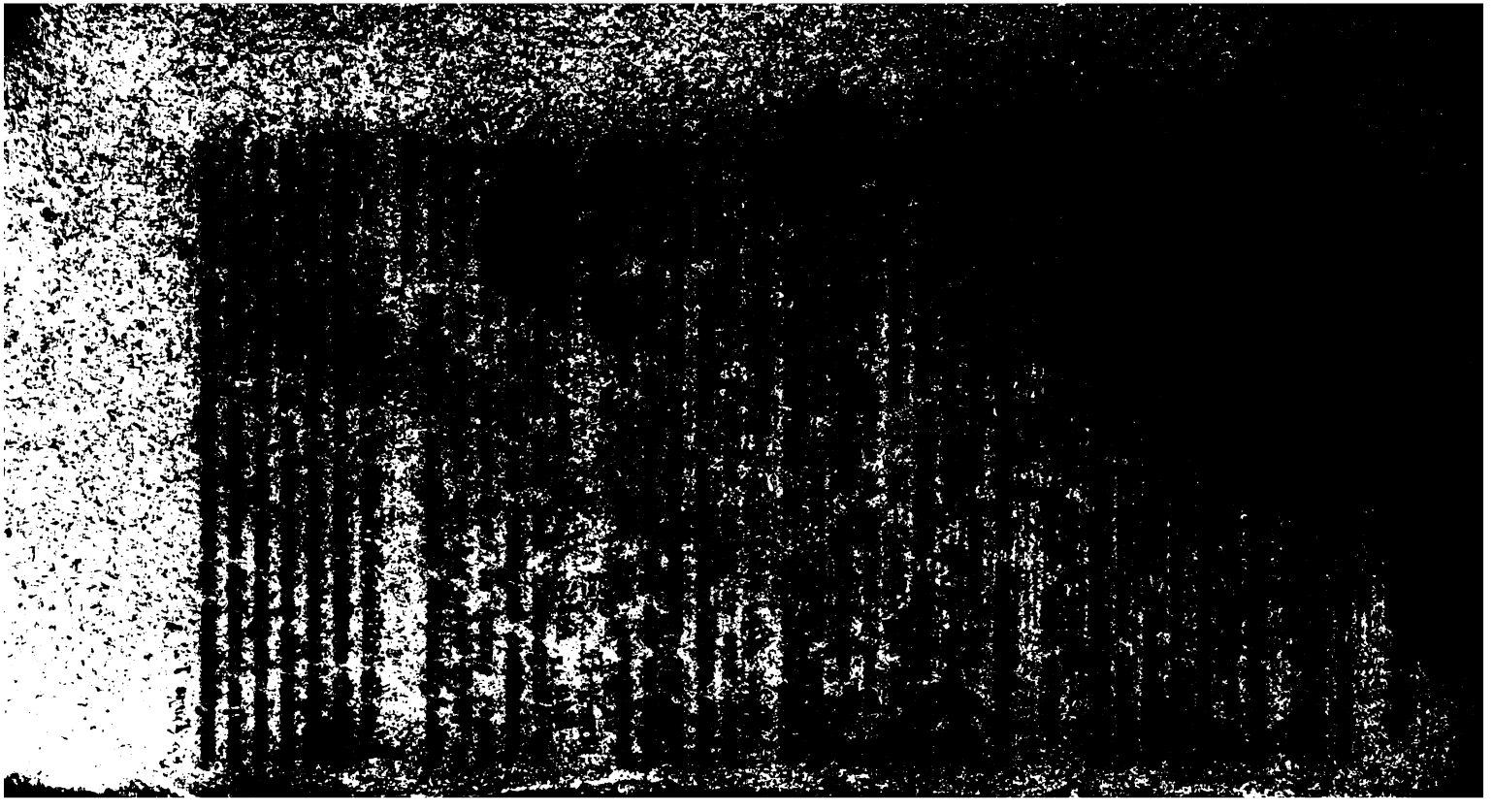


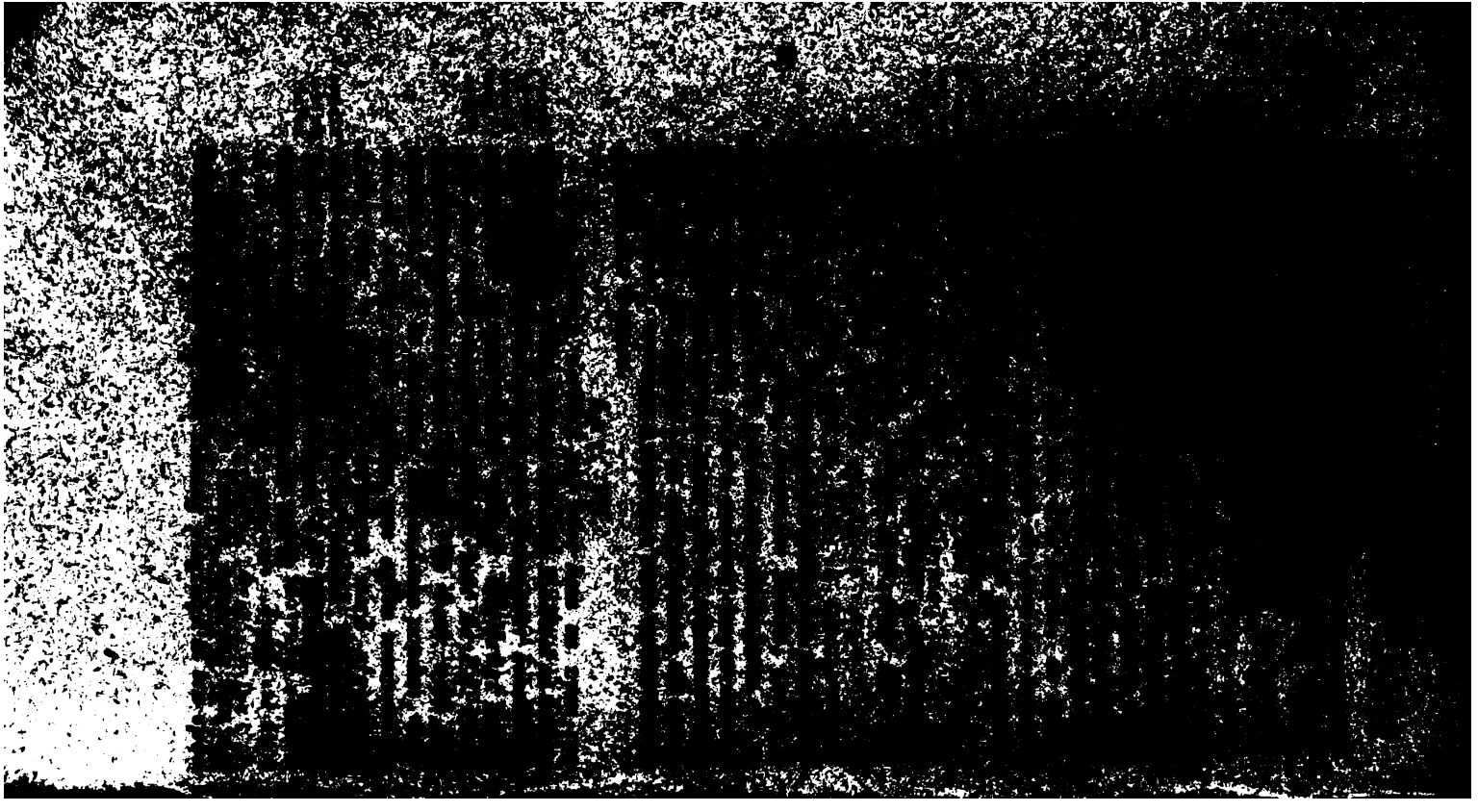


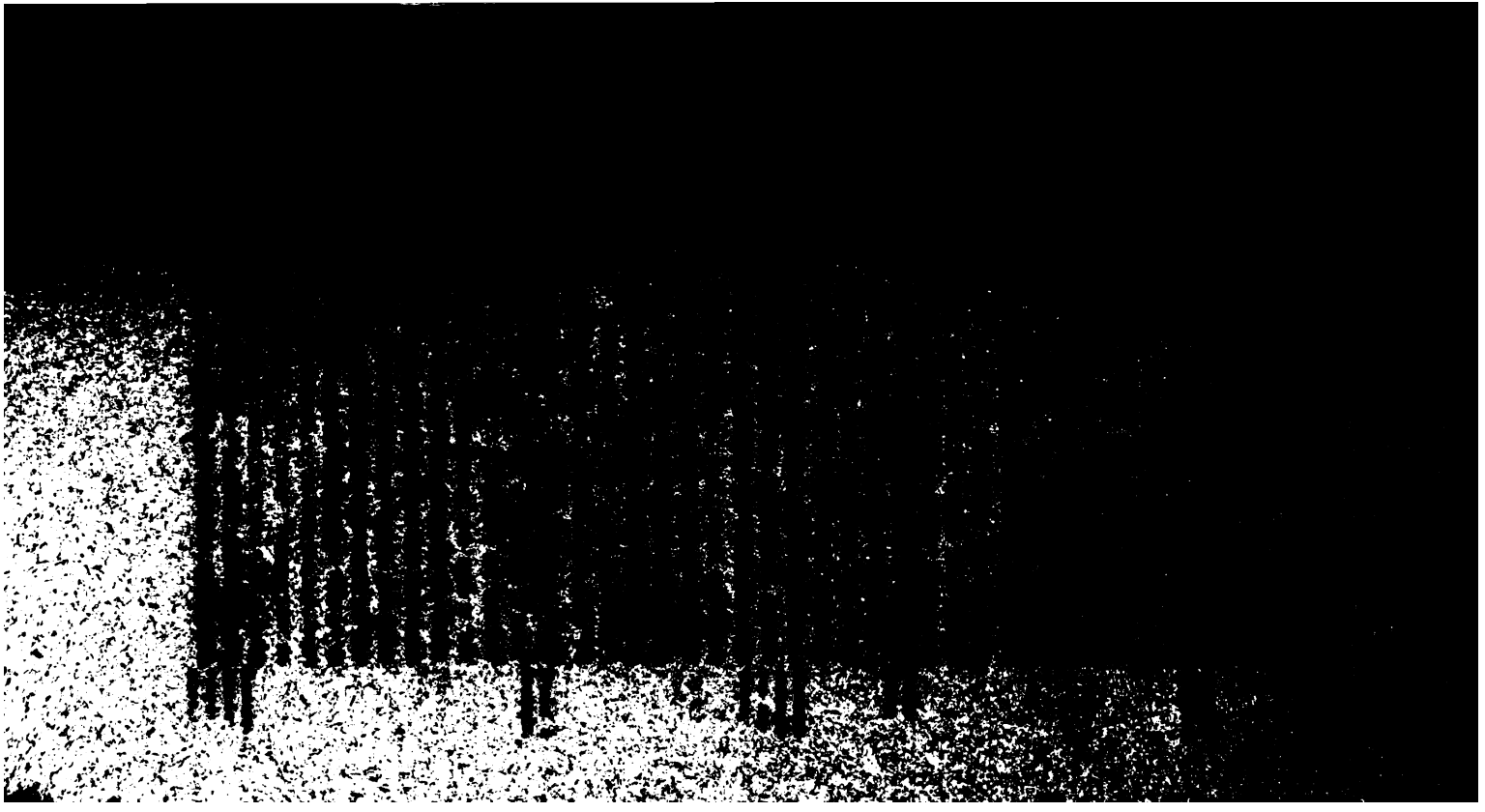


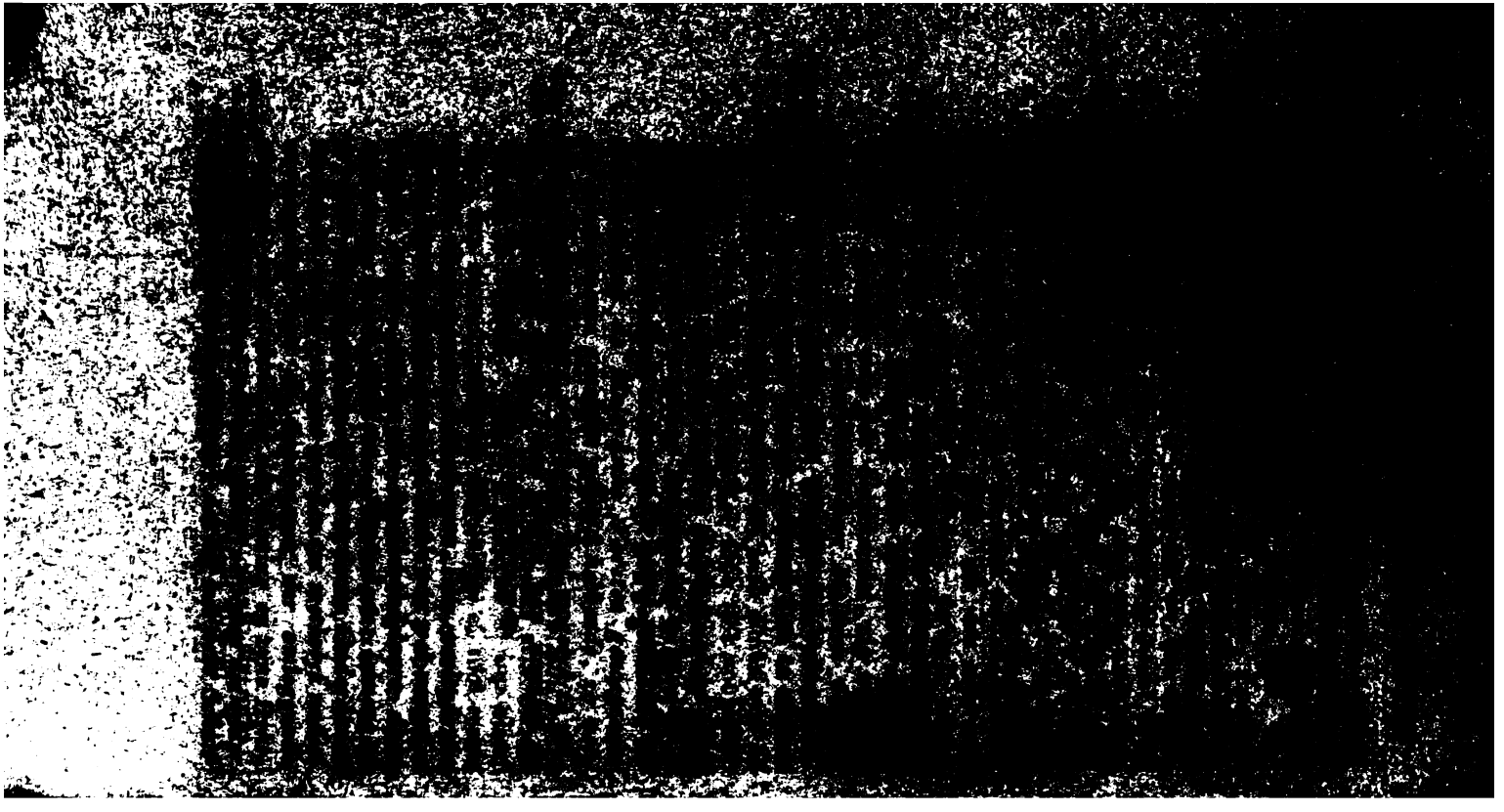


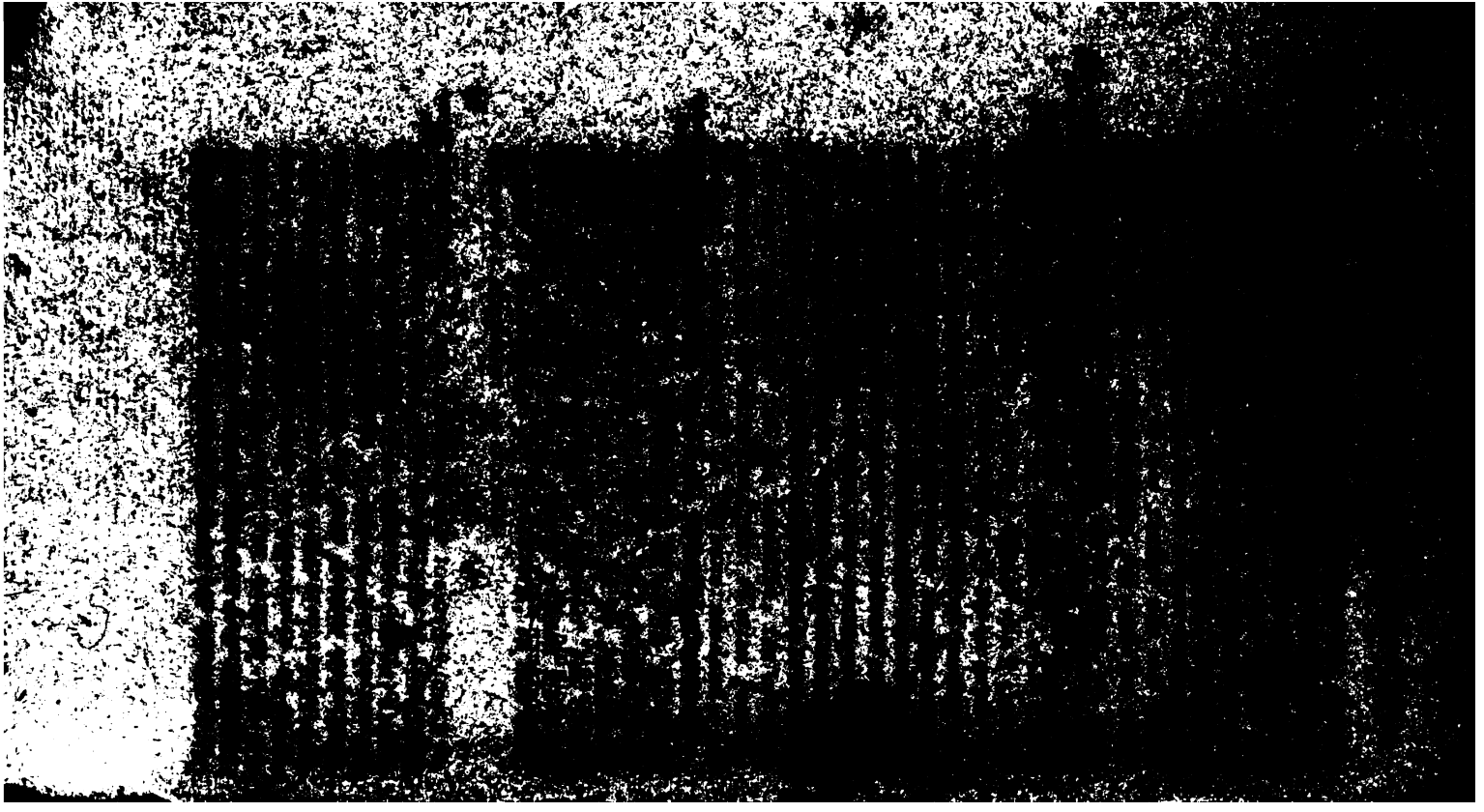


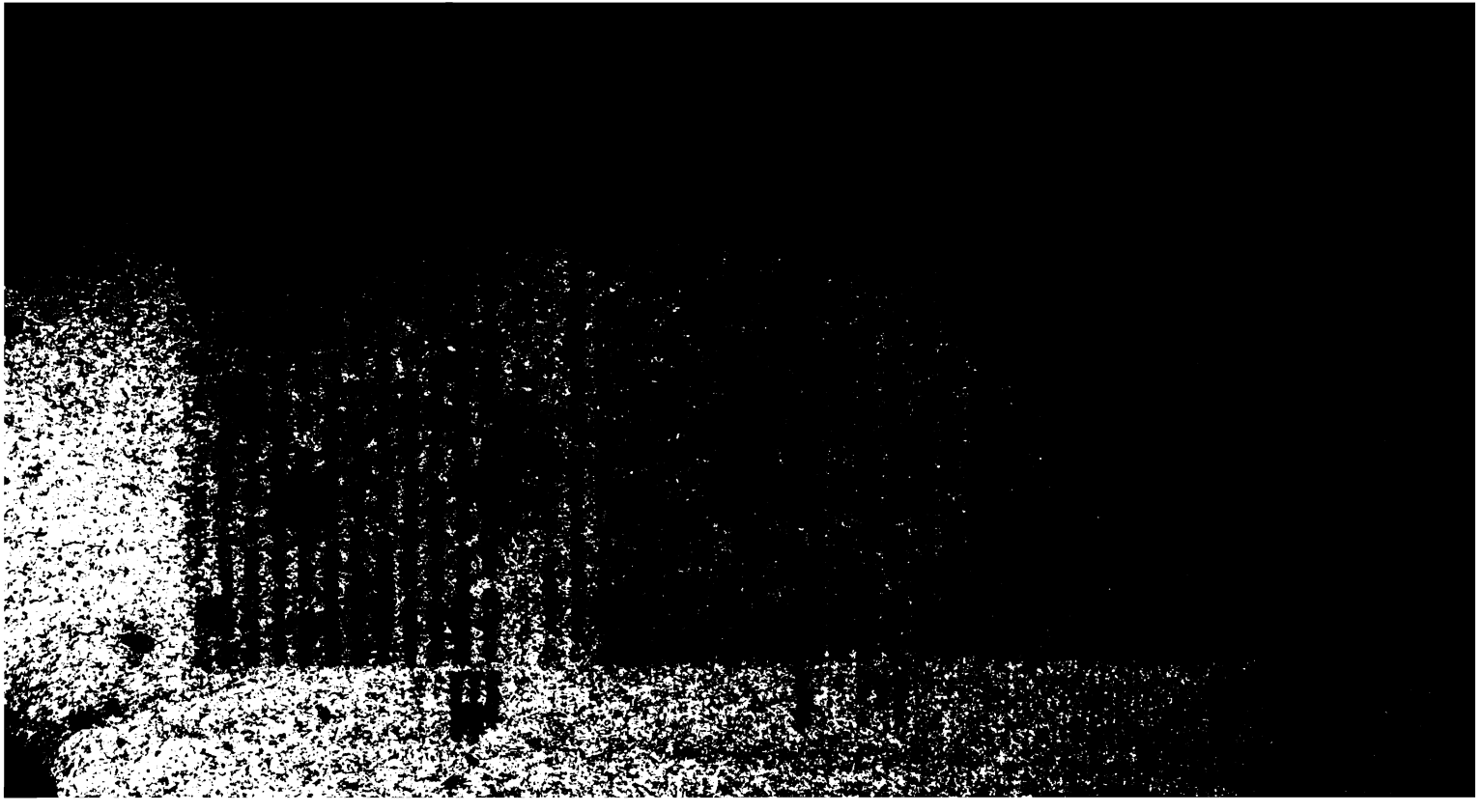


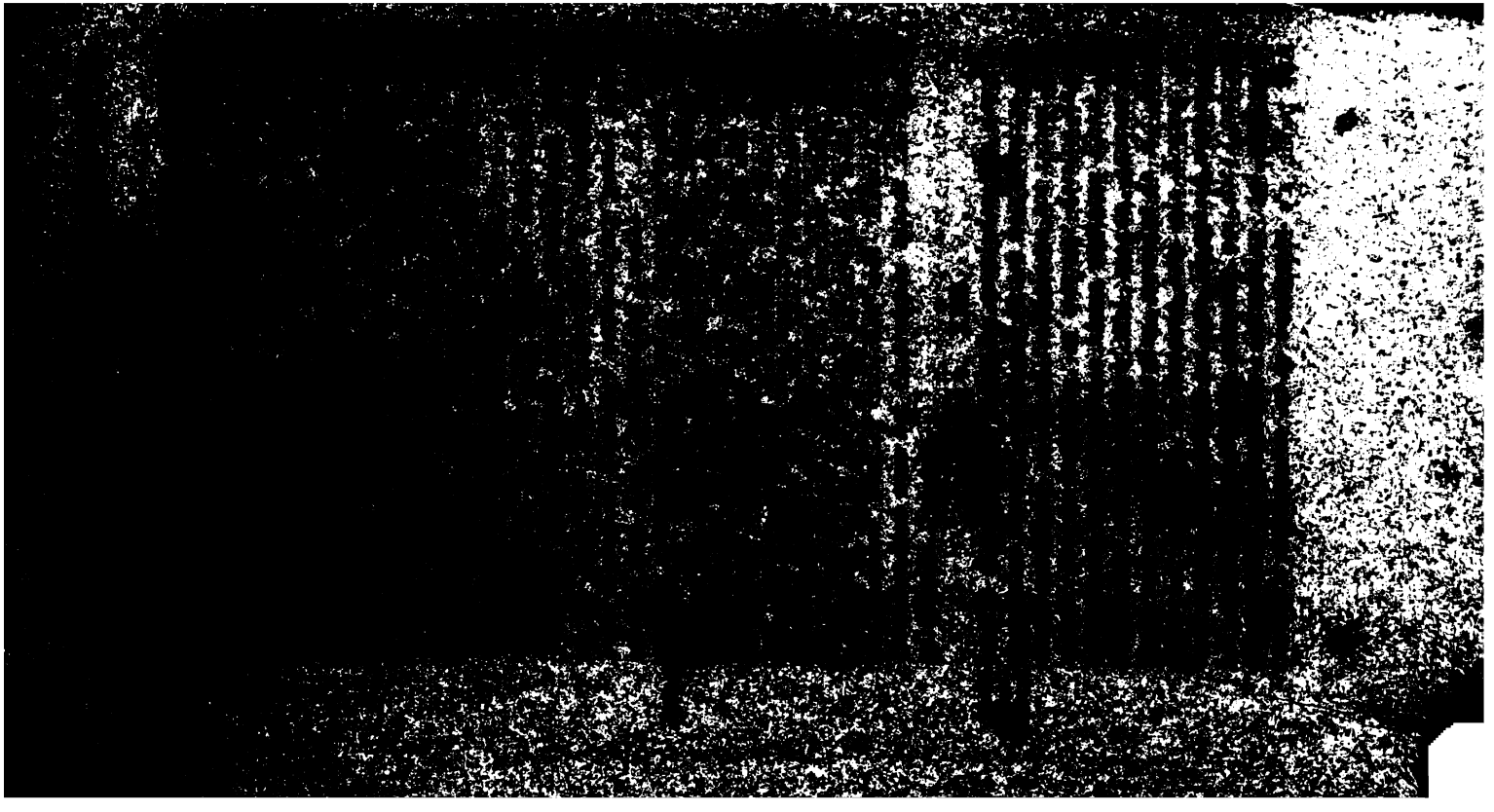












1784

ART. XX.

Zoo het eger kwame te gebeuren, dat den Regeerenden Koning mogt goedvinden by zyne leeven afstand van de Regeering te doen, zal het denzelve vrystaan, den opvolger aan de Edele Hoge Indische Regeering met voorkennis van den Gouverneur en Raad te Malacca, voortedragen en Hoogstderselver approbatie erlangd hebbende zal by den afstand, den nieuw verkoren Vorst, direct mogen gehuldigd, en voorgesteld worden.

ART. XXI.

Eindelyk eenige omstandigheden voorkomende waar van in deesen niet gesprooken is geworden, en by eene der hoge Contracteerende Partyen bedenking veroorzaakte, verbind men zig over en weder, daar van door nadere onderhandeling, eene vaste bepaaling te maken, en in der minne alles te determineeren.

Beloovende den Koning, zynen Presumptiven opvolger en Ryksgrooten, zo voor hun zelve, als voor hunne wettige successeuren, de voorgeschrevene Articulen hylig en ongeschonden te zullen onderhouden en naarkomen, zoo lang de Zon en Maan hun schynsel zullen geven, zonder daarvan in 't minste of geringste af te zullen wyken.

Gelyk den Heer Jacob Pieter van Braam, Commandant en Cheff der Oologs magt van de Staaten Generaal in de Oost Indien, in den Naam ende van wegens de Nederlandsche Oost Indische Compagnie ook plegtiglyk beloofd, zig na deeze Articulen te zullen gedragen.

Ten oirkonde van de waarheid en opregtigheit is dit Contract, door den Koning, zynen presumptiven opvolger en Ryksgrooten plegtiglyk op den Alcoran beswooren, met hunne handtekening, nevens die van den Capitain Commandeur bekragtigd, en met het zegel, zoo van meergen, Capitain Commandeur, als van den Koning bezegeld.

Zynde hiervan gemaakt drie eensluidende afschriften zoo in de Hollandsche als Maleidsche taalen, by den anderen gevoegd.

ART. XX. 1784

'il arrivait que le Roi regnant jugeat à propos Abdica-
diquer le gouvernement de ſon vivant, il lui tion.
permis de propoſer ſon ſucceſſeur au gouverne-
t ſuprême des Indes, du ſçu du gouverneur et du
eil à Malacca, et après avoir obtenu l'approba-
du gouvernement, le prince nouvellement élu
ra lors de l'abdication, être immédiatement pré-
; et recevoir l'hommage.

ART. XXI.

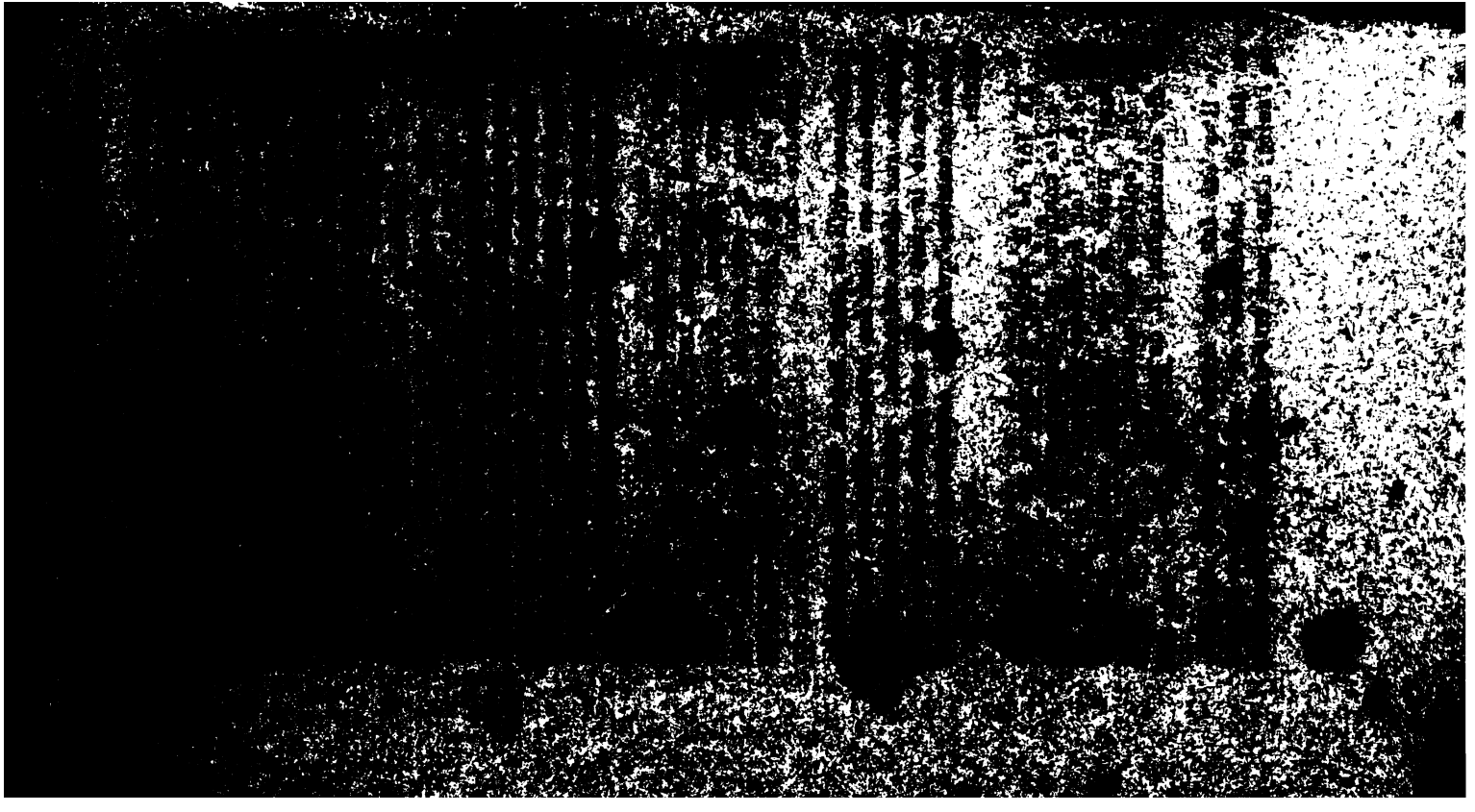
:nfin s'il ſurvenait des circonſtances deſquelles il Arran-
›as été parlé dans ce traité, et qui feraient nai- gemens
des doutes à l'une des hautes parties con- ultériers
antes, on s'engage réciproquement de faire à cet
d un arrangement fixe, moyennant des négocia-
s ultérieures, et de règler tout à l'amiable.

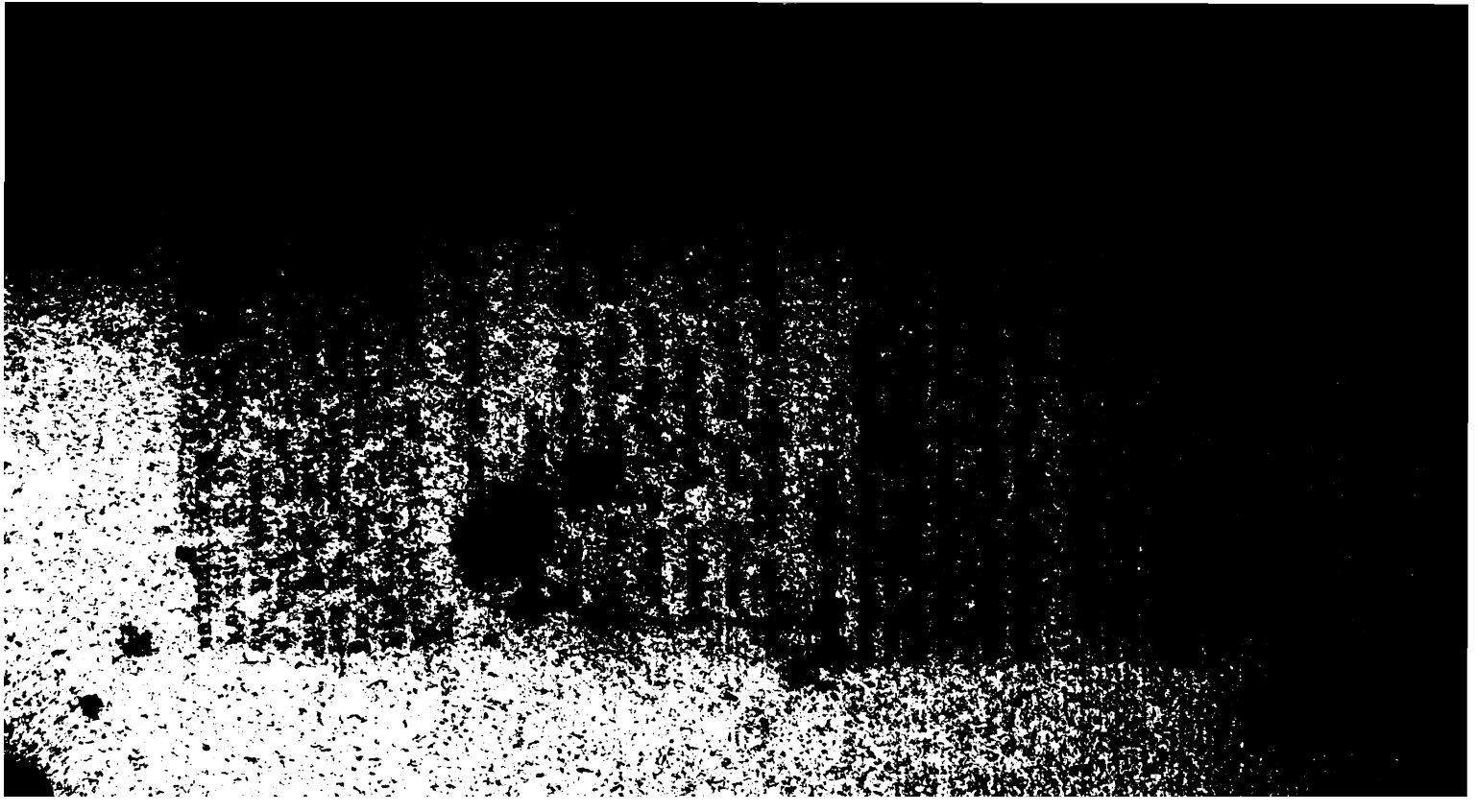
.e Roi, ſon ſucceſſeur préſomtif, et les grands
oyaume s'engagent, tant pour eux que pour leurs
ſſeurs légitimes, d'accomplir et de tenir reli-
ſement et ſans atteinte les articles ſusdits, tant
le ſoleil et la lune luiront, ſans s'en écarter dans
noindre choſe.

Comme auſſi le ſieur Jaques Pierre van Braam,
mandant en chef des forces militaires des Etats
aux aux Indes orientales, promet duement au
et de la part de la compagnie hollandaiſe des
s orientales, qu'elle ſe comportera d'après ces
les.

:n foi de la vérité et ſincérité de quoi ce con-
a été confirmé par ſerment, prêté ſur l'Alcoran
le Roi, ſon ſucceſſeur preſomtif et les grands du
ume, muni de leur ſignature, comme auſſi de
du capitaine commandant, et ſcellé du ſçeau
lit commandant et de celui du Roi.

Il a été fait trois copies conformes de ceci,
langue hollandaiſe et malaiſe l'une à coté
autre; l'une pour être envoyée au gouvernement





3.

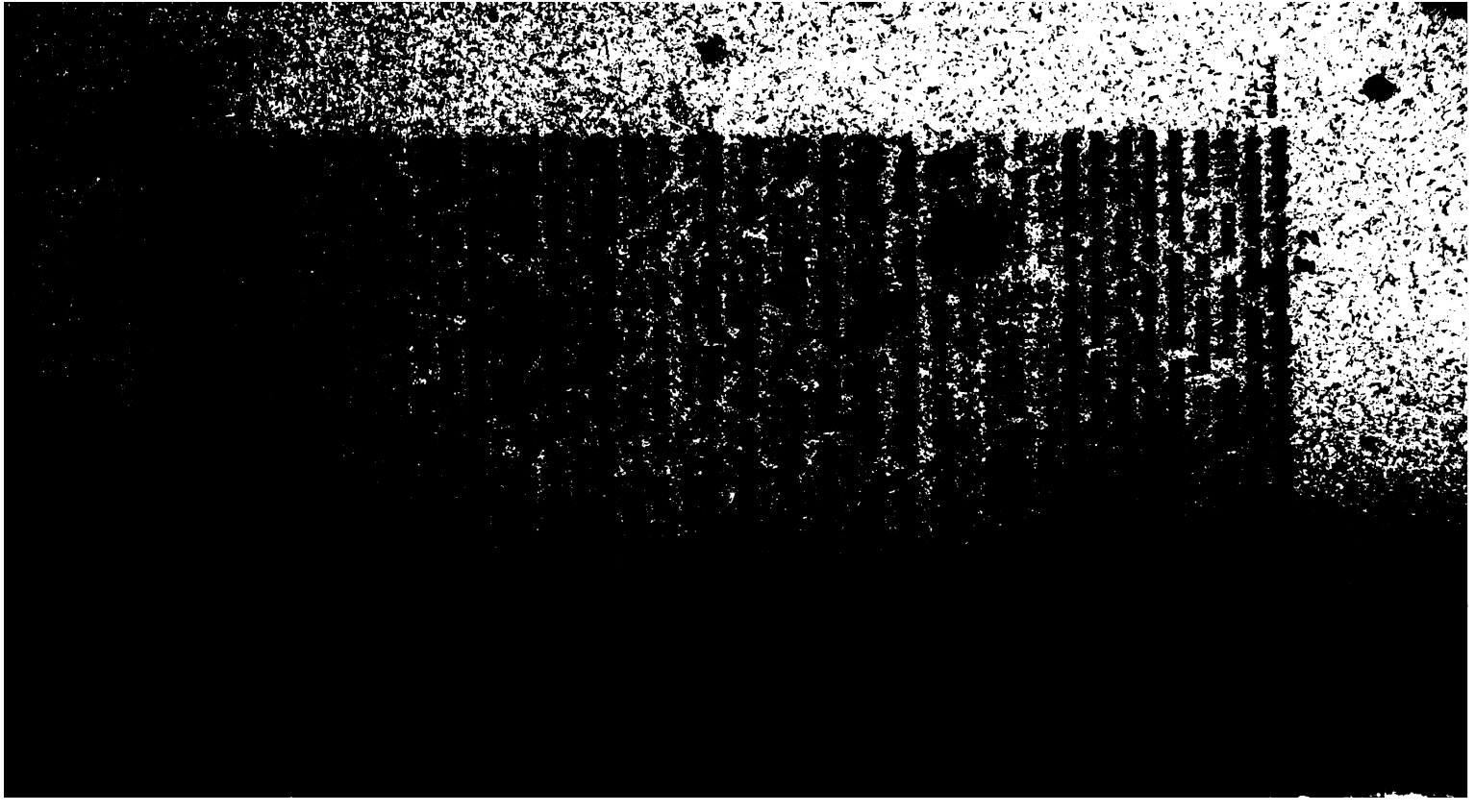
1784 10. Nov. Tractaat van altoos duurende getrouwe Vriend en Bondgenoodschap, tusschen de Generale Nederlandsche Oost Indische Compagnie, en den Doorlugtigen Vorst Alzoe Padoeka Seri Sulthan Mahmoet Koning van Johor Pahan Riouw en onderhoorige Eilanden.

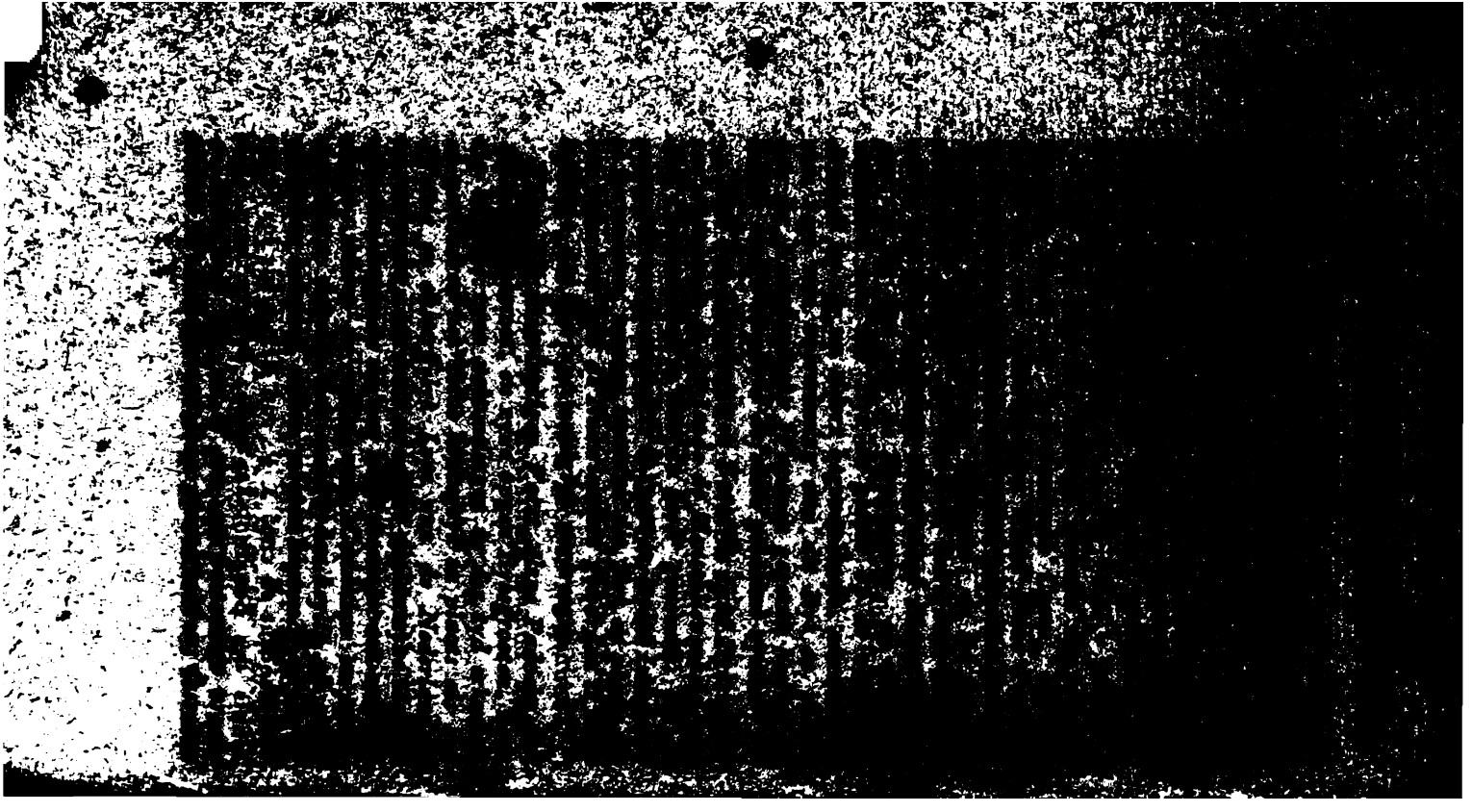
Aangegaan en gesloten voor d. Ed. Comp. door den Weled. Gestr. Heer Jacob Pieter van Braam Commandant en Cheff van de oorlogs magt der Heeren Staaten Generaal der Verenigde Nederlanden in de Oost Indien.

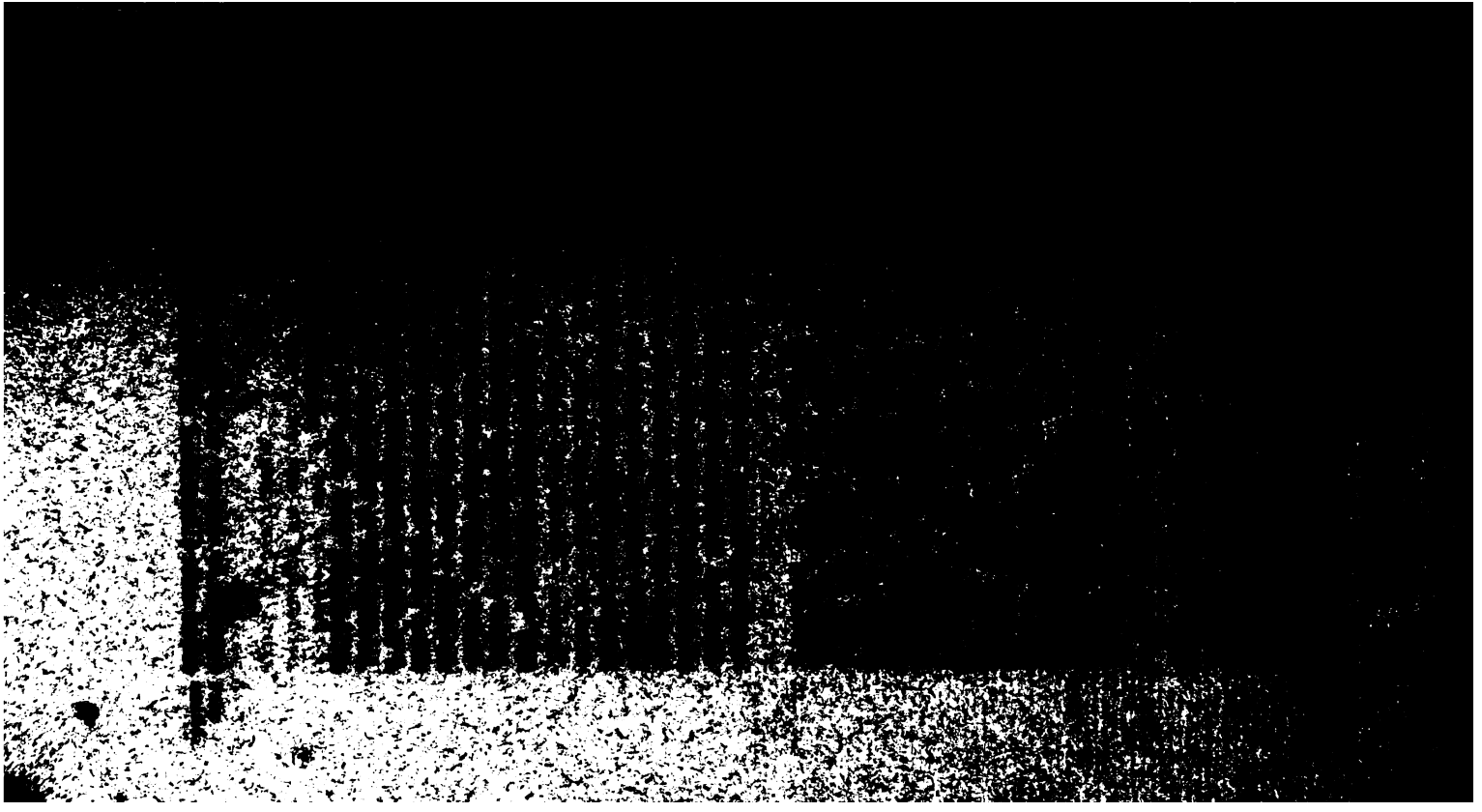
En den opgemelden Doorlugtigen Vorst Alzoe Padoeka Seri Sulthan Mahmoet in hooge Persoon, geadsisteert door de natenoemen Prinzen en Ryksgrooten, in naame: Padija Toea als Eerste, Radjia Binahasa als Twede, Radija Tommagon als Derde, Radija Boensoek als Vierde.

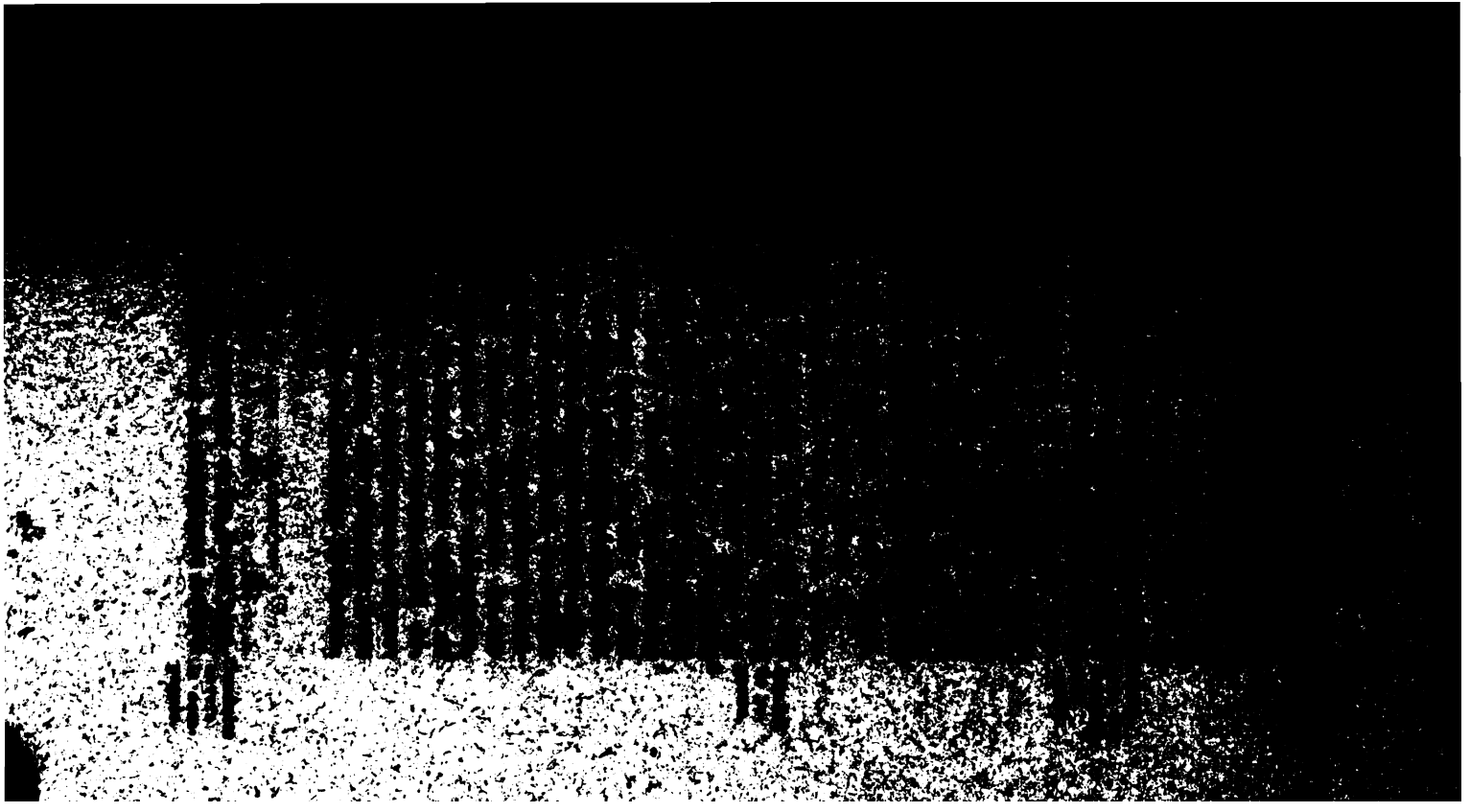
(Copie tirée des actes de la Compagnie.)

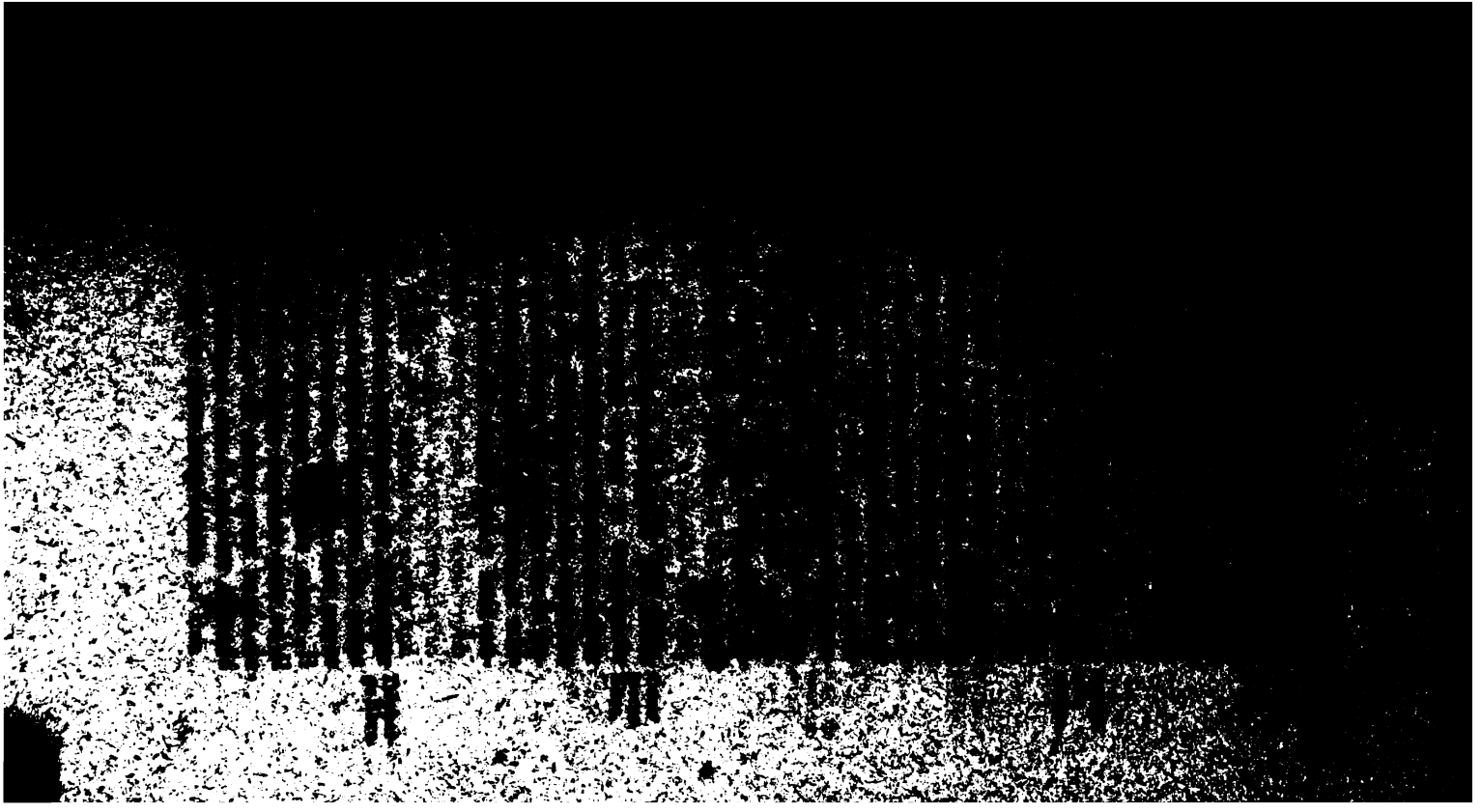
Vooraf erkend den Doorlugtigen Vorst en zyne Ryksgrooten, dat zy door de herhaalde overwinningen die door de oorlogsmagt van de Staaten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden an die der Oost Ind. Comp. onder de ordres van den Commandant en Cheff J. P. van Braam over de vereenigte magten der Bougineesen en andere met dezelve verbondene Vorsten, zo op Tollock Cattaspang Salangoor als nu jongst op den 29. Octob. 1784. allhier voor Riouw

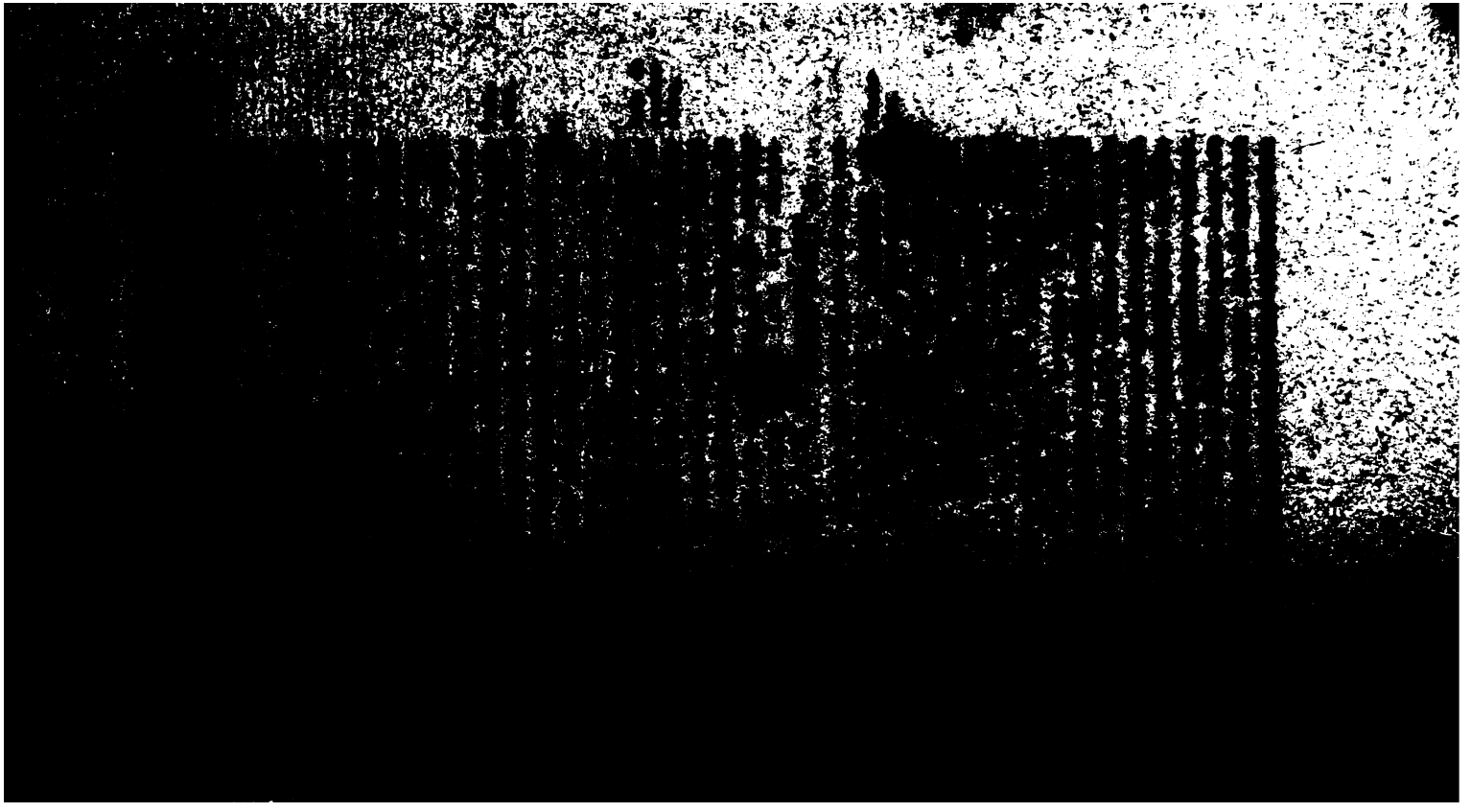


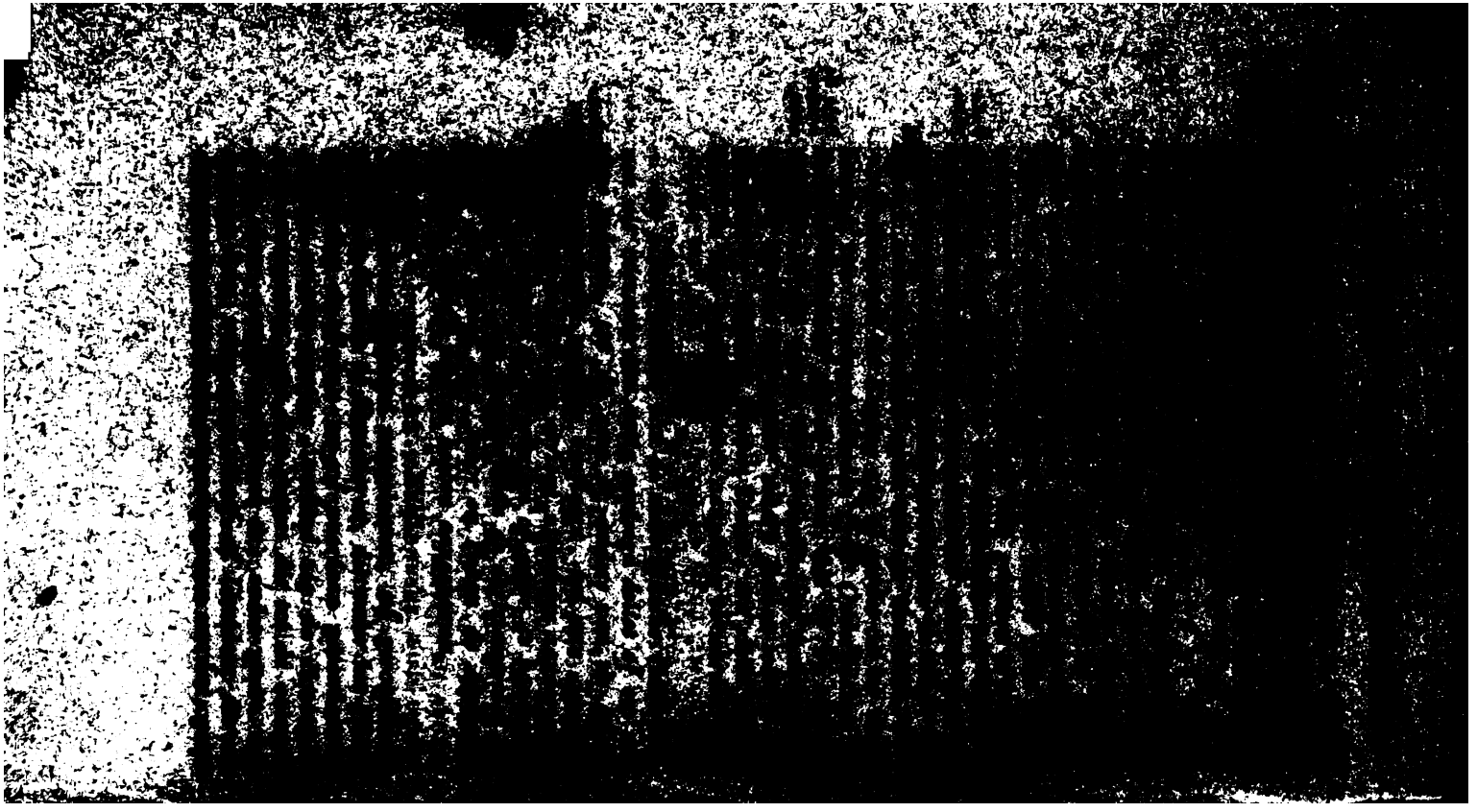


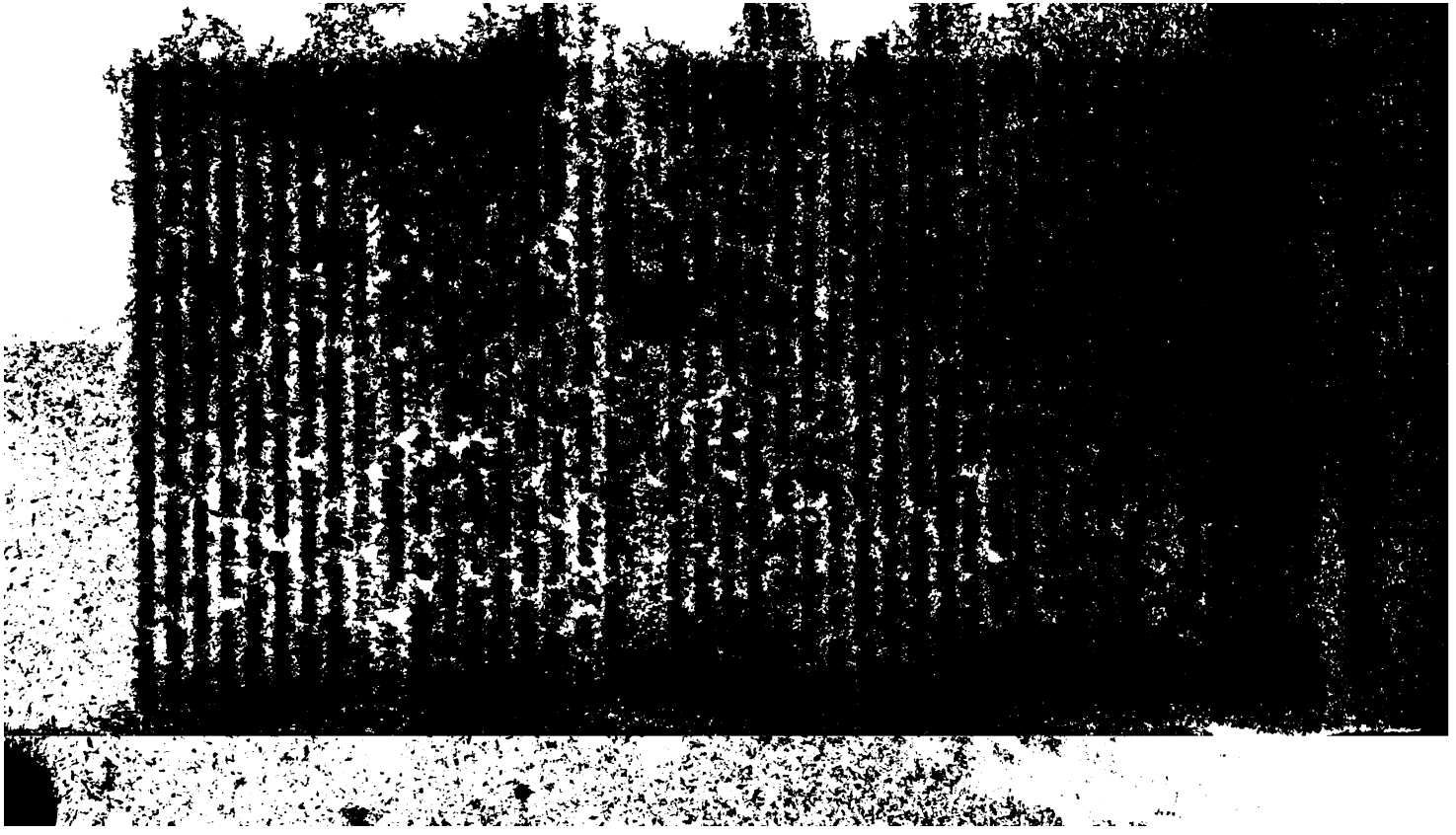


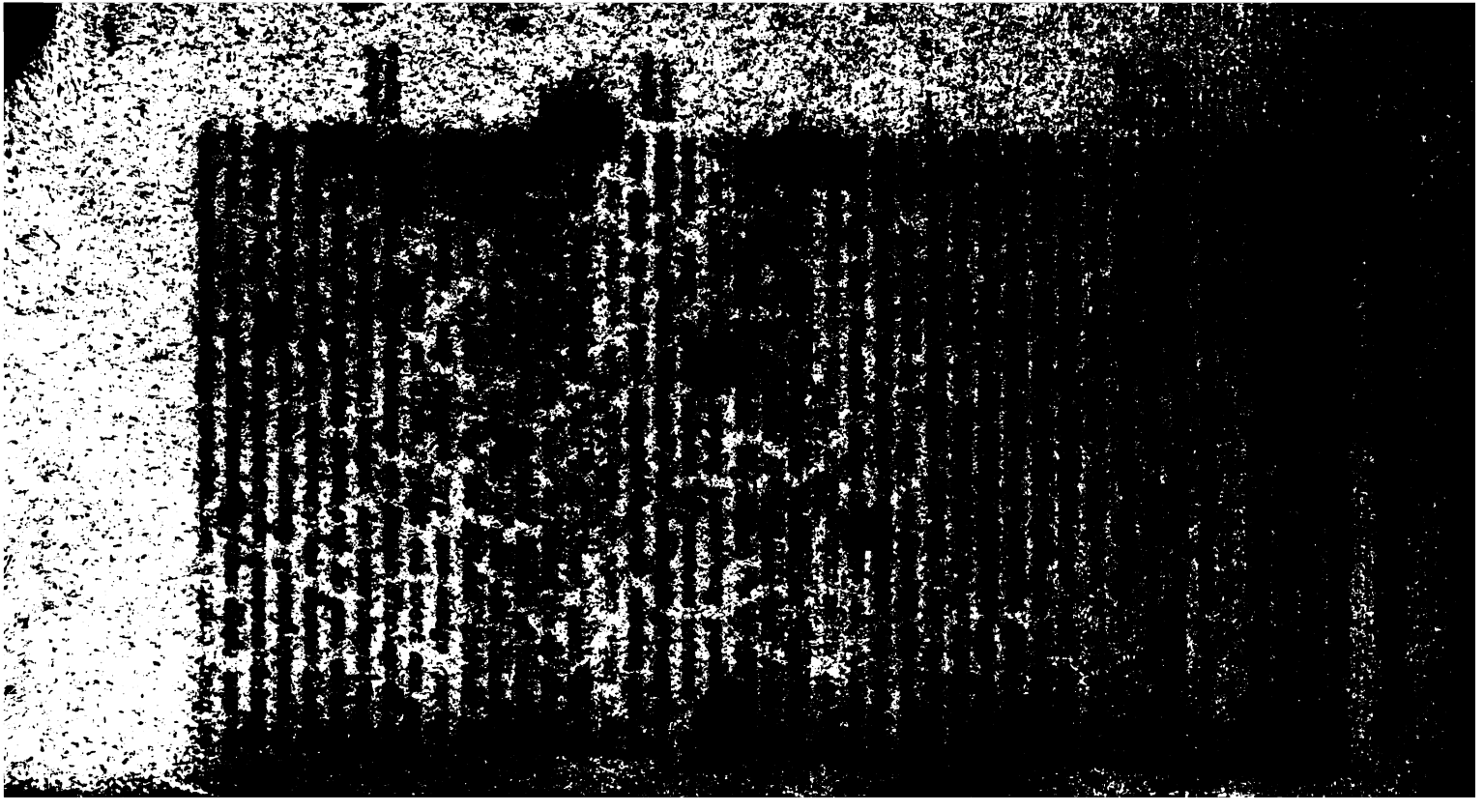


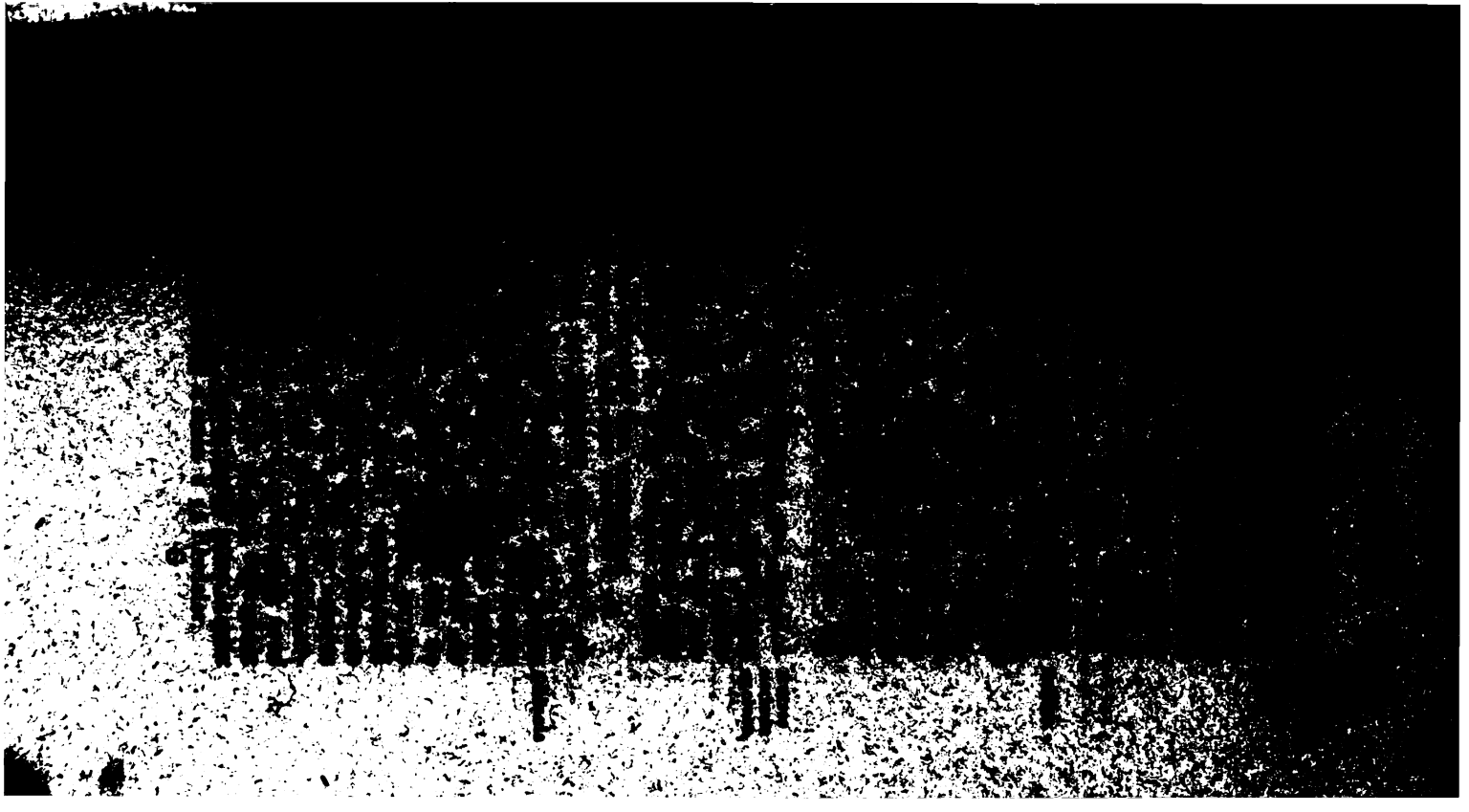


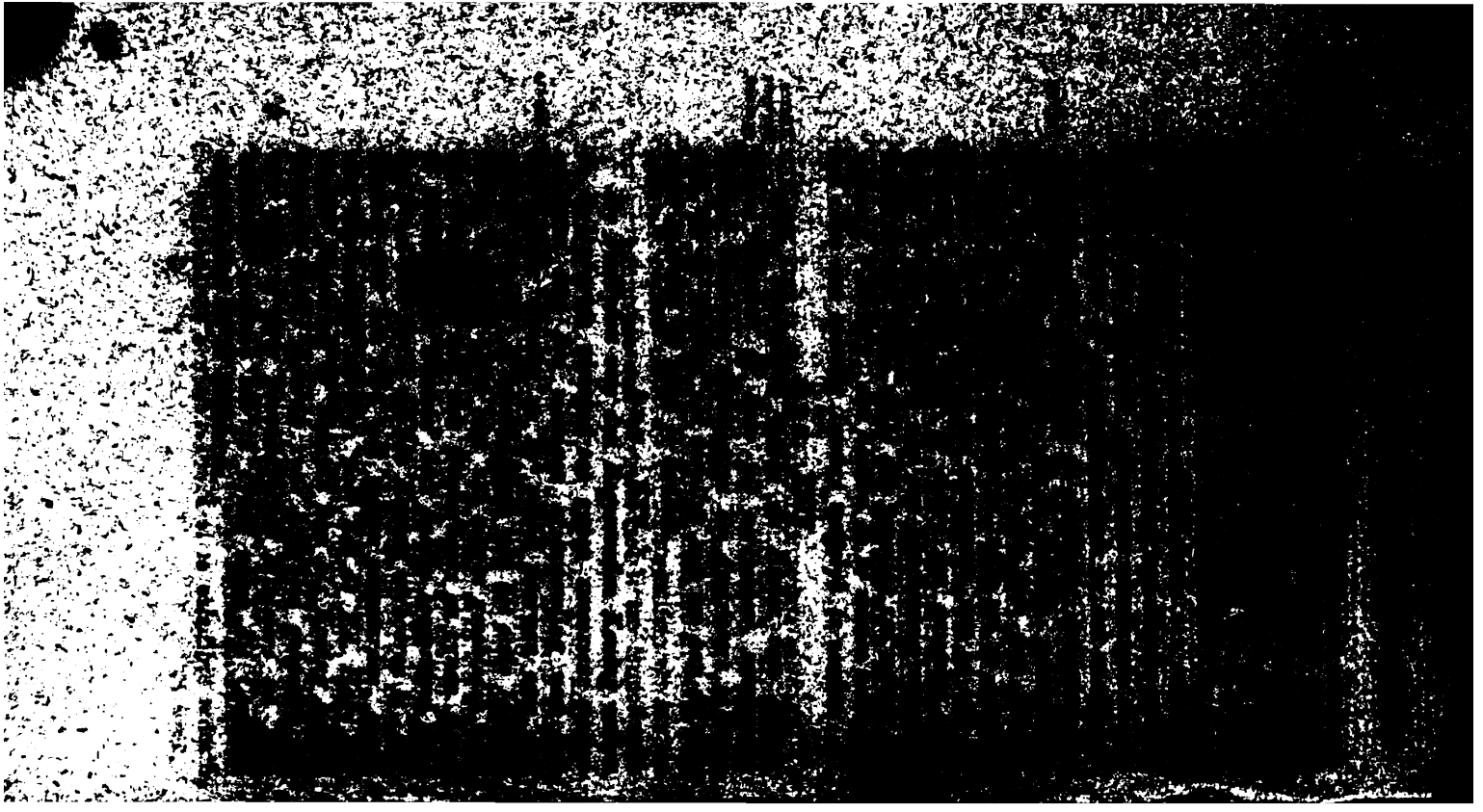


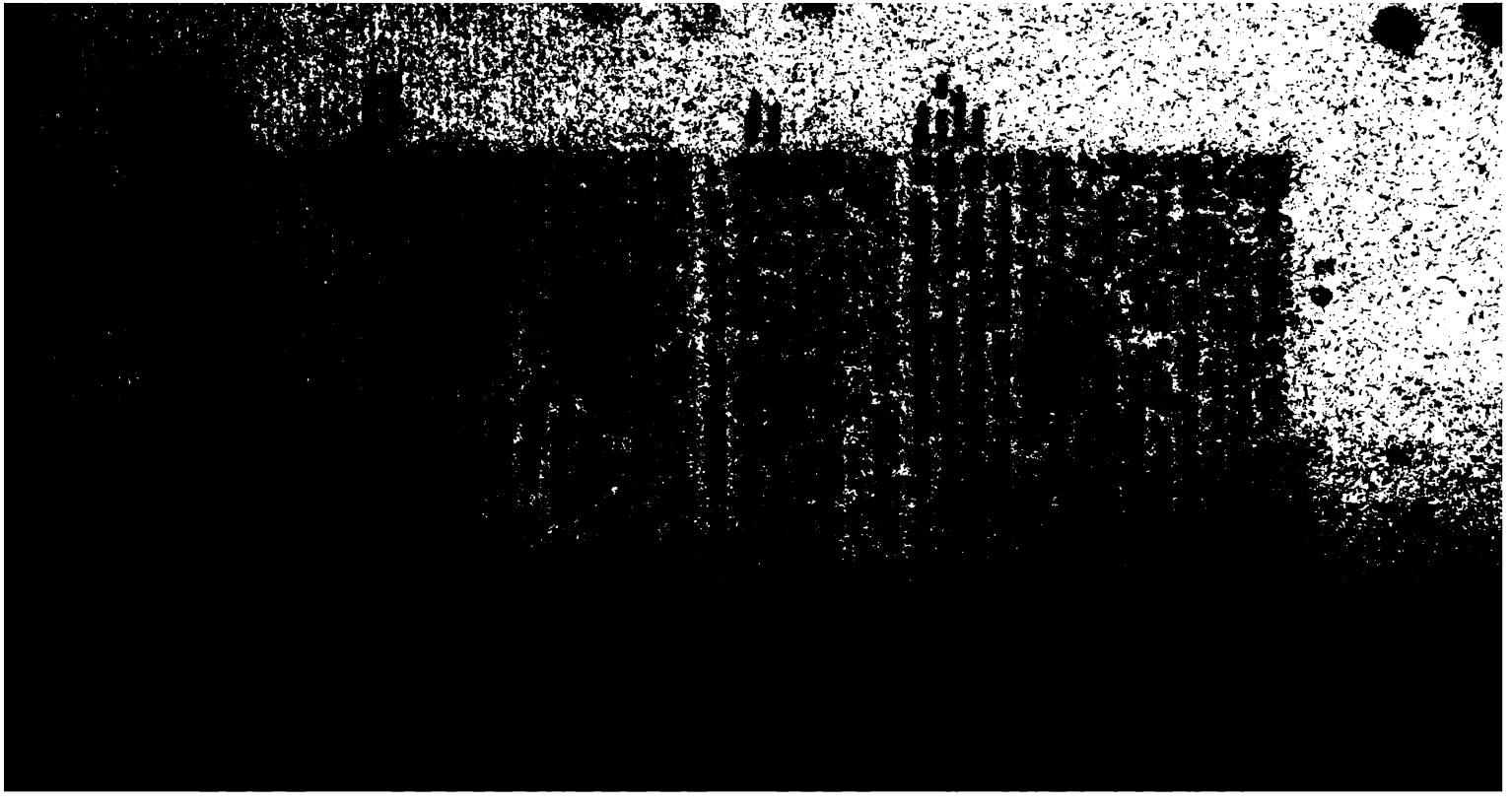


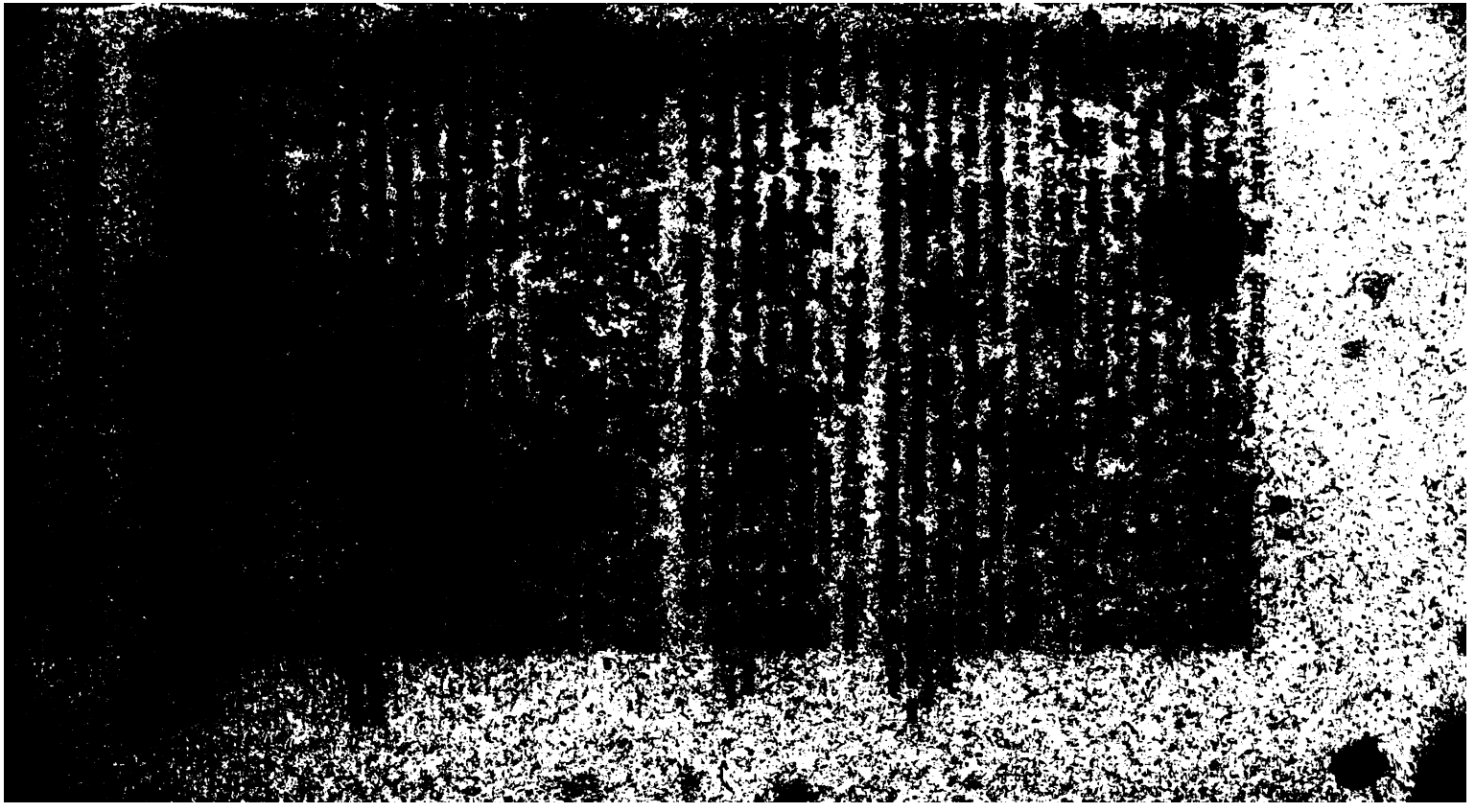


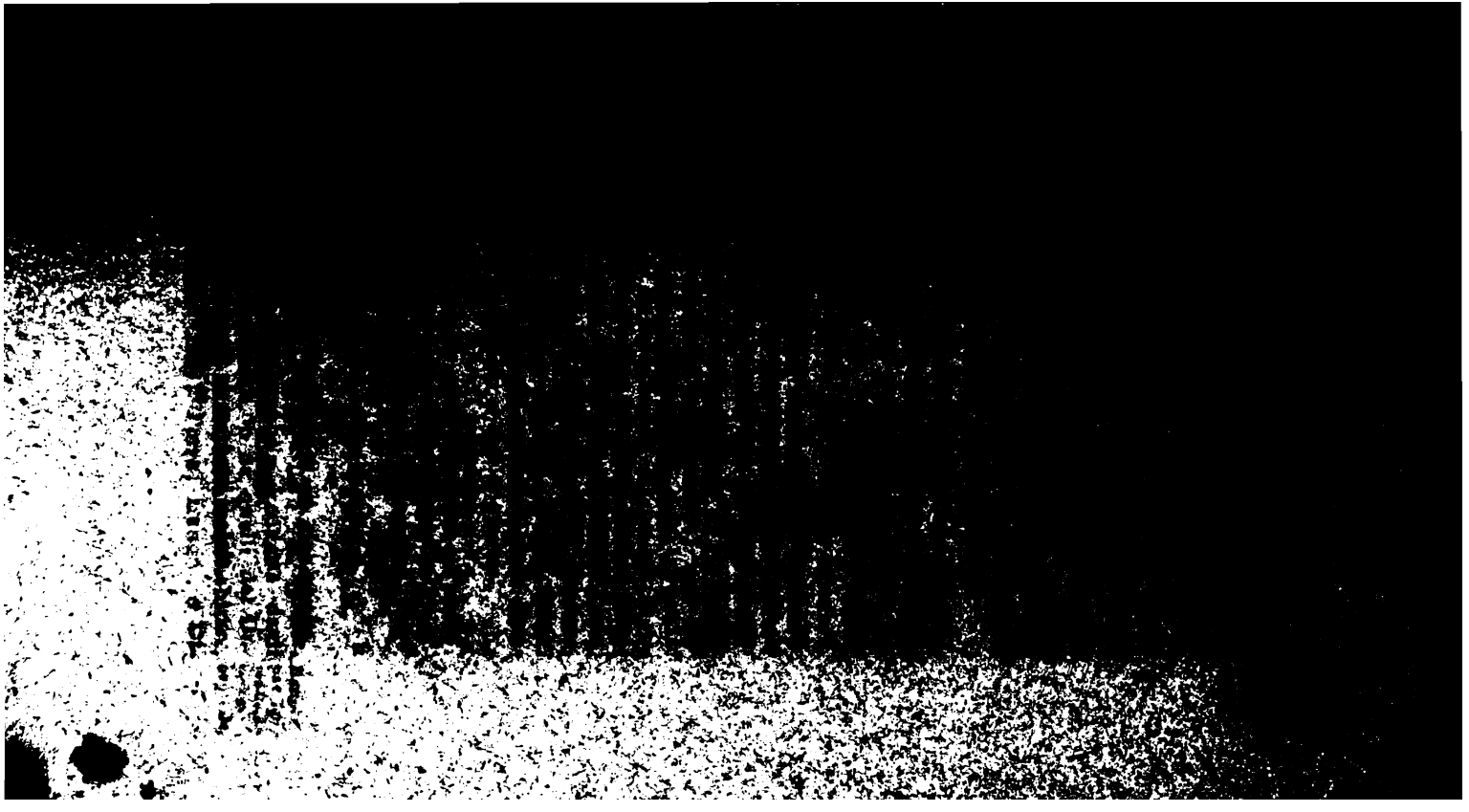


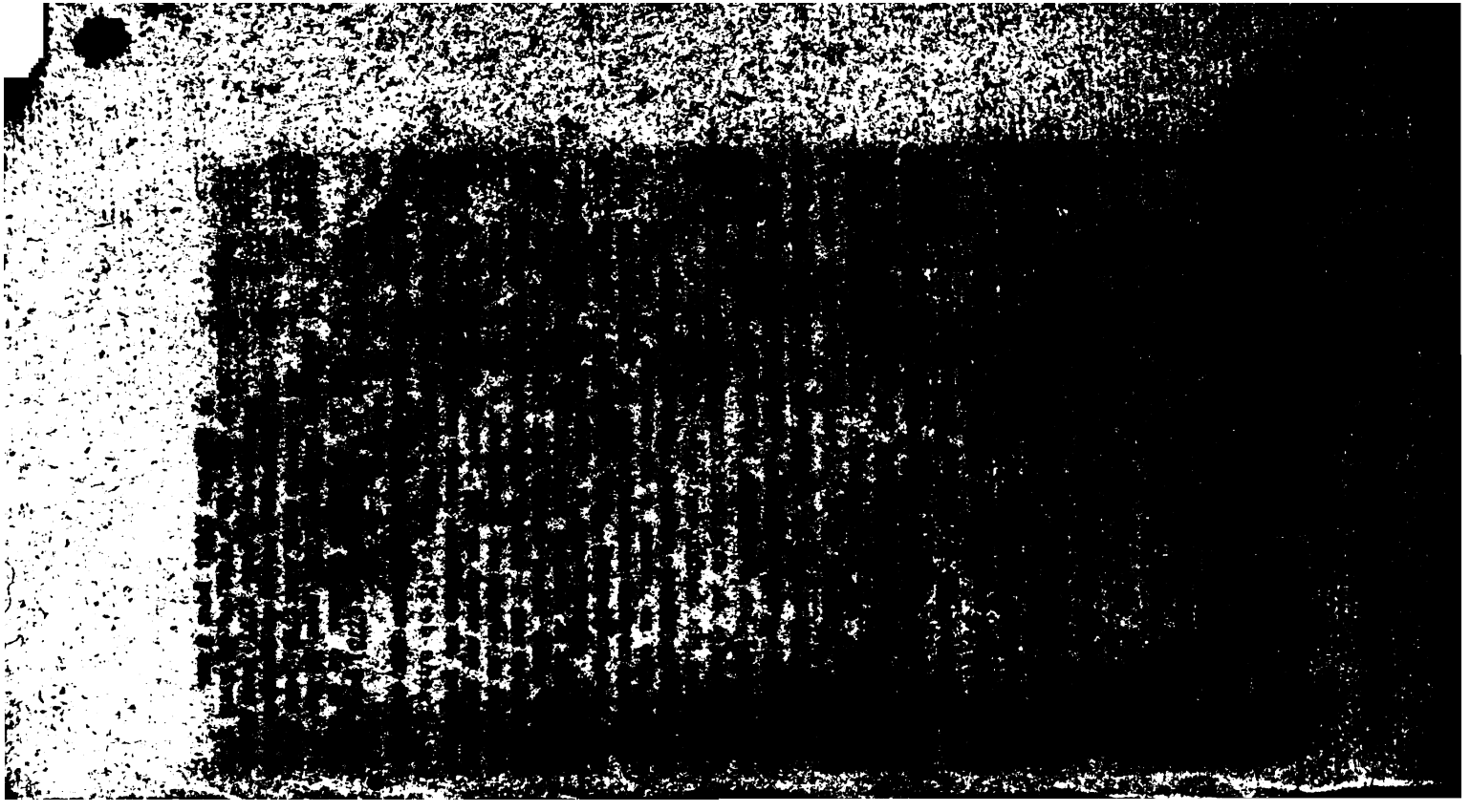


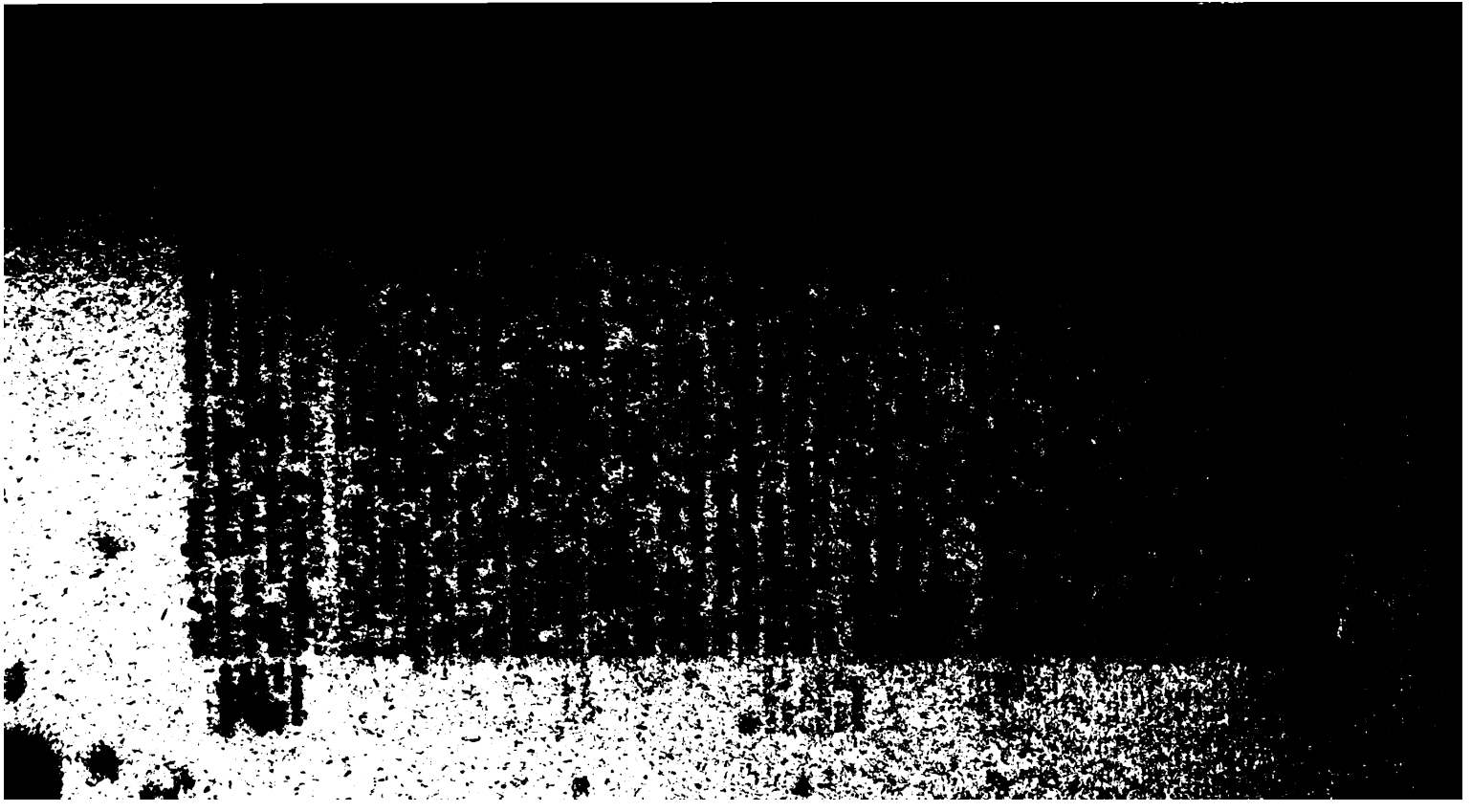


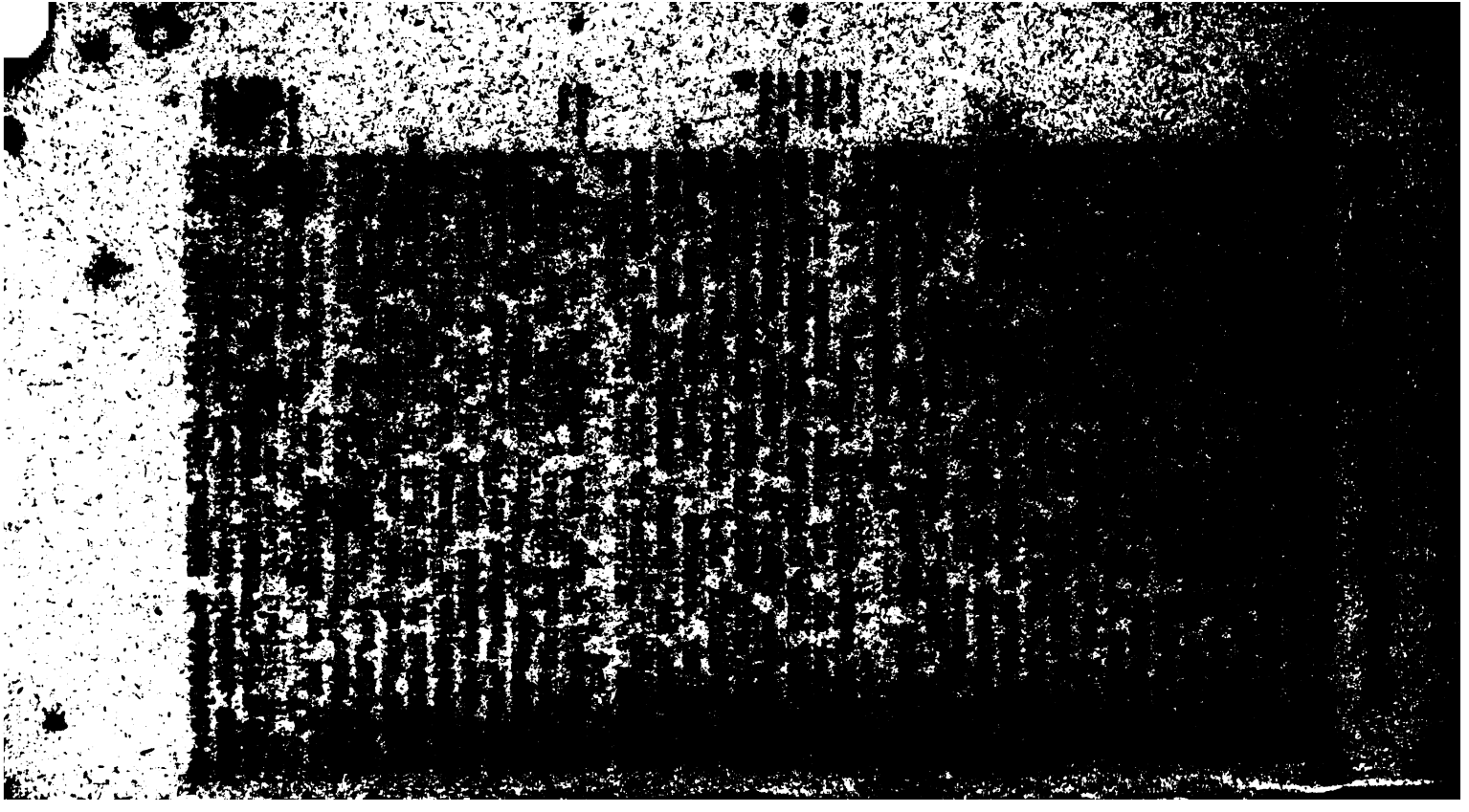


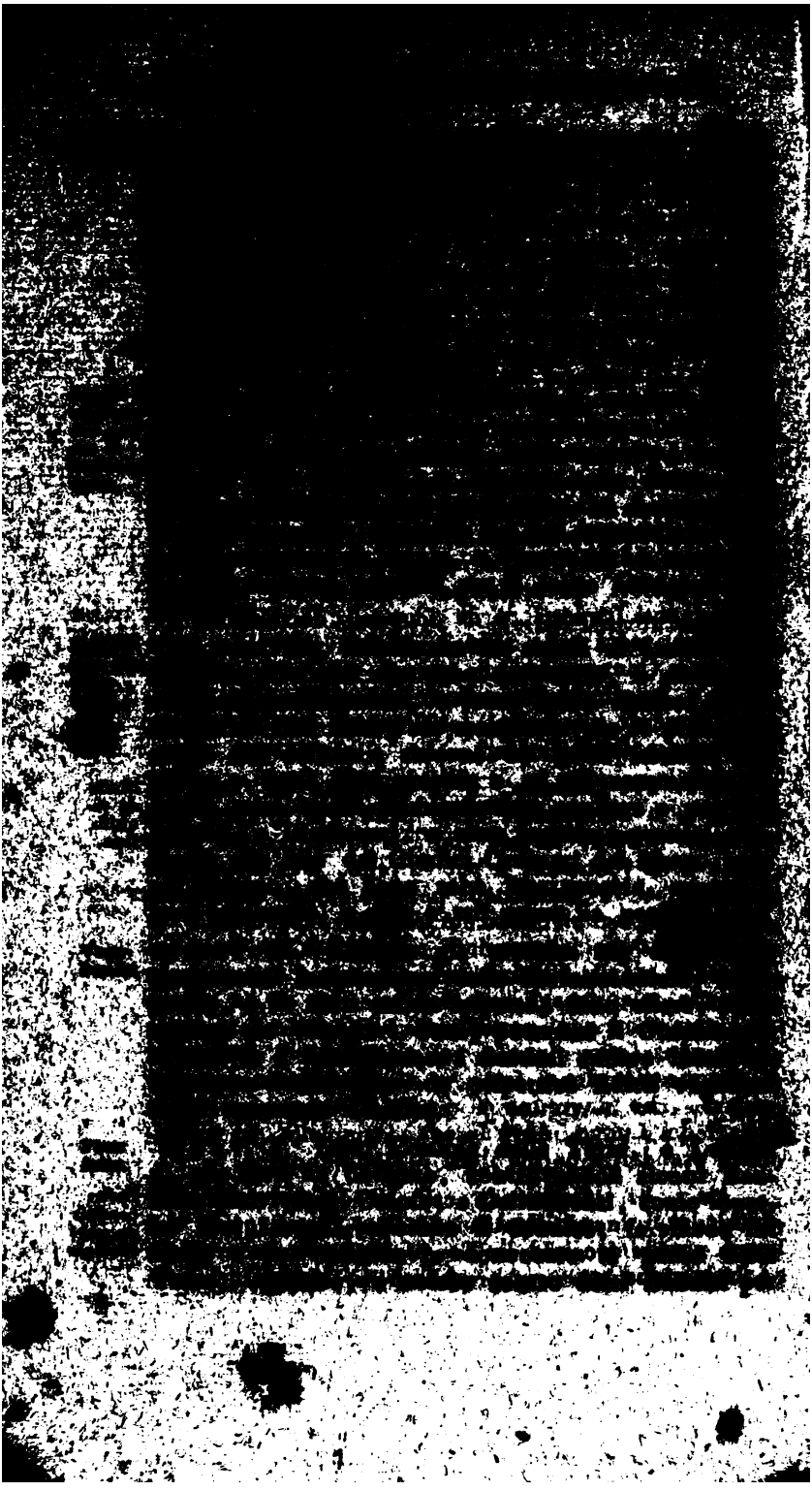


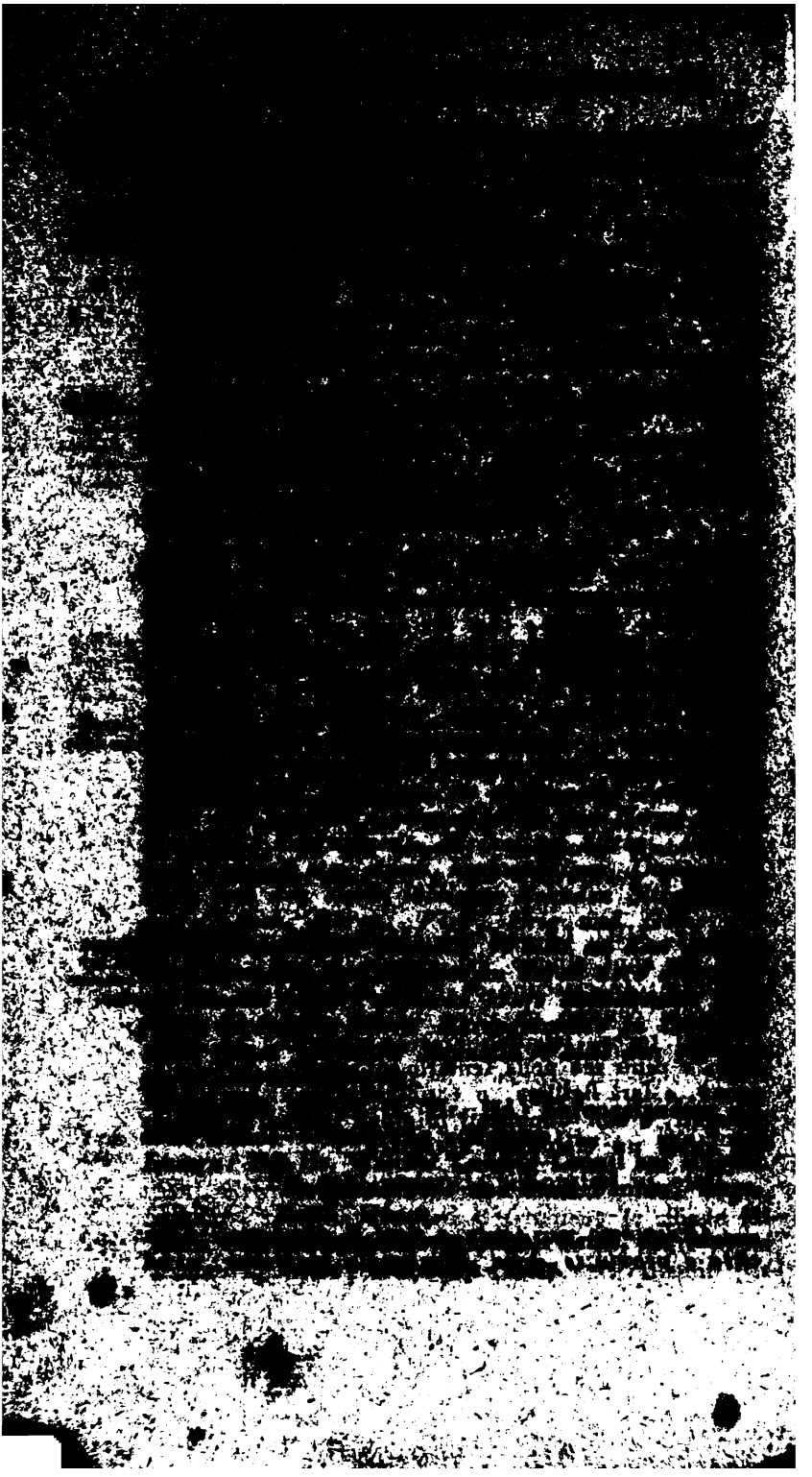












Uri: Hr. Carl Joseph Jauch, regierender Landamman. 1785
Hr. Garde-Hauptmann Joseph Maria Brand, Alt-Landamman und Lands-Hauptmann.

Schwitz: Hr. Hauptmann Michael Antoni von Schorno, regierender Landamman.
Hr. Obrist Aloys Weber, Alt-Landamman Pannerherr.

Unterwalden: Hr. Nicodeme von Flühe, Ritter, regierender Landamman.

Ob: Hr. Franz Leonti Biiecher, Alt-Landamman und Lands-Hauptmann.

Nid: Hr. Franz Antoni Würsch, regierender Landamman.
Hr. Stanislas Aloys Christen, Alt-Landamman und Landvogt.

Zug: Hr. Franz Michael Müller, bürgerlicher Stadtführer, Stadthalter und Fähndrich.
Hr. Franz Joseph Andermatt, Landmajor.
Hr. Franz Clemens Xaver Weber, regierender Amman.

Freyburg: Hr. Franz Roman Merro, Alt-Schuldheiss.
Hr. Claudi Joseph Odet d'Orsonans, des innern Raths.

Solothurn: Hr. Johann Carl Stephan Glutz, Ritter und Amts-Schuldheiss.
Hr. Balthasar Joseph Wallier, Stadt-Fähnrich.

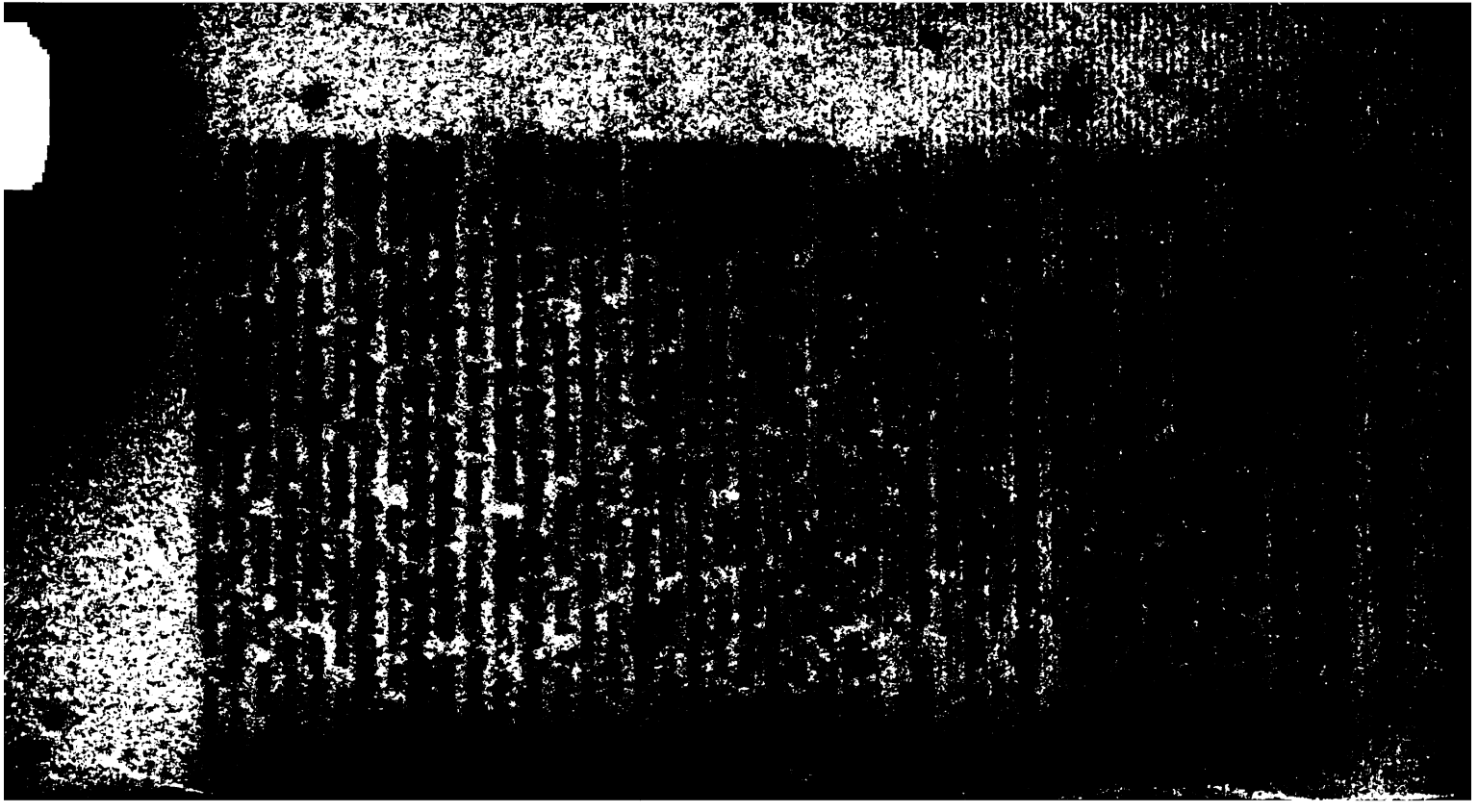
Nahmen der tit. Hr. Hr. Ehrengesandten der Republik Wallis:

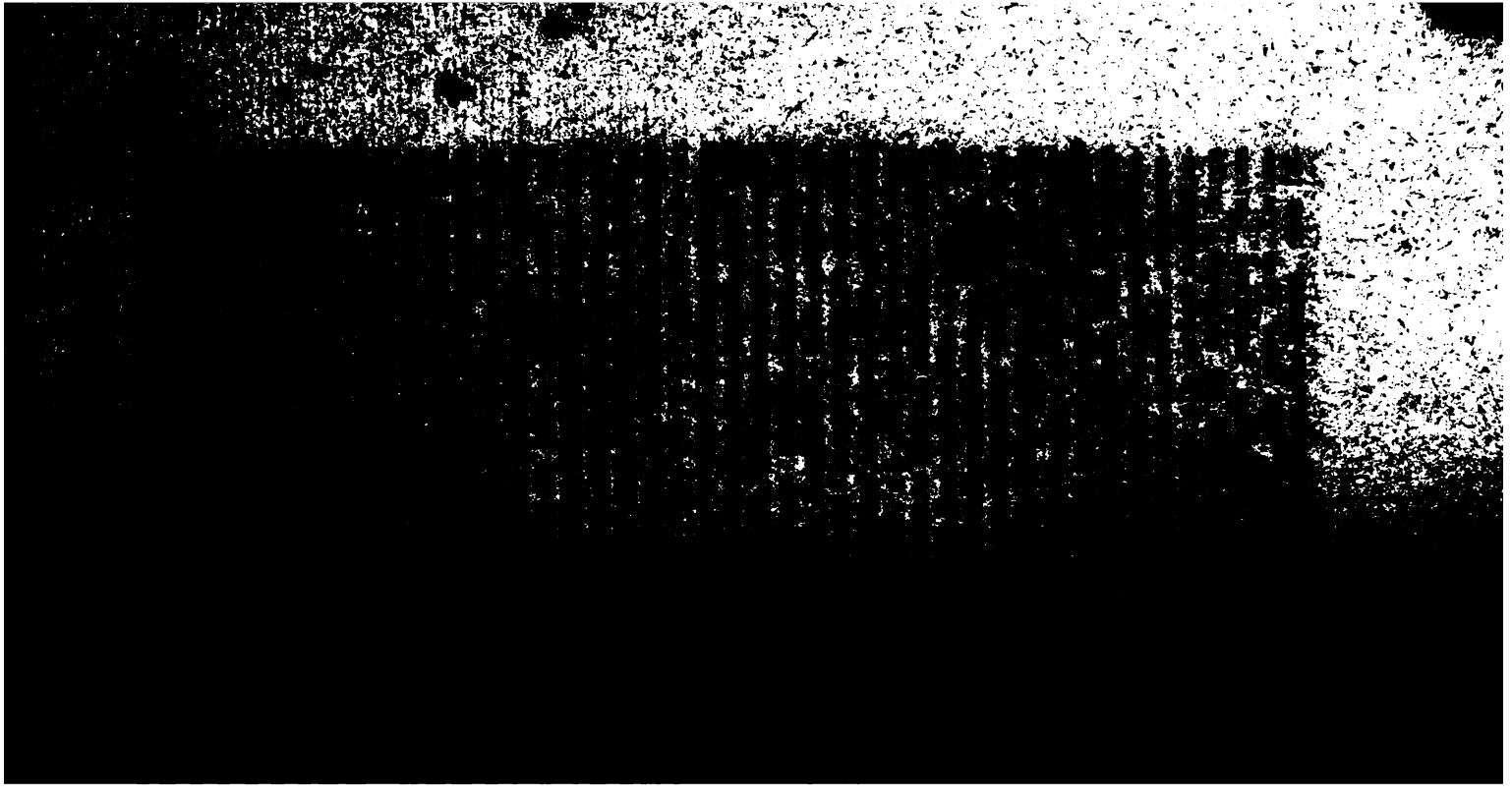
Der hochwürdigste gnädige Fürst und Herr Franz Melchior Zenruffinen, Bischof zu Sitten, Graf und Praefect etc.

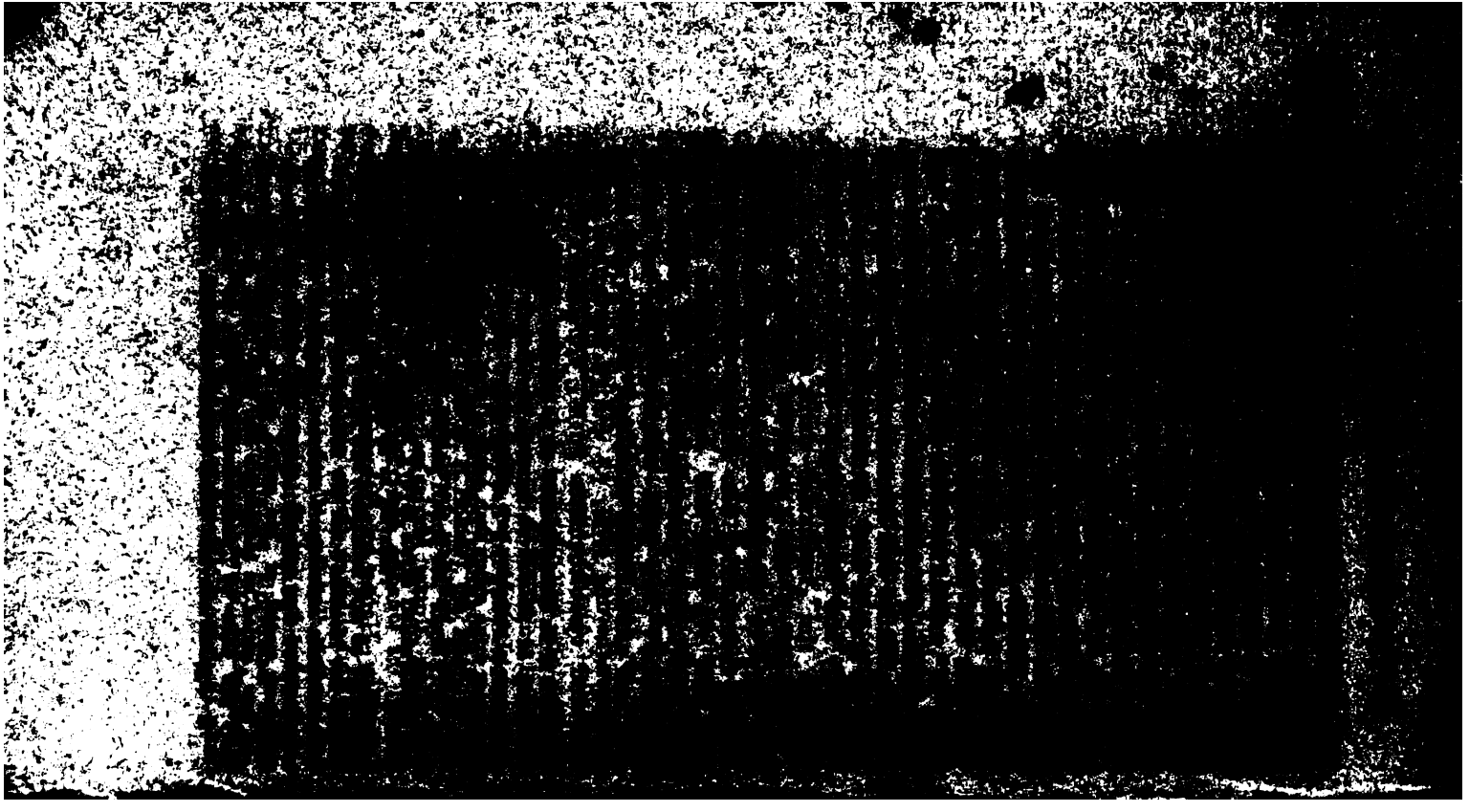
Hr. Hr. Moritz Antoni Fabian Wegener, regierender Landshauptmann, Haupt der Legation und Präsident.

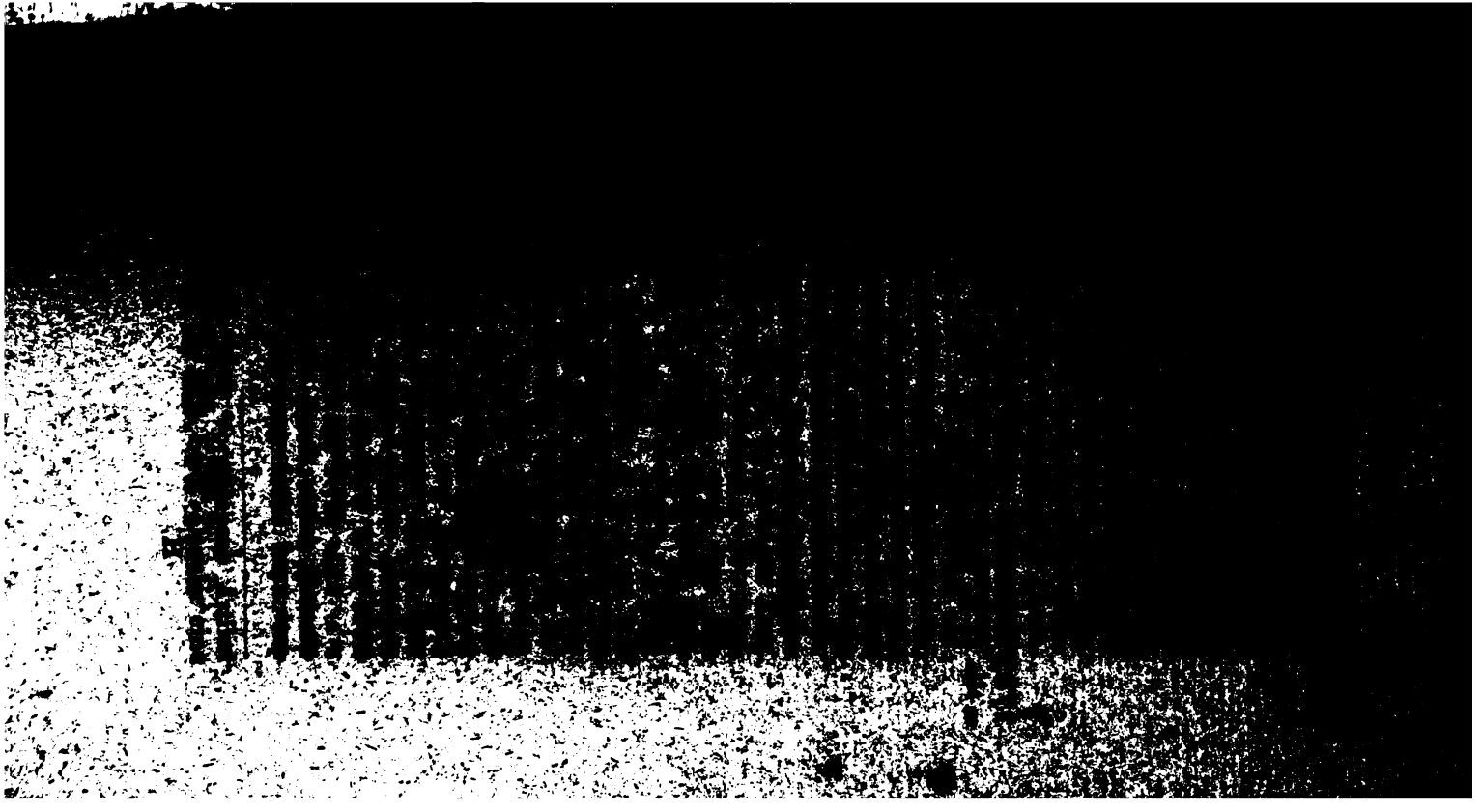
Vom hochwürdigen Capitel: Hr. Peter Joseph Imseng, Gross-Decan.
Hr. Johann Felix Wyss, Cantor.

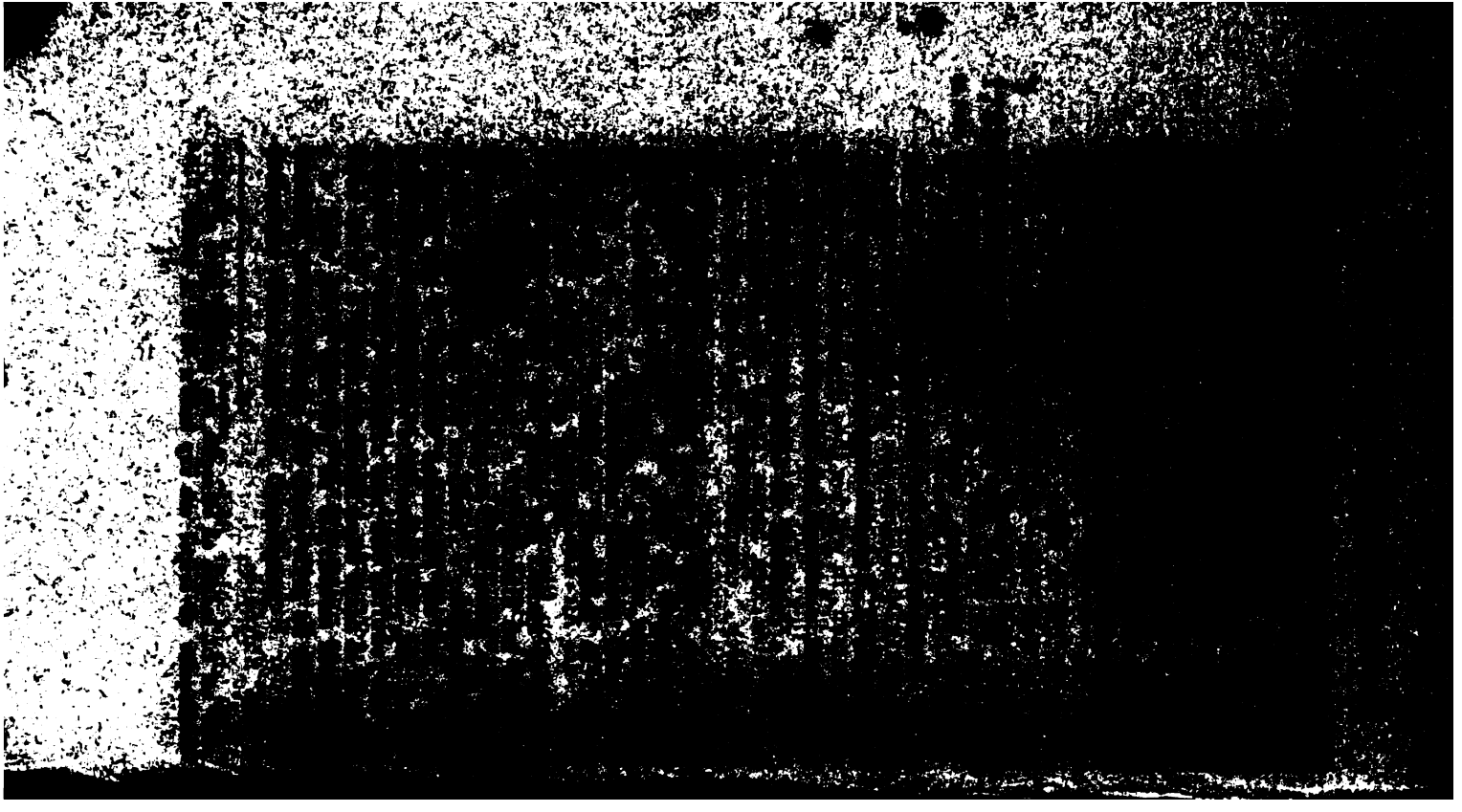
Sitten: Hr. Antoni Theodul de Torrente, Amts-Bürgermeister und Zehndenhauptmann.
Hr. Franz Emmanuel Barberin, Alt-Bürgermeister.











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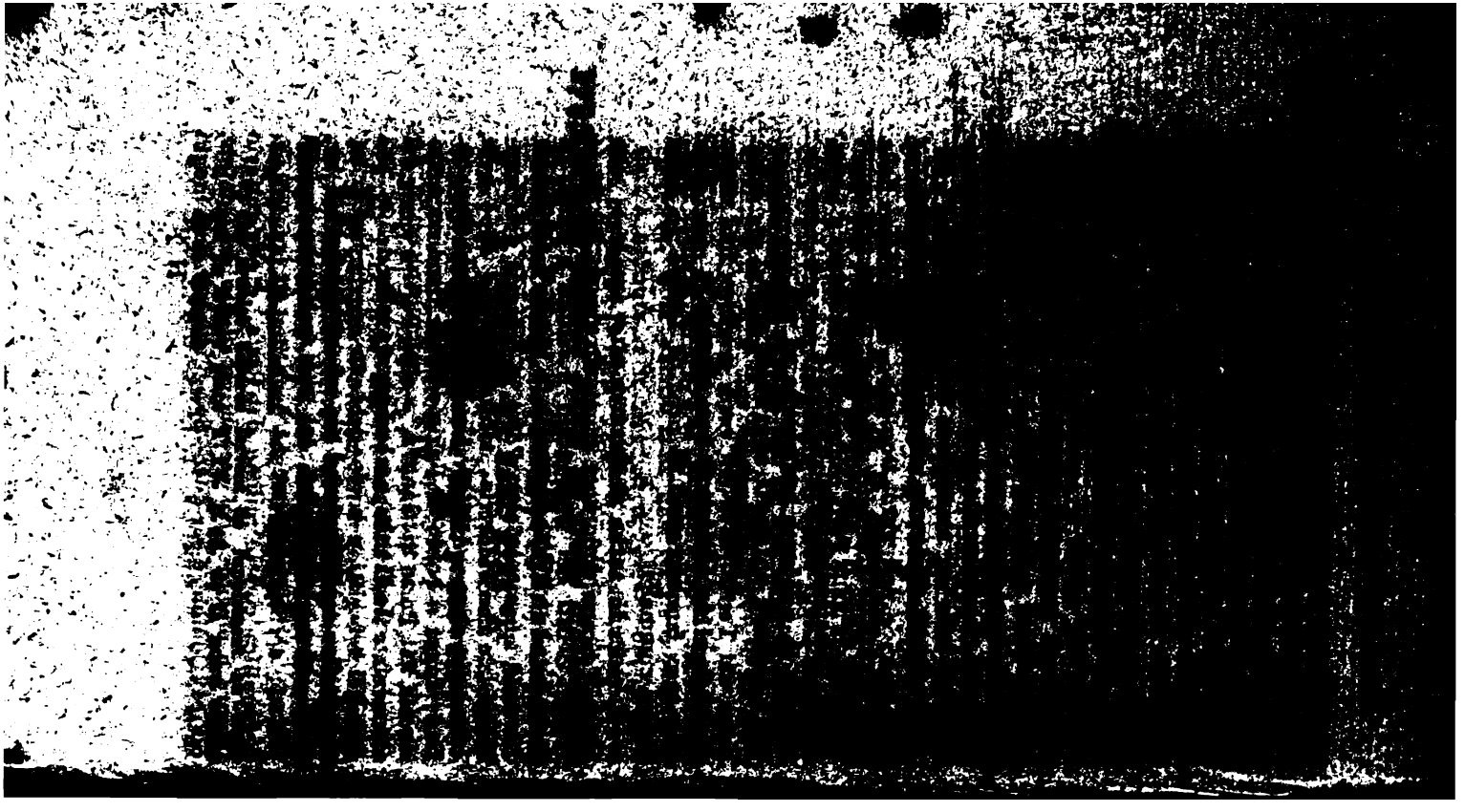
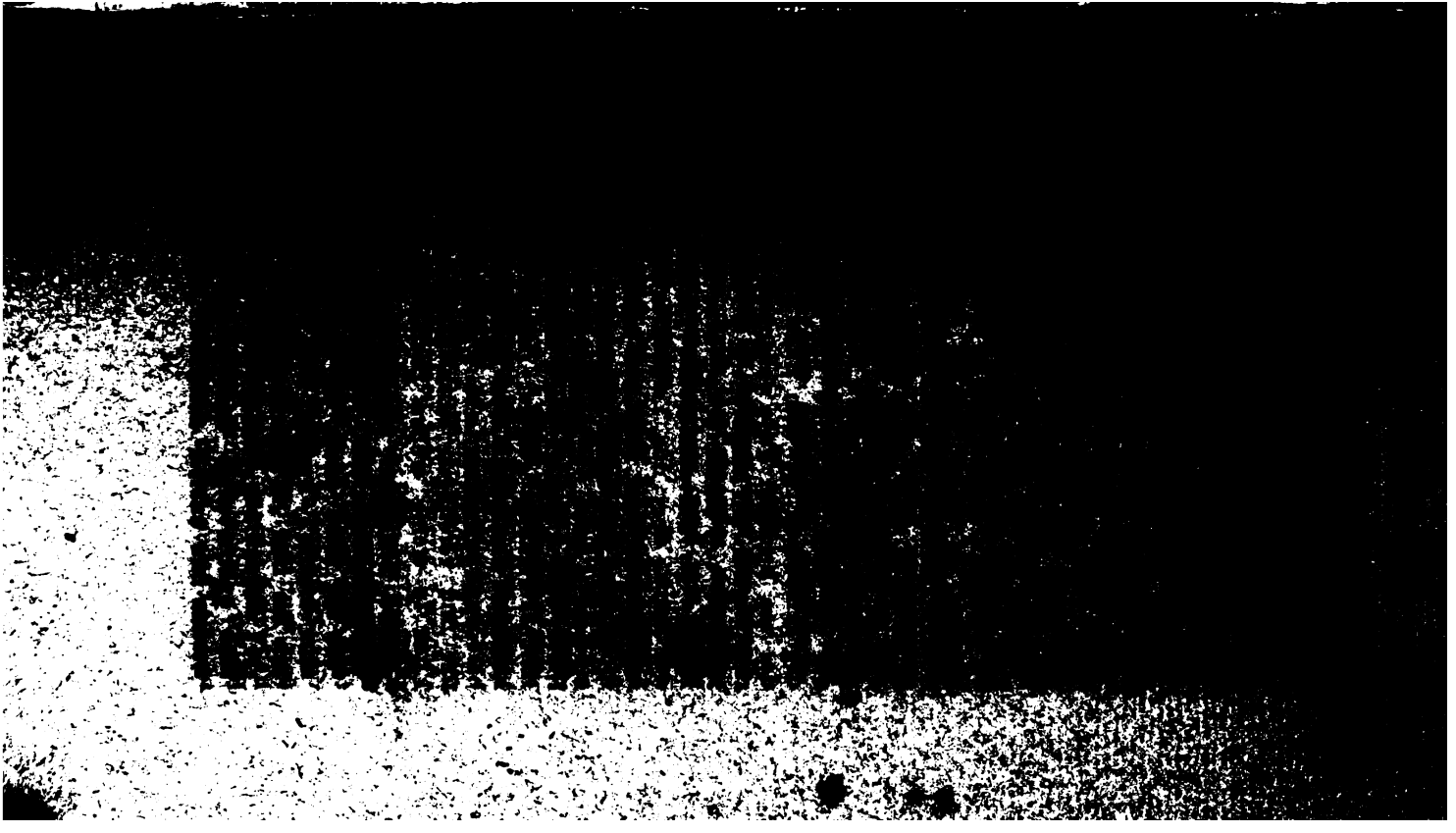
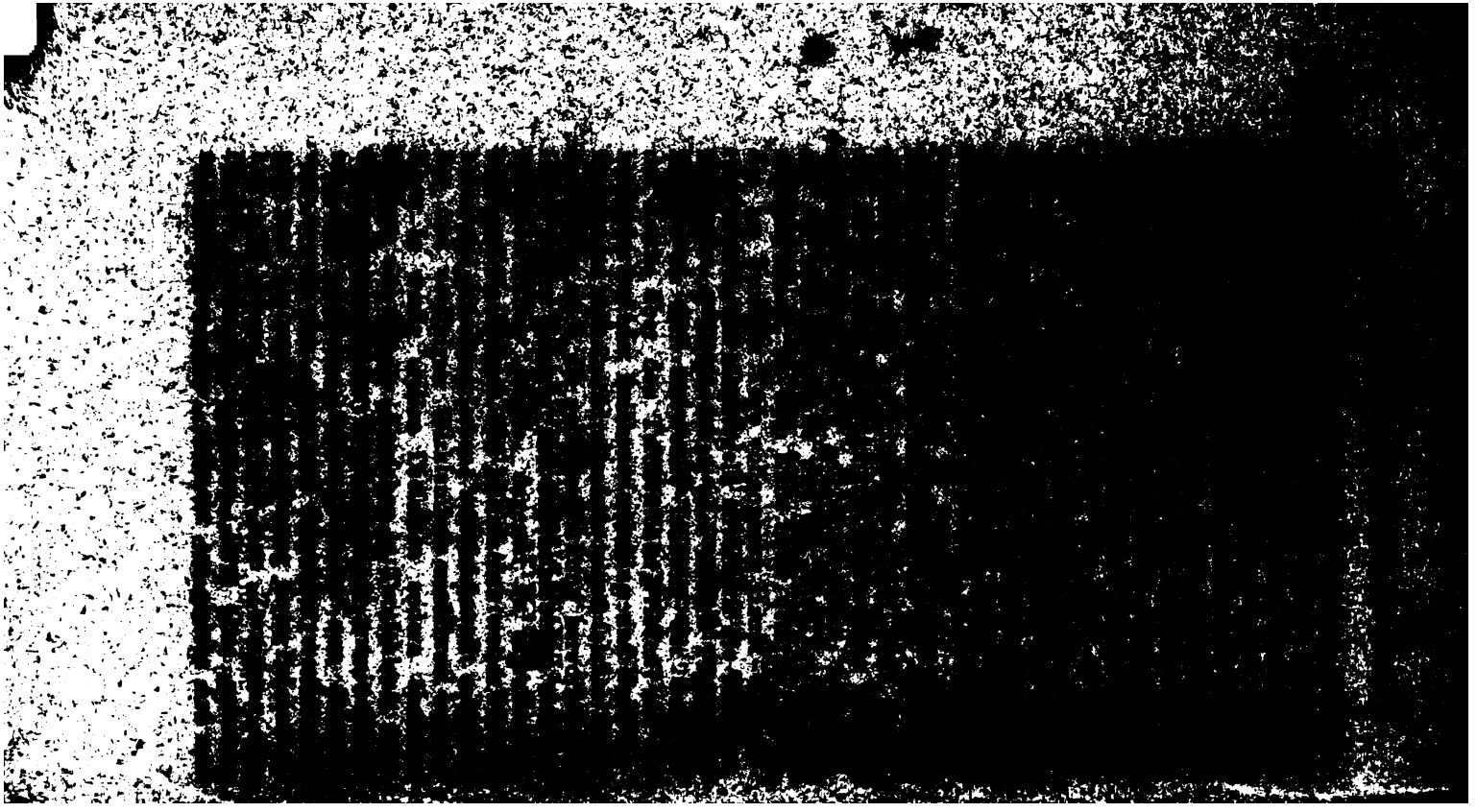
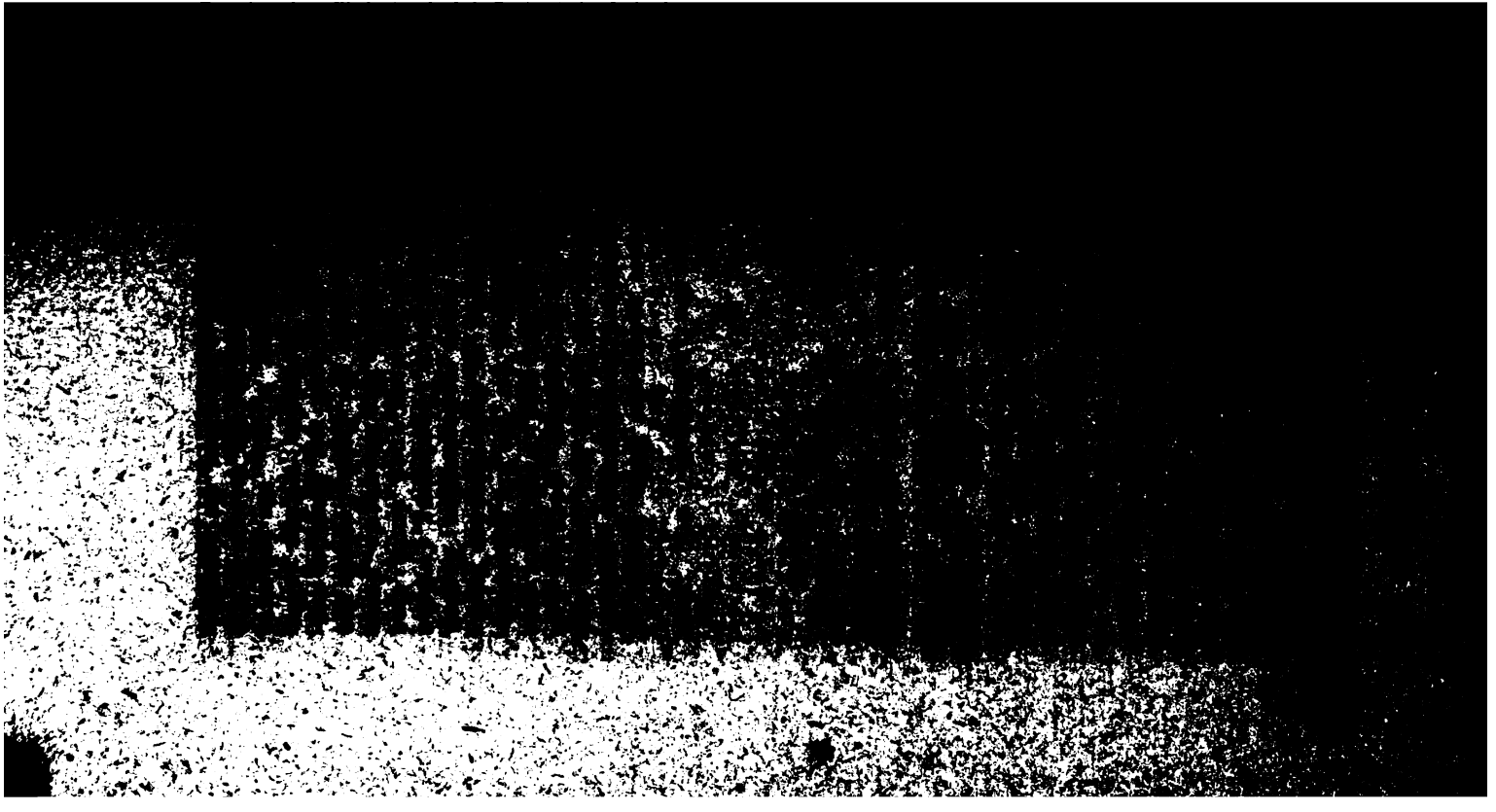
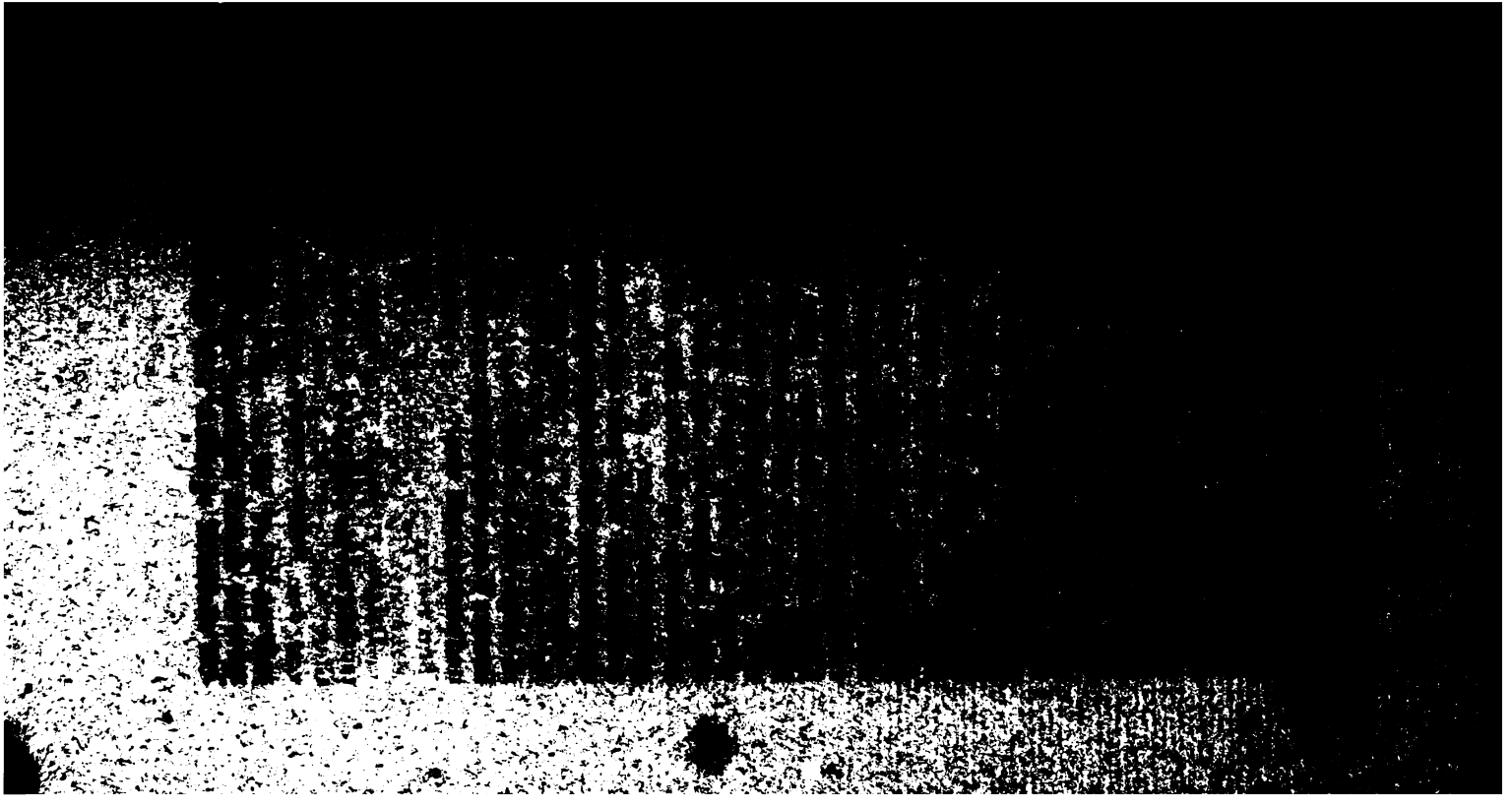
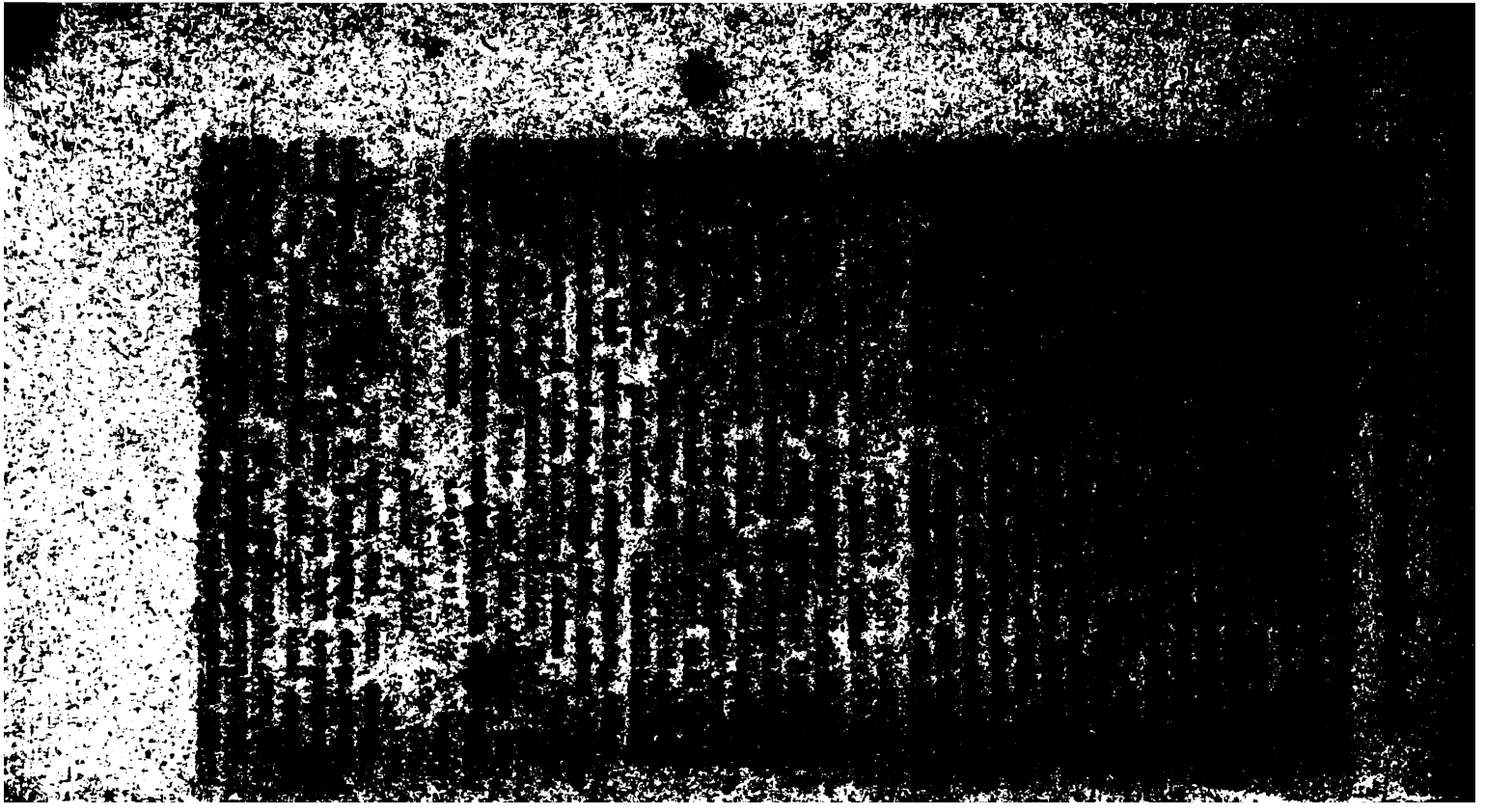


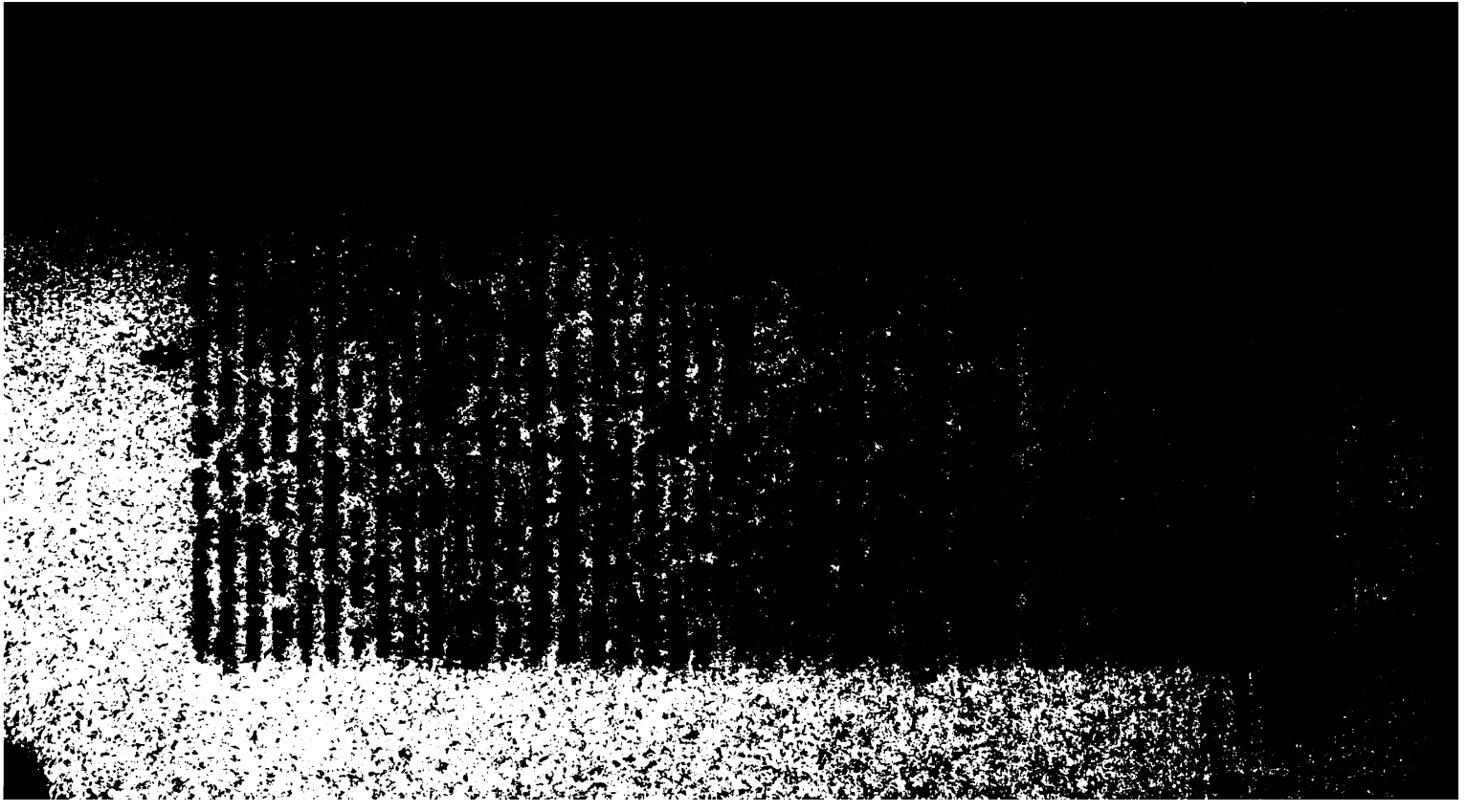


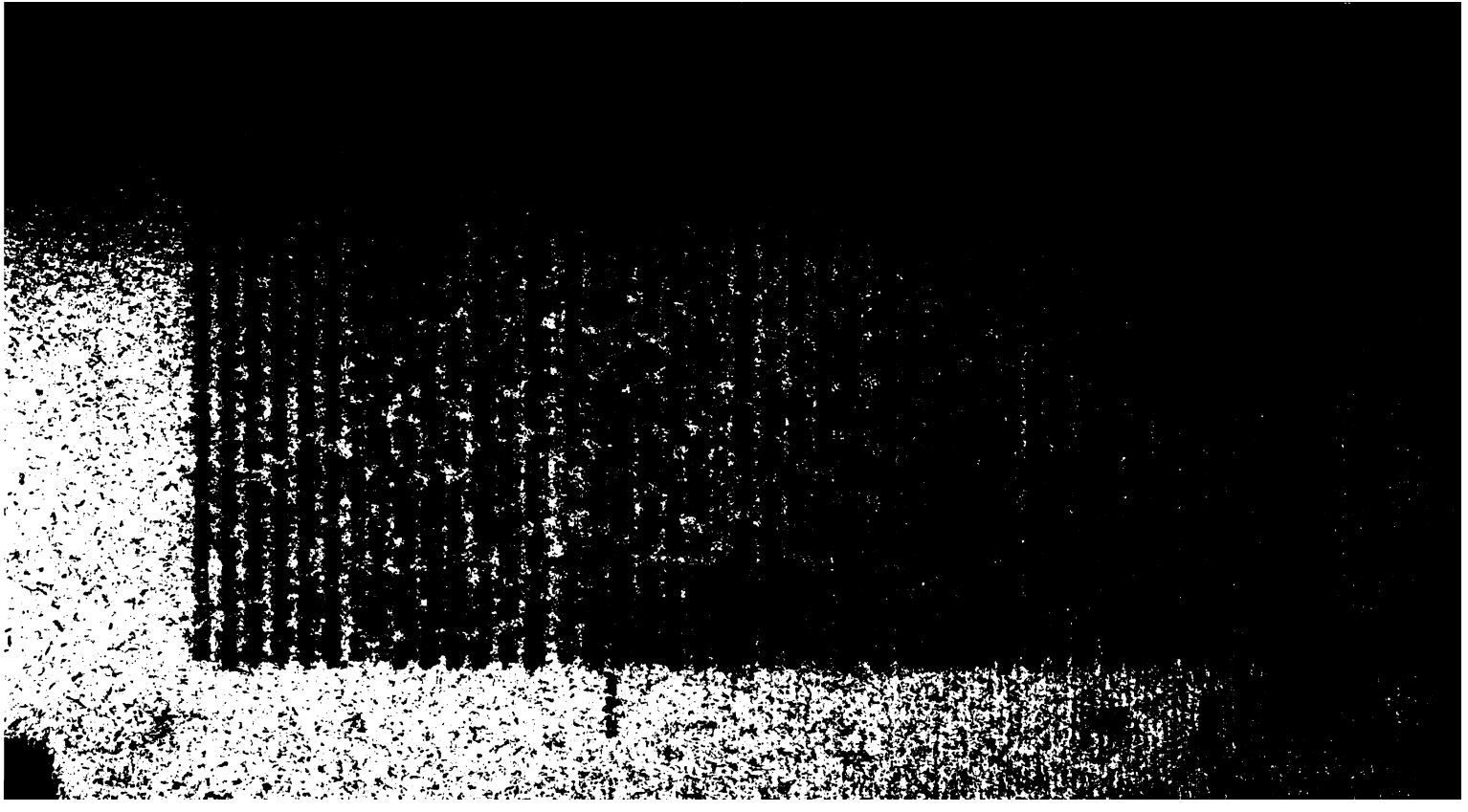


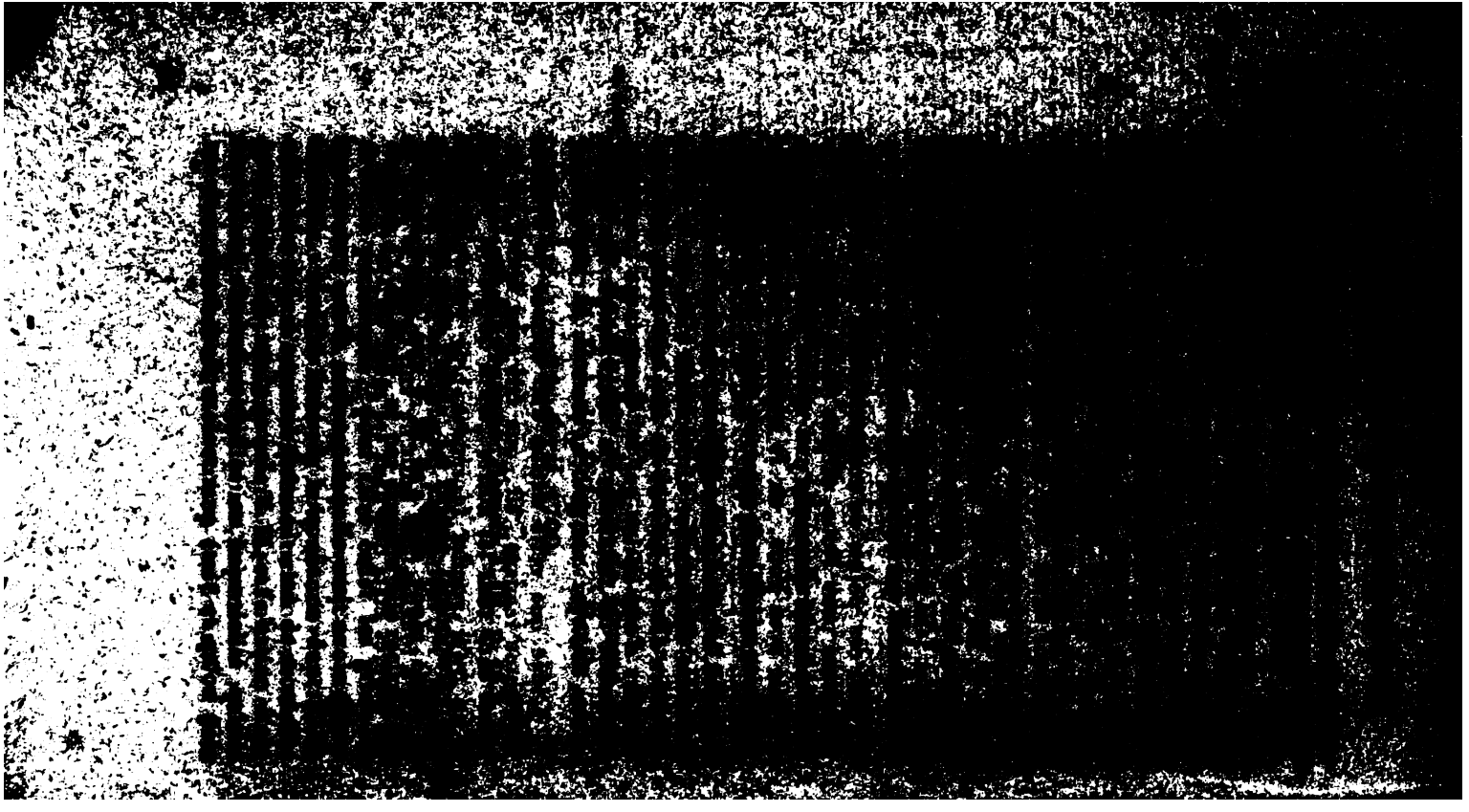


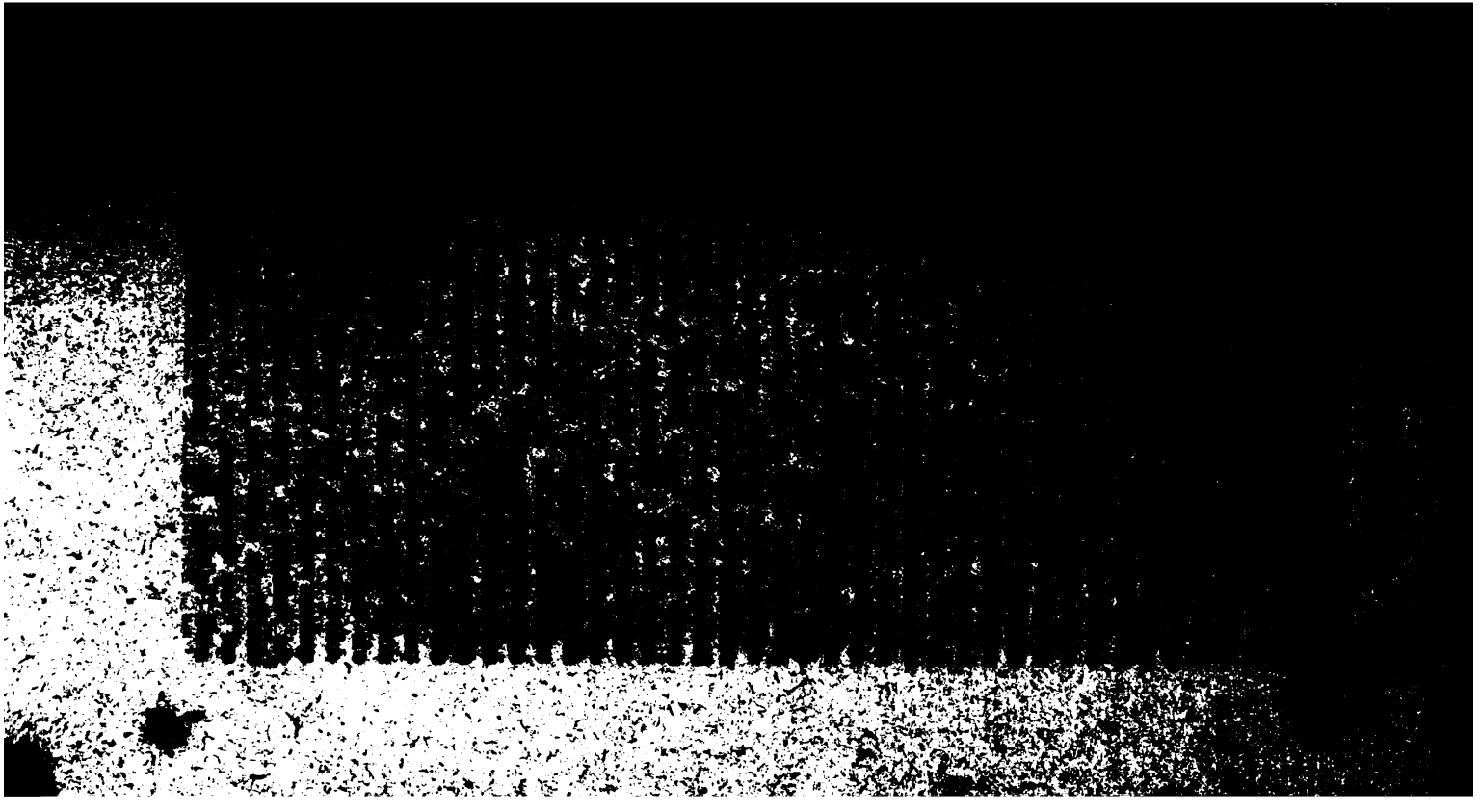






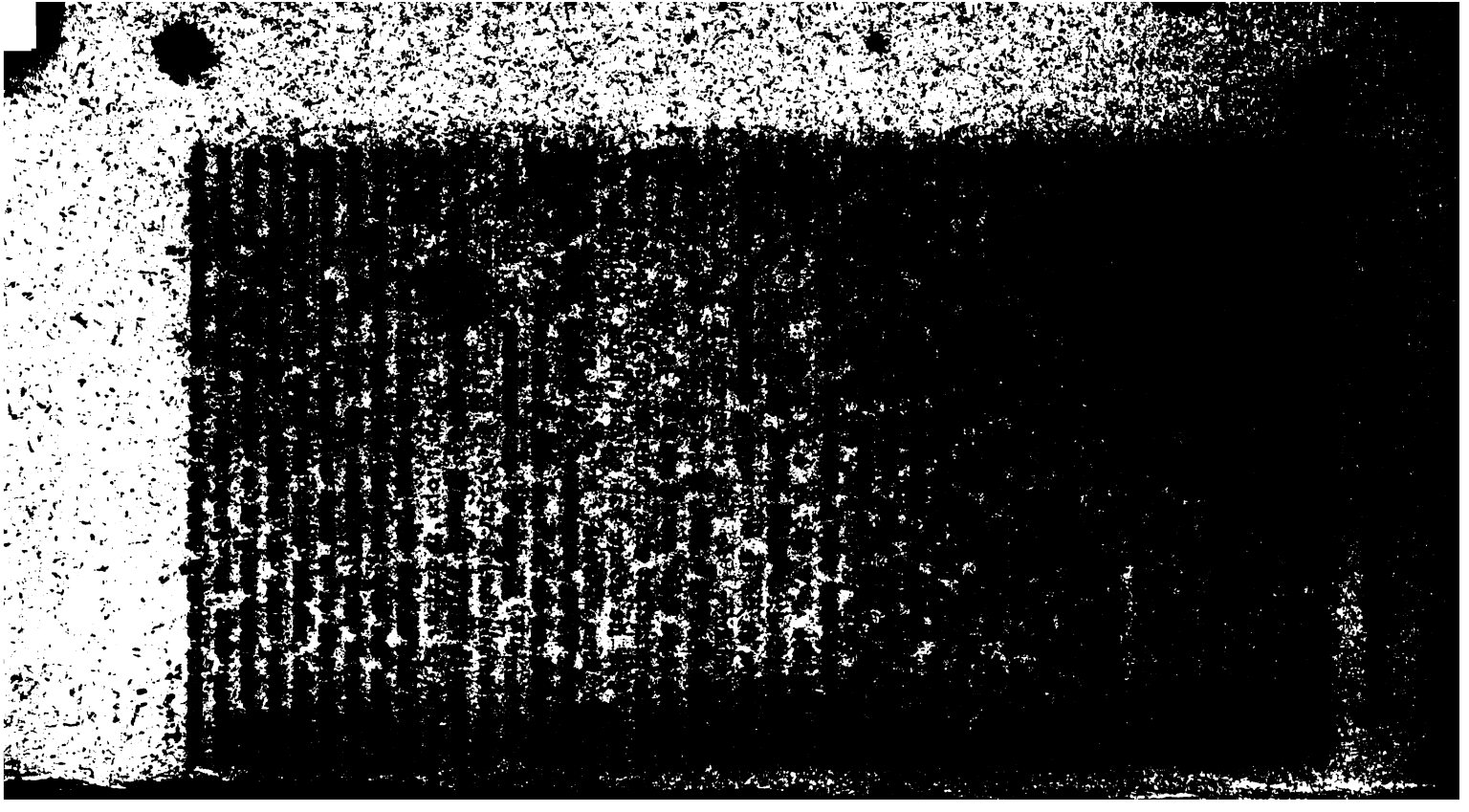


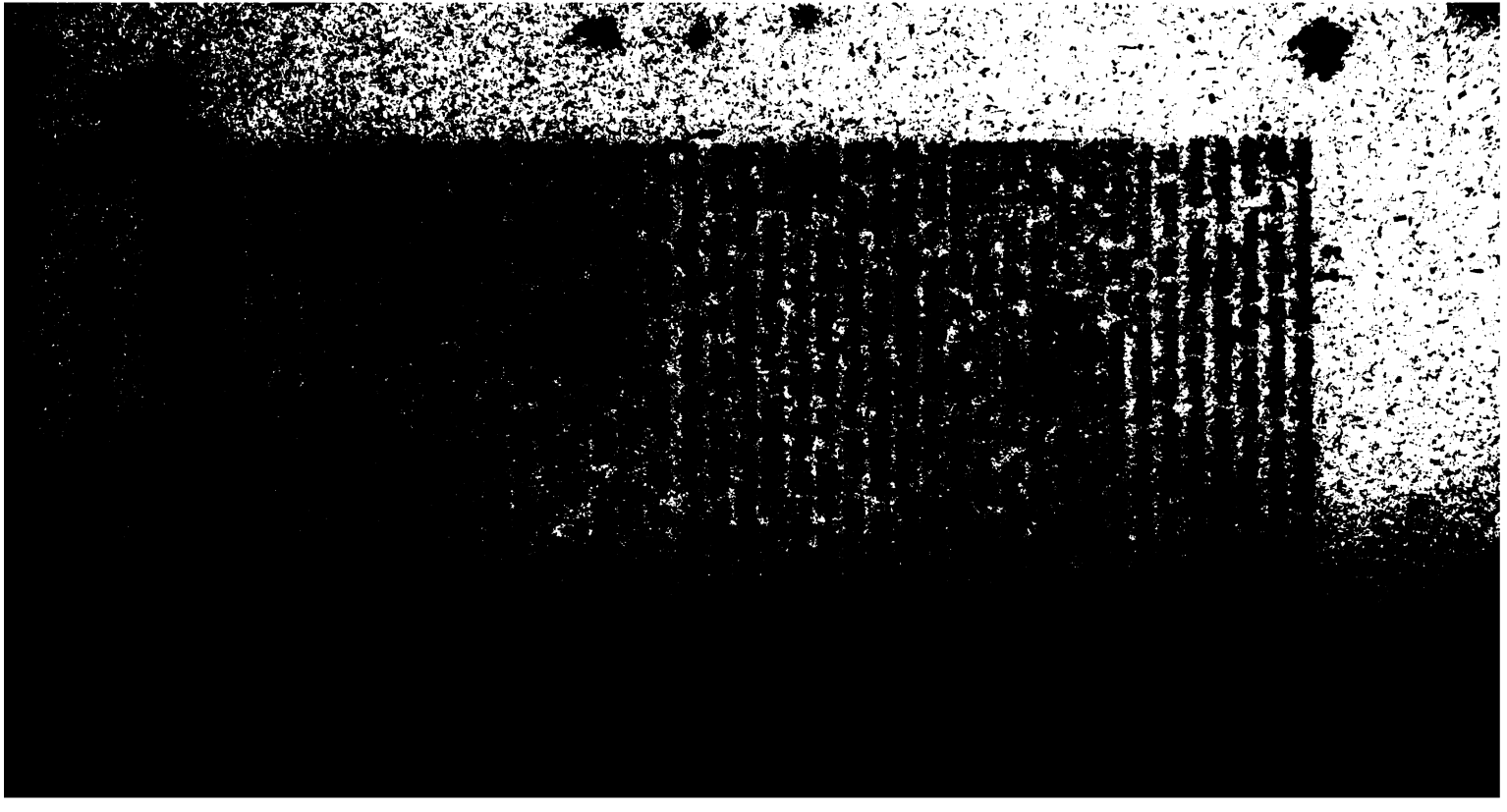


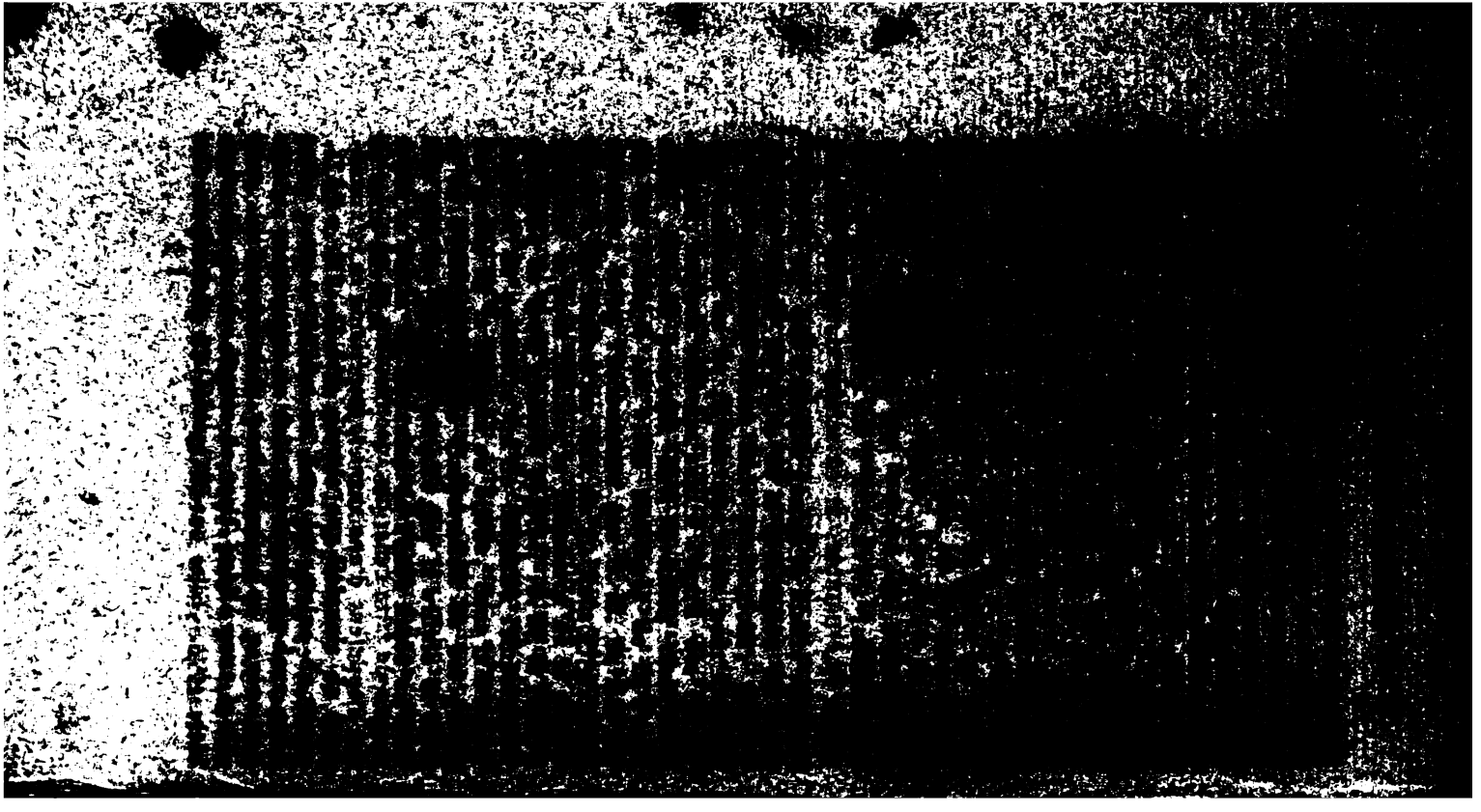


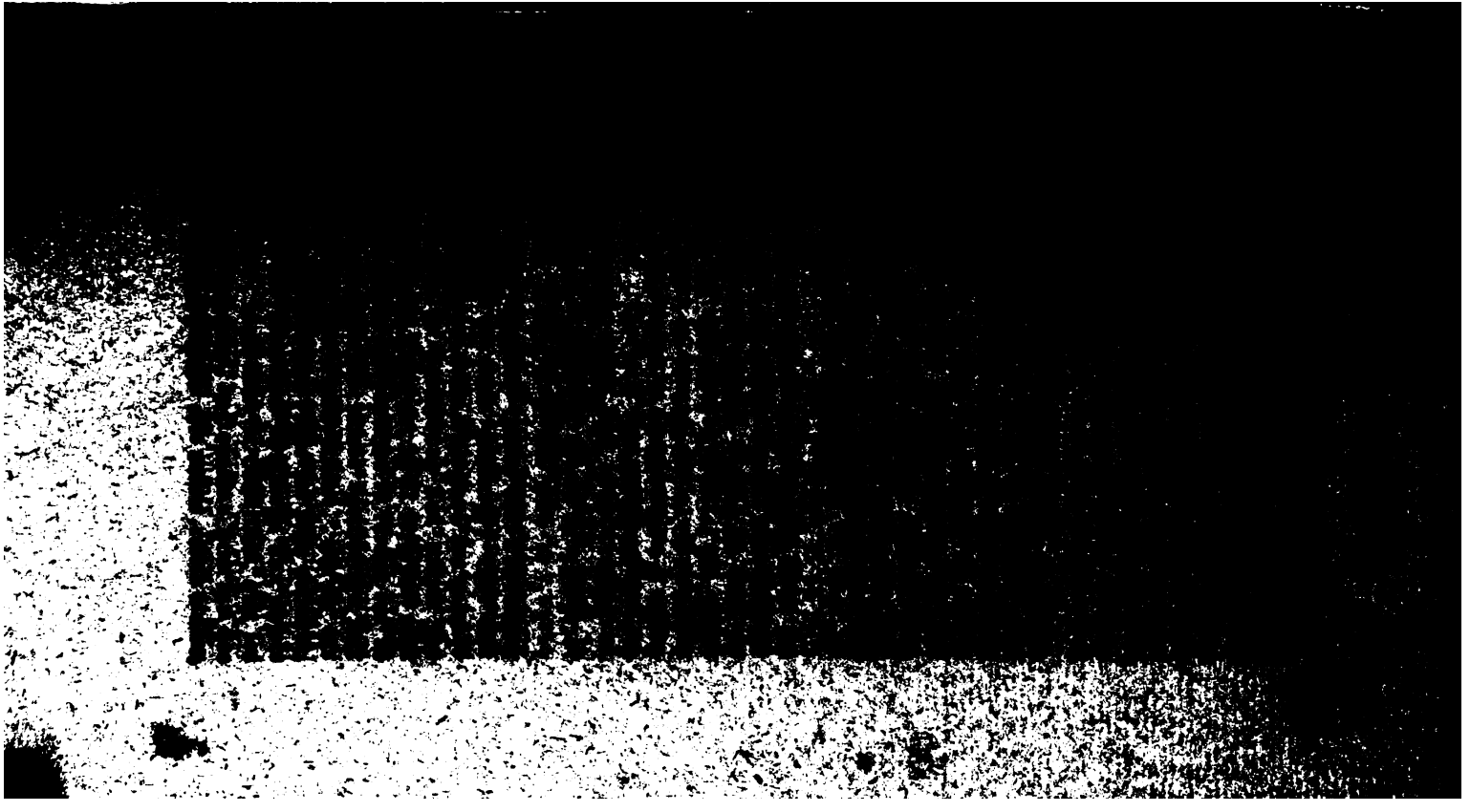
ıation polonoiſe difficile et onéreux par les droits 1790
onventionnels, et parcequ'en diminuant ces droits,
'aurois perdu un revenu annuel mais certain de
00000 écus, que la nation polonoiſe auroit gagné
ans faute dans ſon commerce, par la diminution de
a douane de Fordon, ſans que je puiſſe m'en pro-
nettre aucun équivalent proportionné par la poſſeſſion
les villes de Dantzig et de Thorn. Si V. M. y avoit
perdu quelques revenus caſuels, je n'aurois pas man-
ué de les lui bonifier. Je ne devois donc pas m'at-
endre, que ma ſusdite propoſition ſeroit reçue par
a diète, d'une manière ſi contraire à mes vues in-
nocentes et honnêtes et aux véritables intérêts des
leux états. Je devois encore moins prévoir, qu'un
Monarque auſſi patriote et auſſi éclairé que V. M. s'y
oppoſeroit d'une manière auſſi forte comme elle l'a
fait. J'avoue que je me ſuis attendu à tout autre
ccueil de la part de la diète; mais dès que j'ai ap-
pris, que cette propoſition, qui ne roule en effet que
ur un troc très avantageux pour la Pologne, n'étoit
pas agréable à V. M. et à la diète, j'ai ordonné à
mon Miniſtre le Marquis de Lucchesini, d'en faire
abſtraction et de ſe borner à la concluſion d'un ſimple
raité d'alliance. Je ſuis rédevable à V. M. d'avoir
récommandé à ſa nation la concluſion de cette alliance.
J'y mets un très grand prix et je tiens à honneur
d'être le principal allié d'une nation auſſi noble et auſſi
brave. Je ne doute pas qu'elle ſaura également ap-
précier mon alliance, et qu'elle reconnoîtra ce que
j'ai fait et ce que j'aurai encore à faire pour la rendre
utile et convenable aux deux parties.

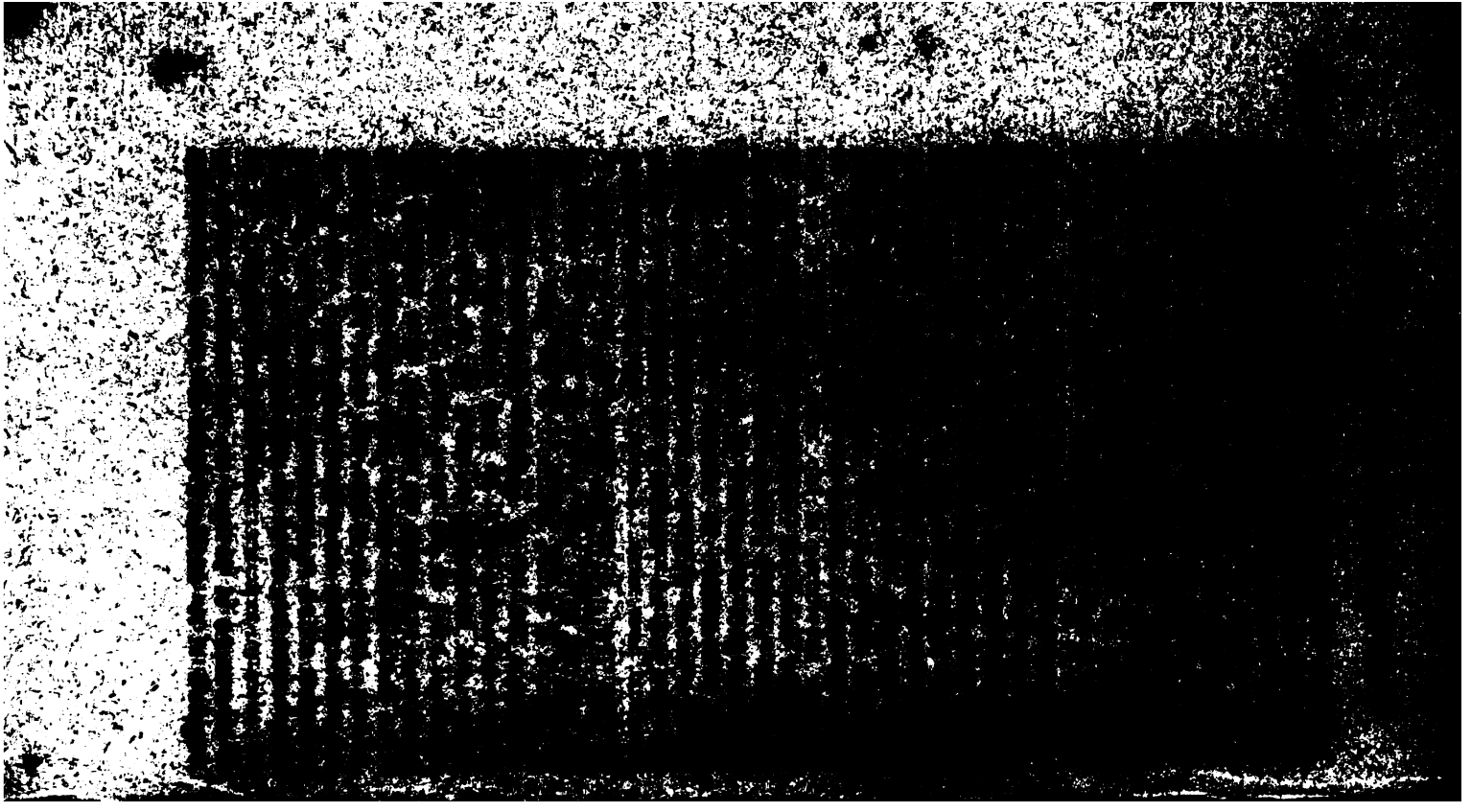
Comme V. M. me demande encore des diſcuſſions
et des arrangements ultérieurs ſur le commerce, je ne
manquerai pas de m'y prêter avec toute la bonne volonté
et toute la facilité et équité qu'on peut exiger de moi;
mais j'eſpère qu'on y apportera auſſi de la part de la
Pologne, les mêmes diſpoſitions, et qu'on n'exigera pas
de ma part des conceſſions, qui ne ſont pas praticables
ſelon la nature des choſes, ni même utiles à la nation
polonoiſe. Je ne me refuſerai pas à une diſcuſſion du
traité de commerce ſubſiſtant, ou à la concluſion d'un
nouveau, pouvant prévoir avec certitude, qu'on recon-
noîtra bientôt, que la propoſition que j'ai faite, pour
la compenſation d'une diminution conſidérable de mes

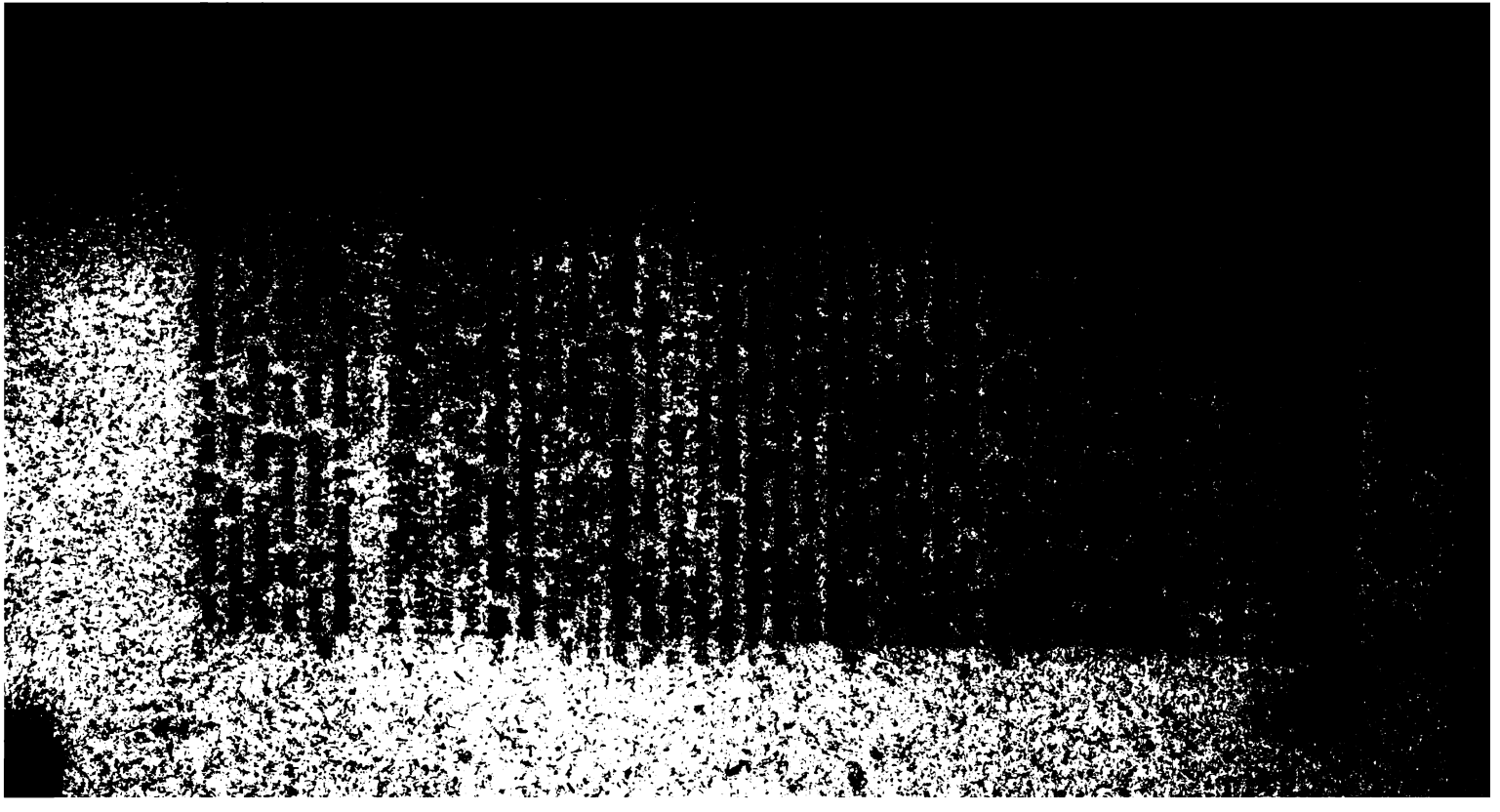


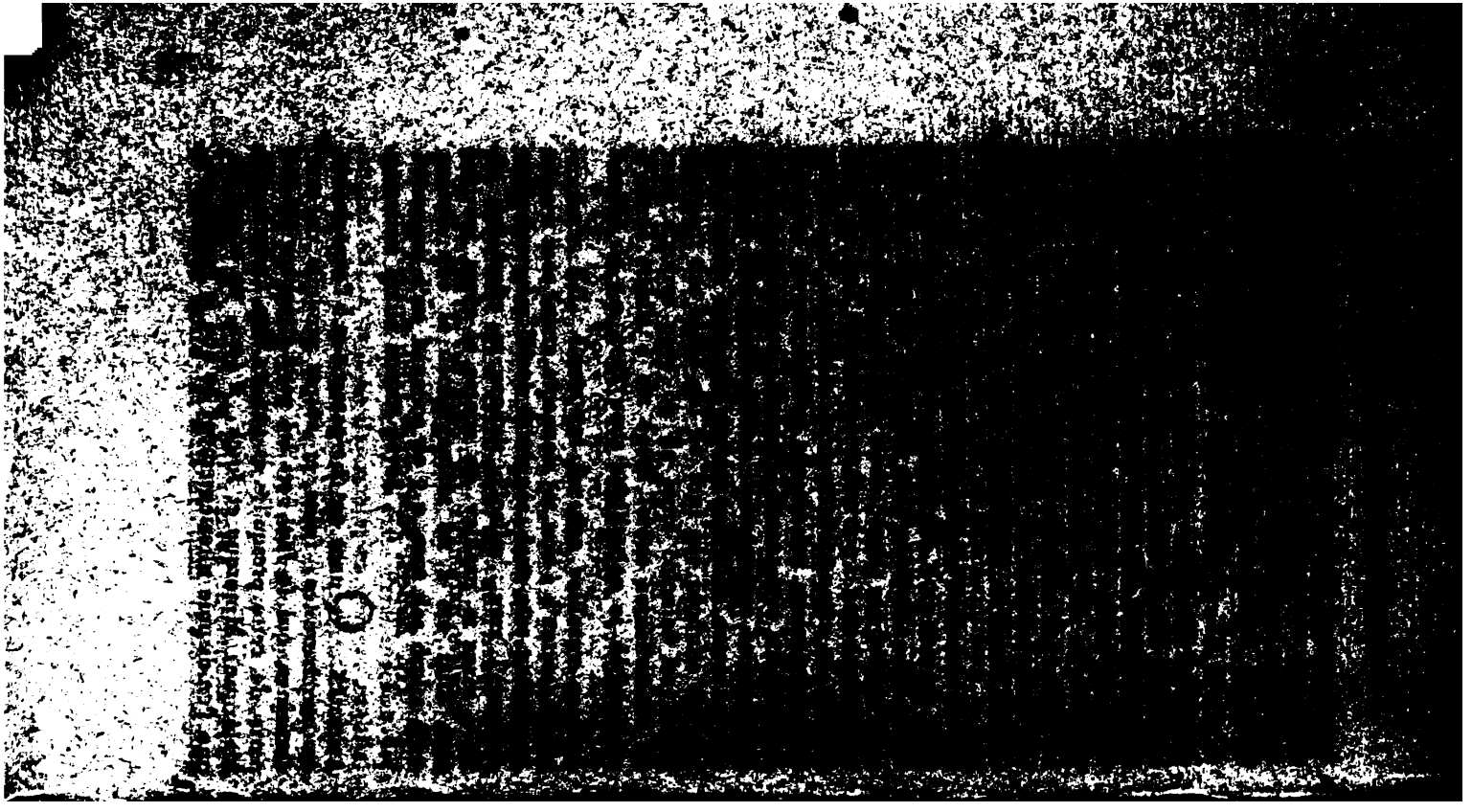


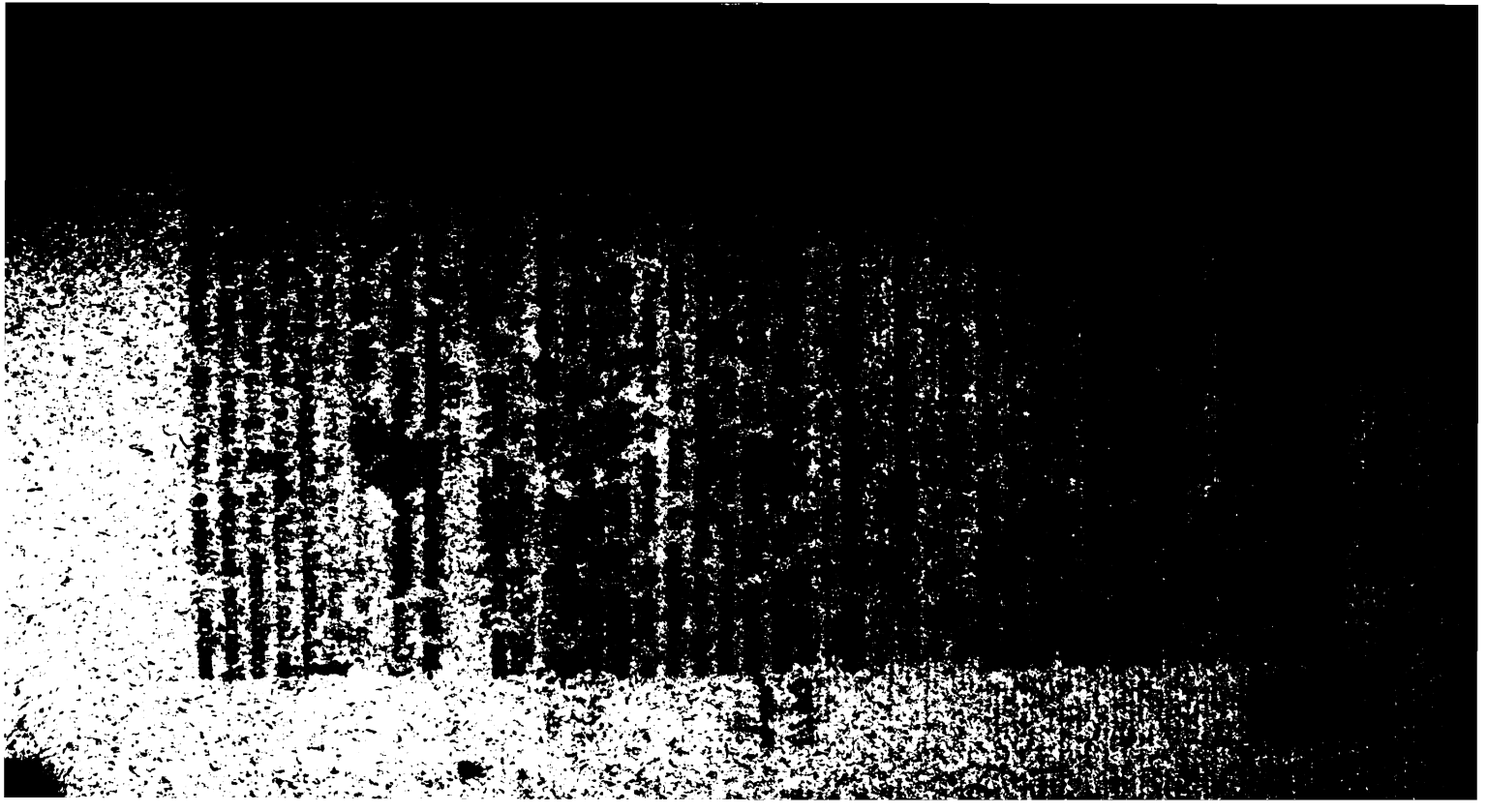


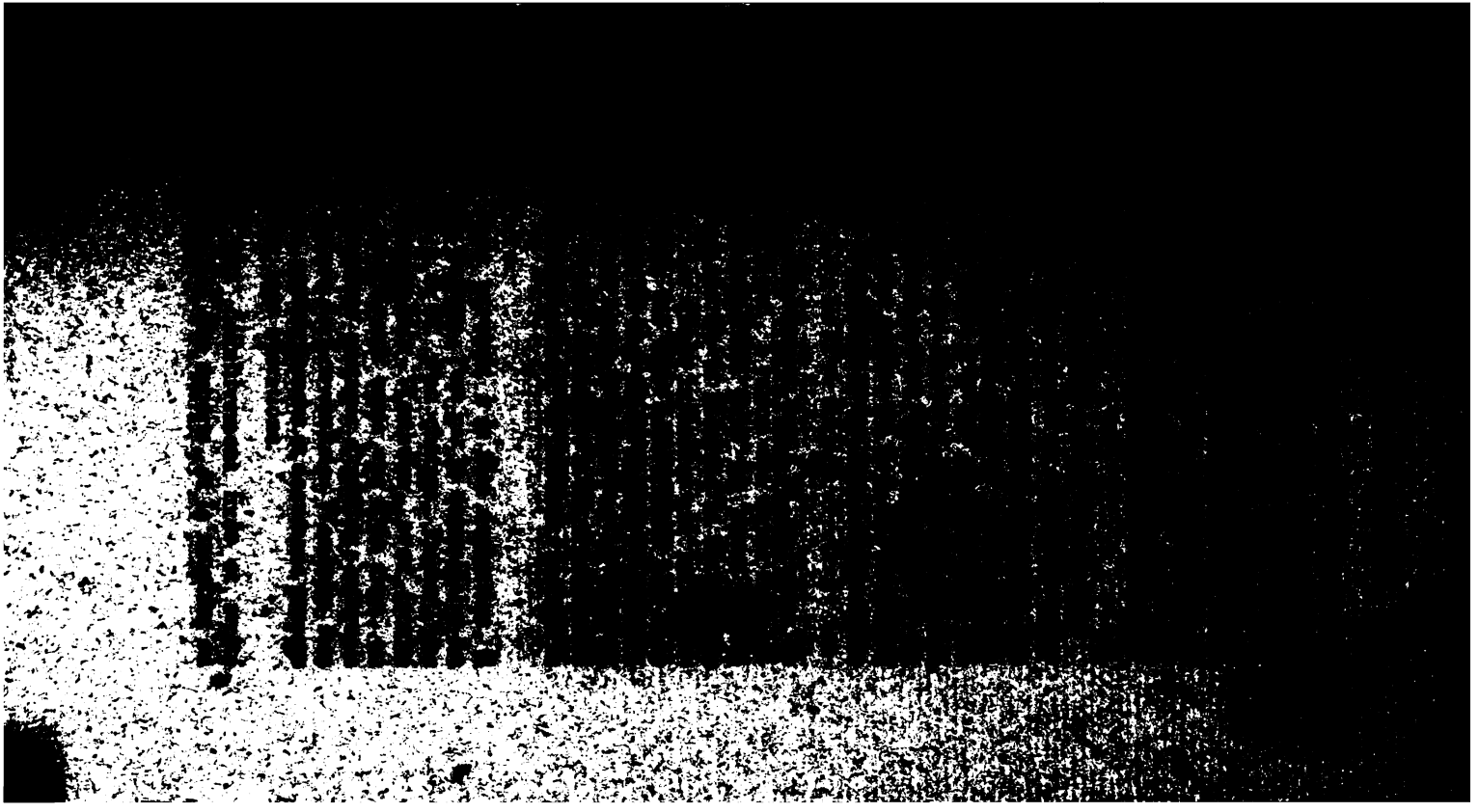


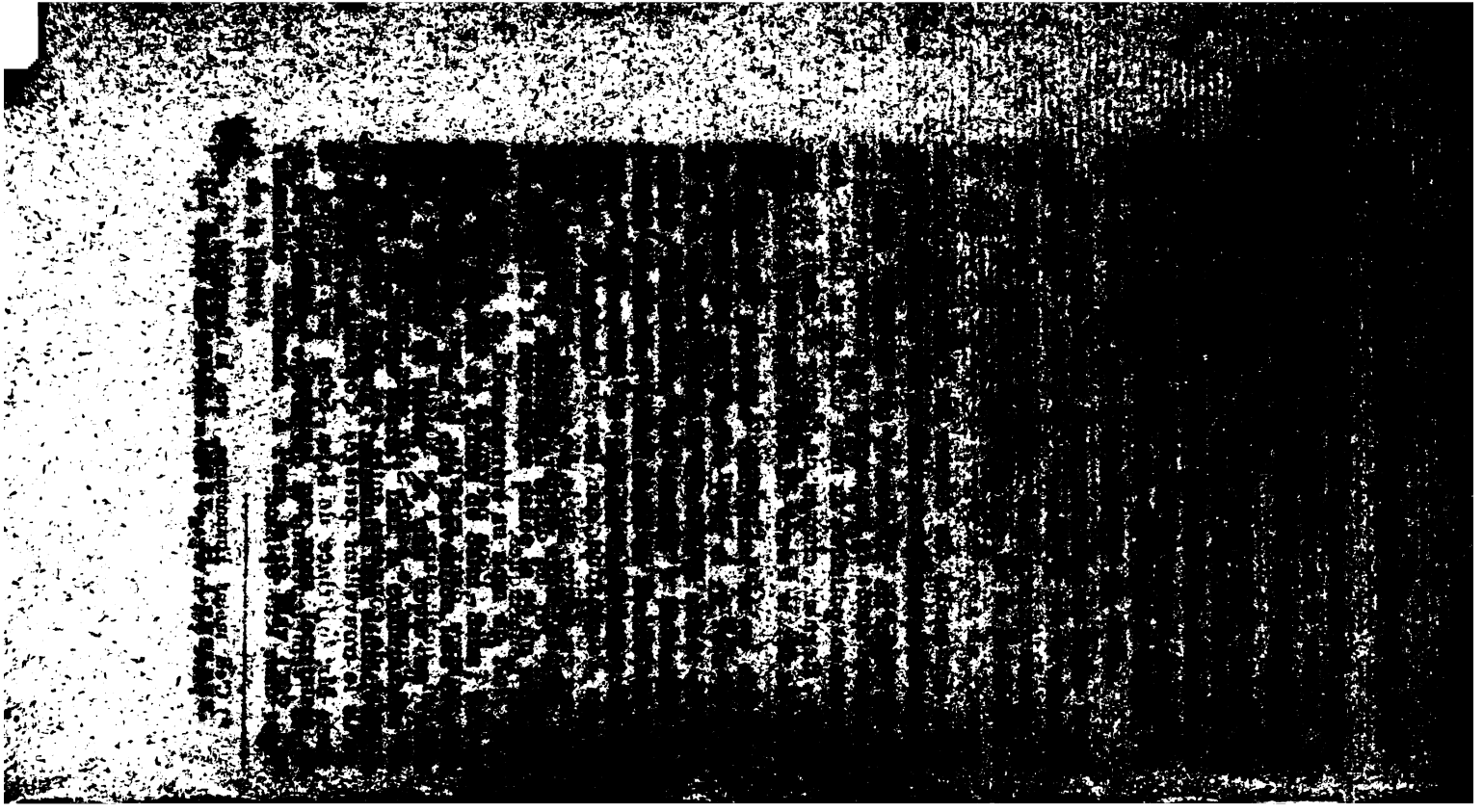


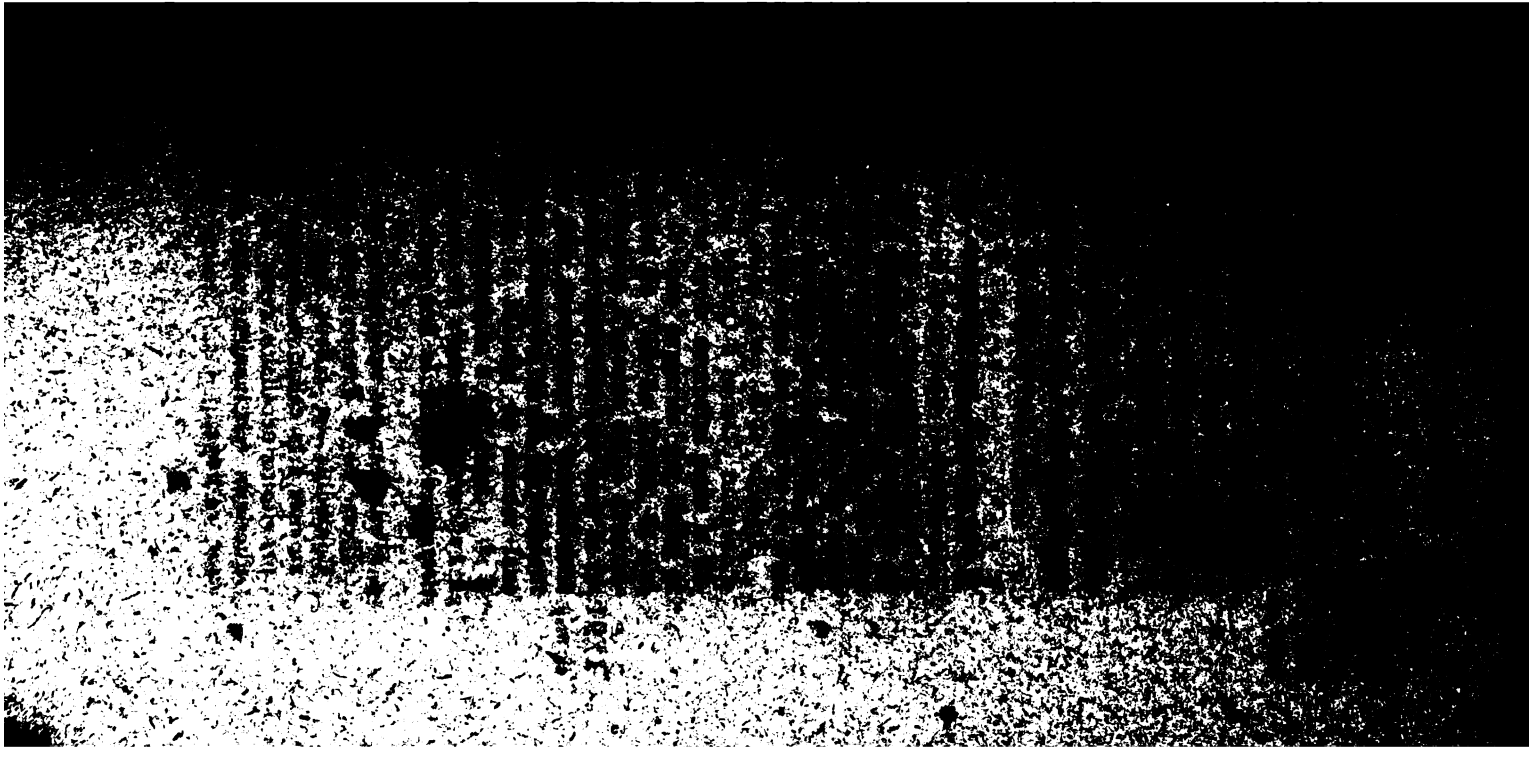


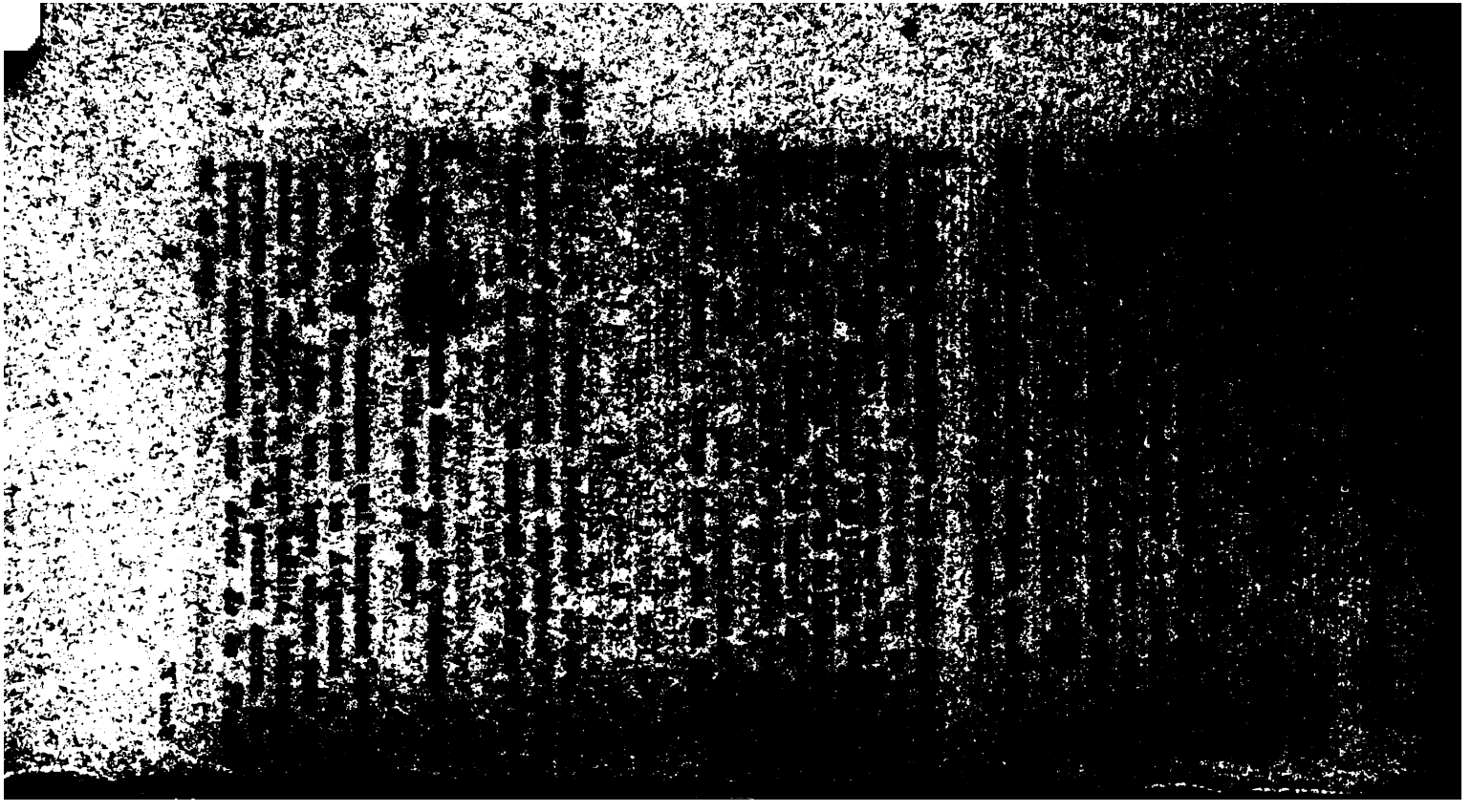


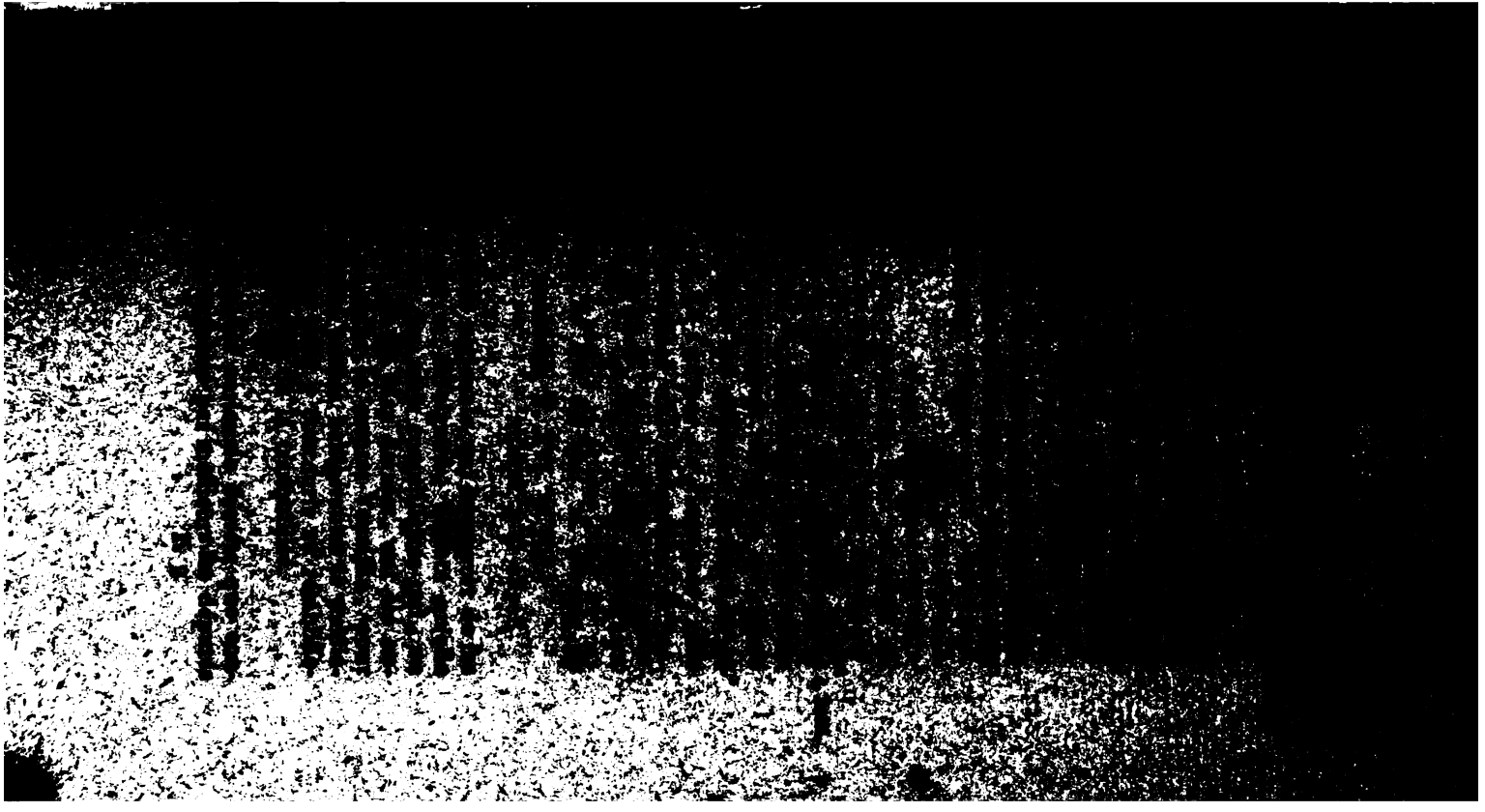


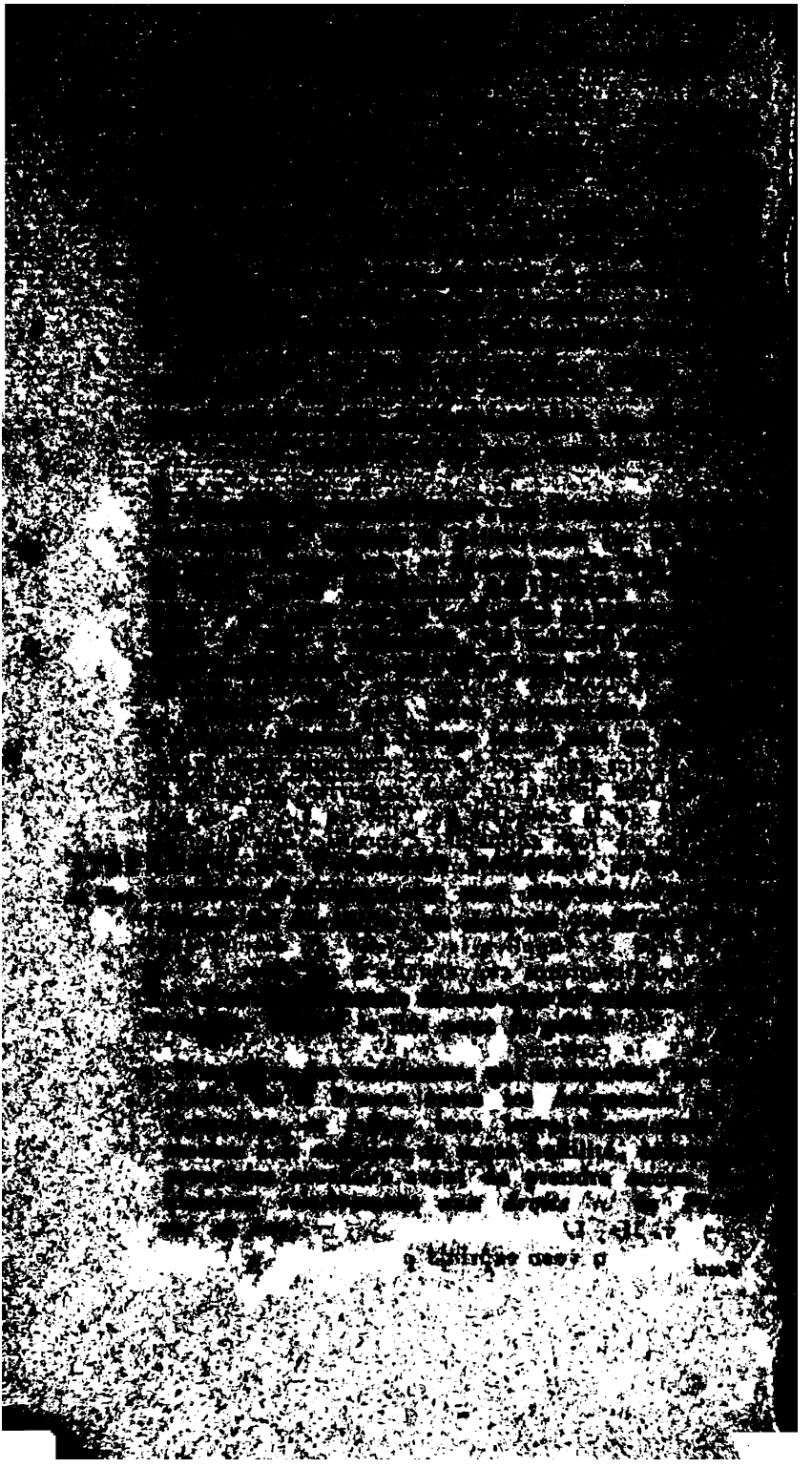


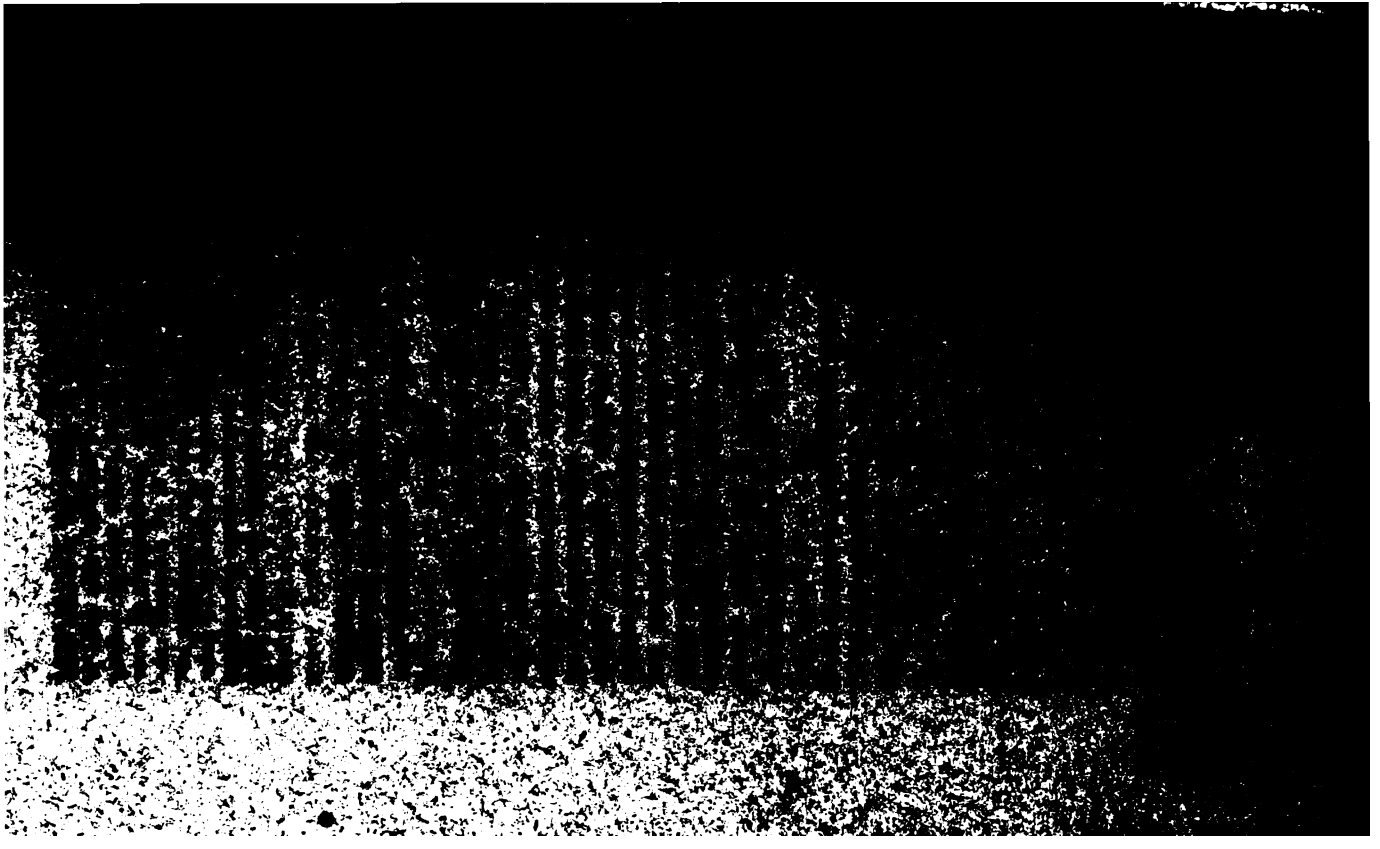


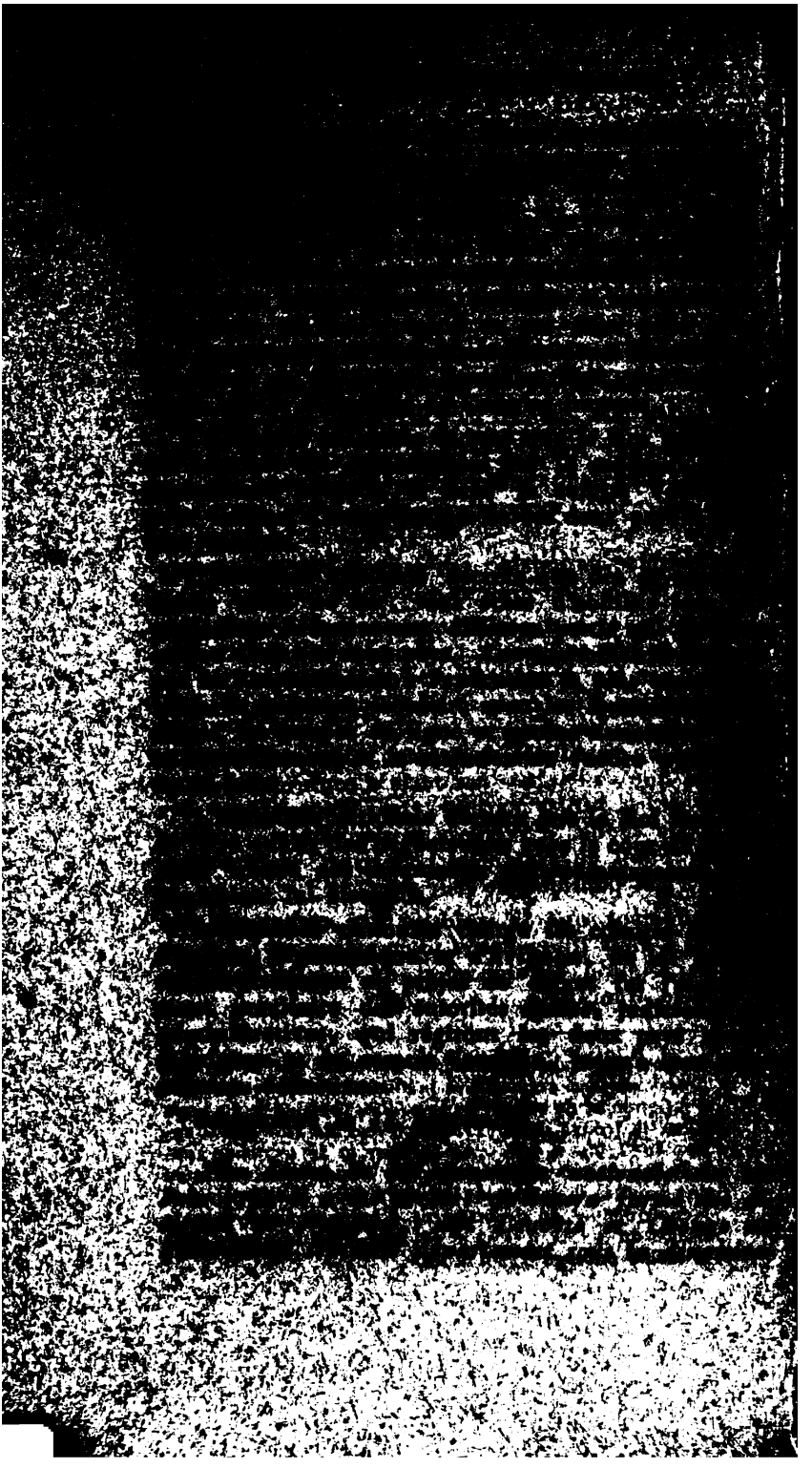


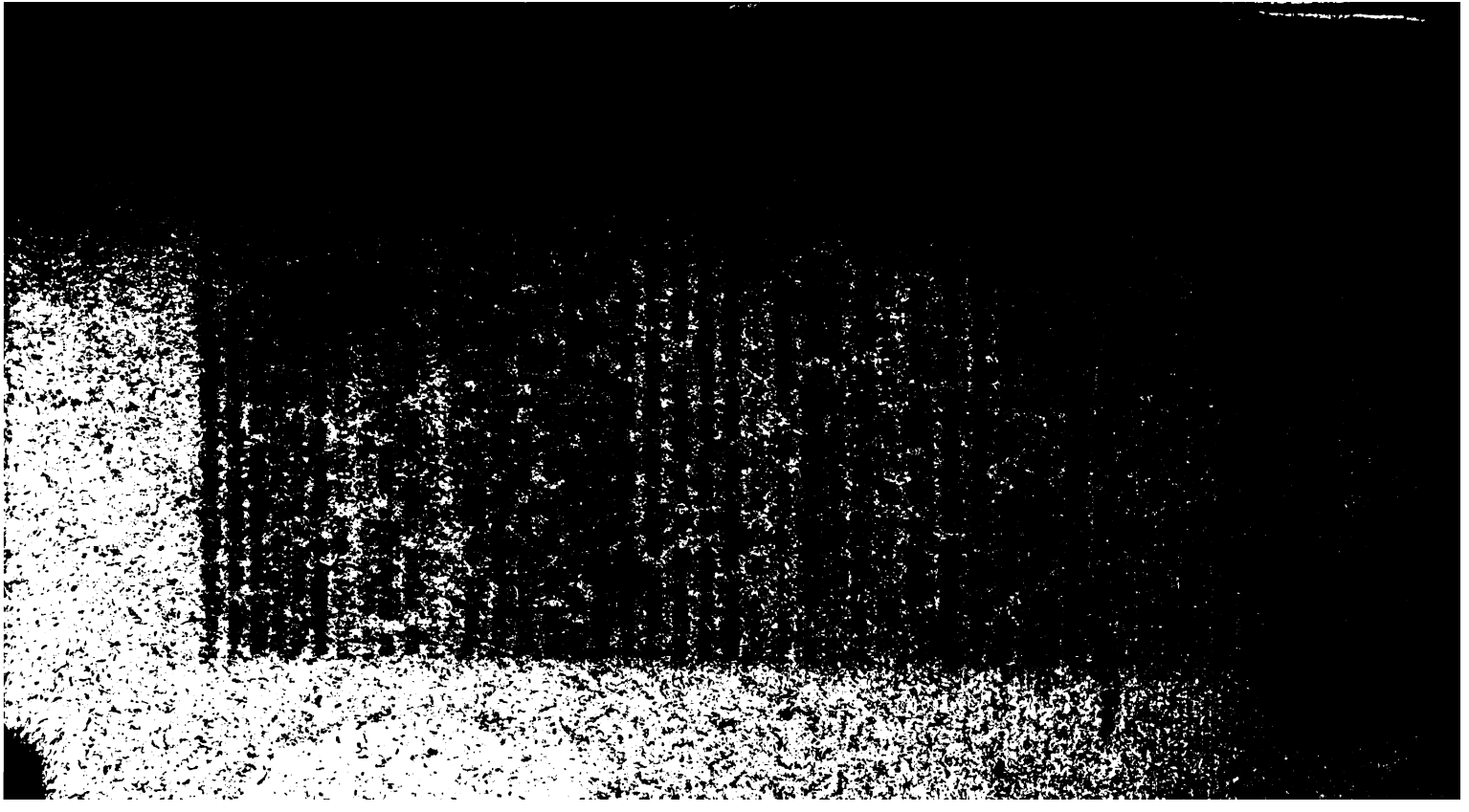


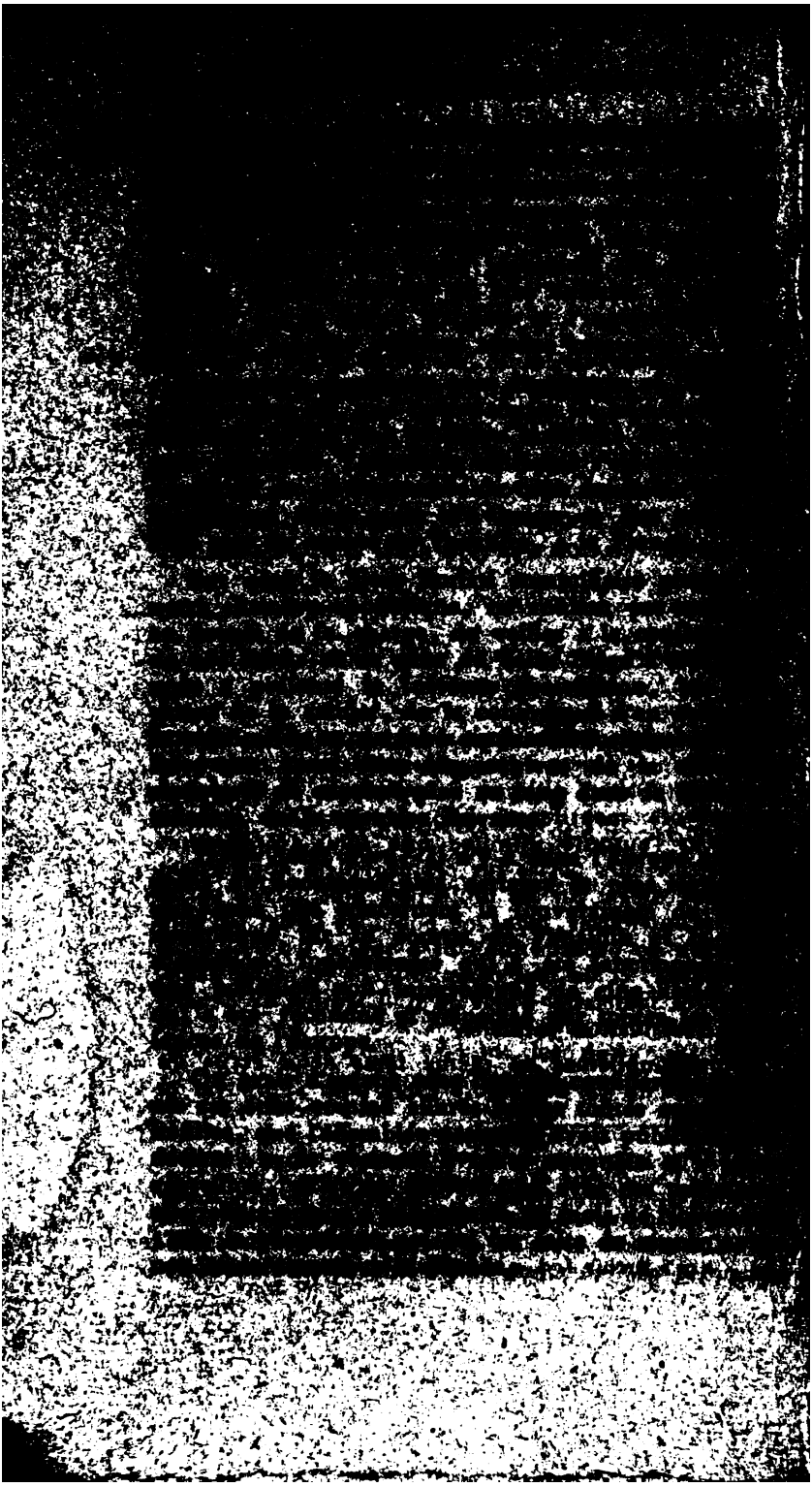


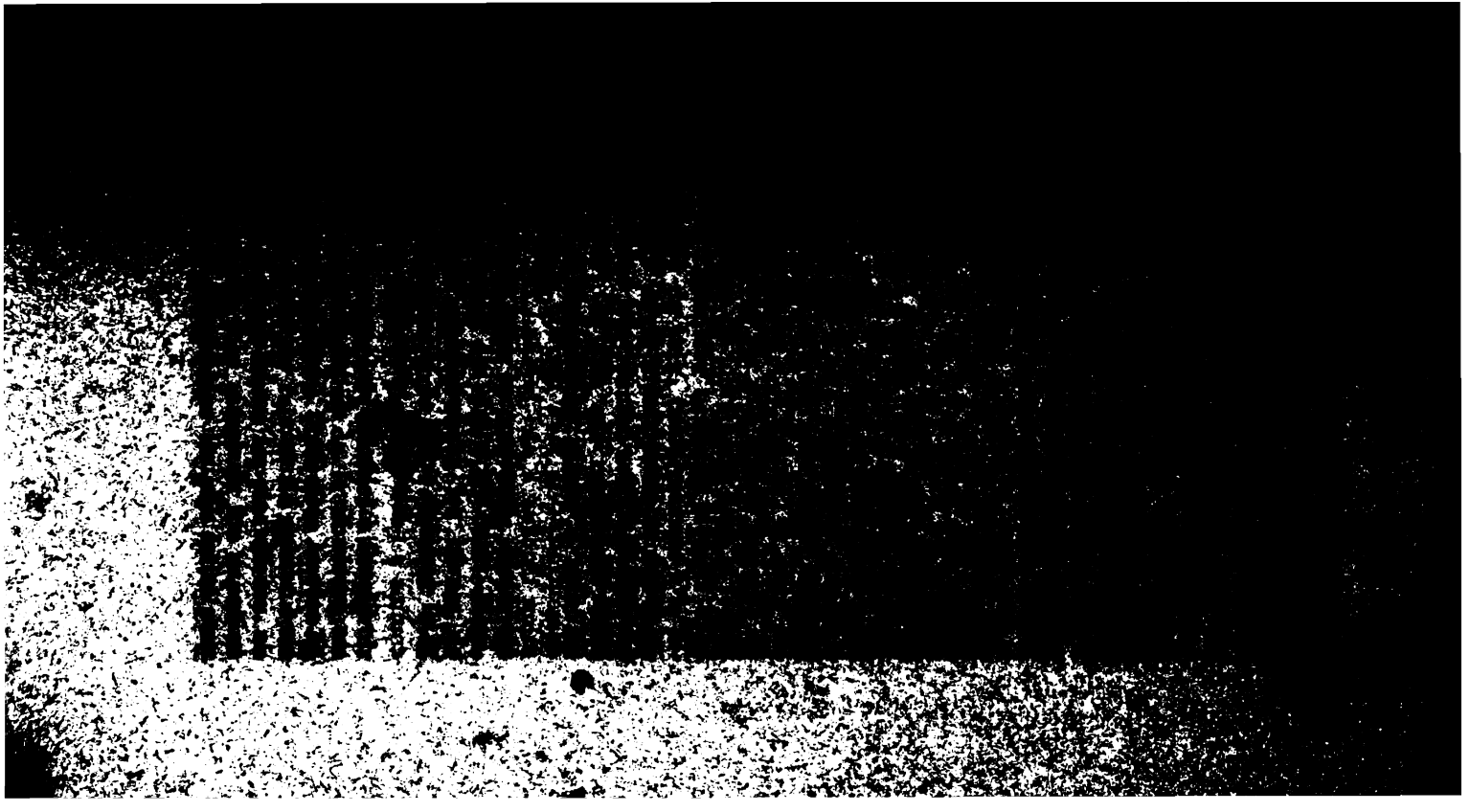


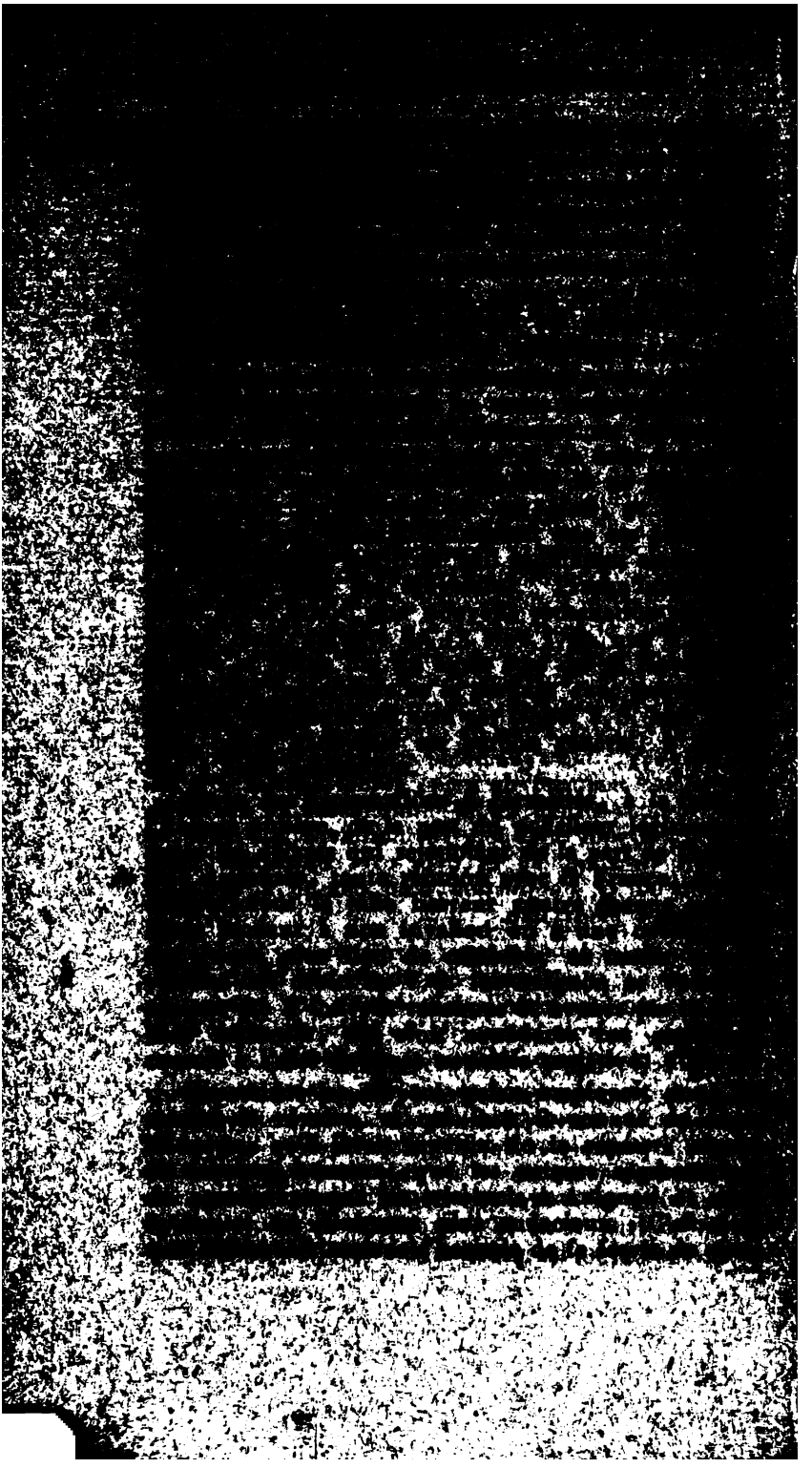


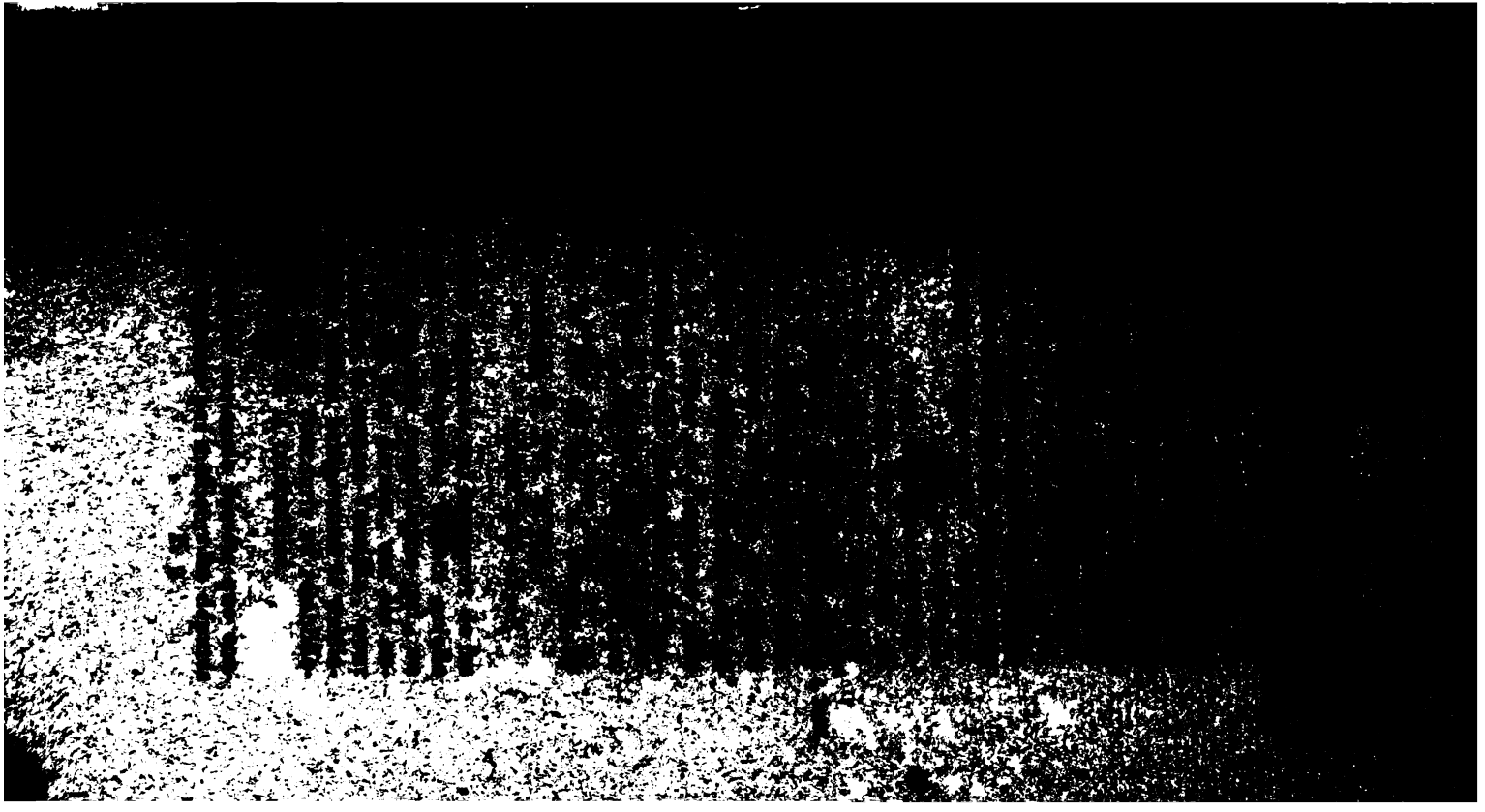


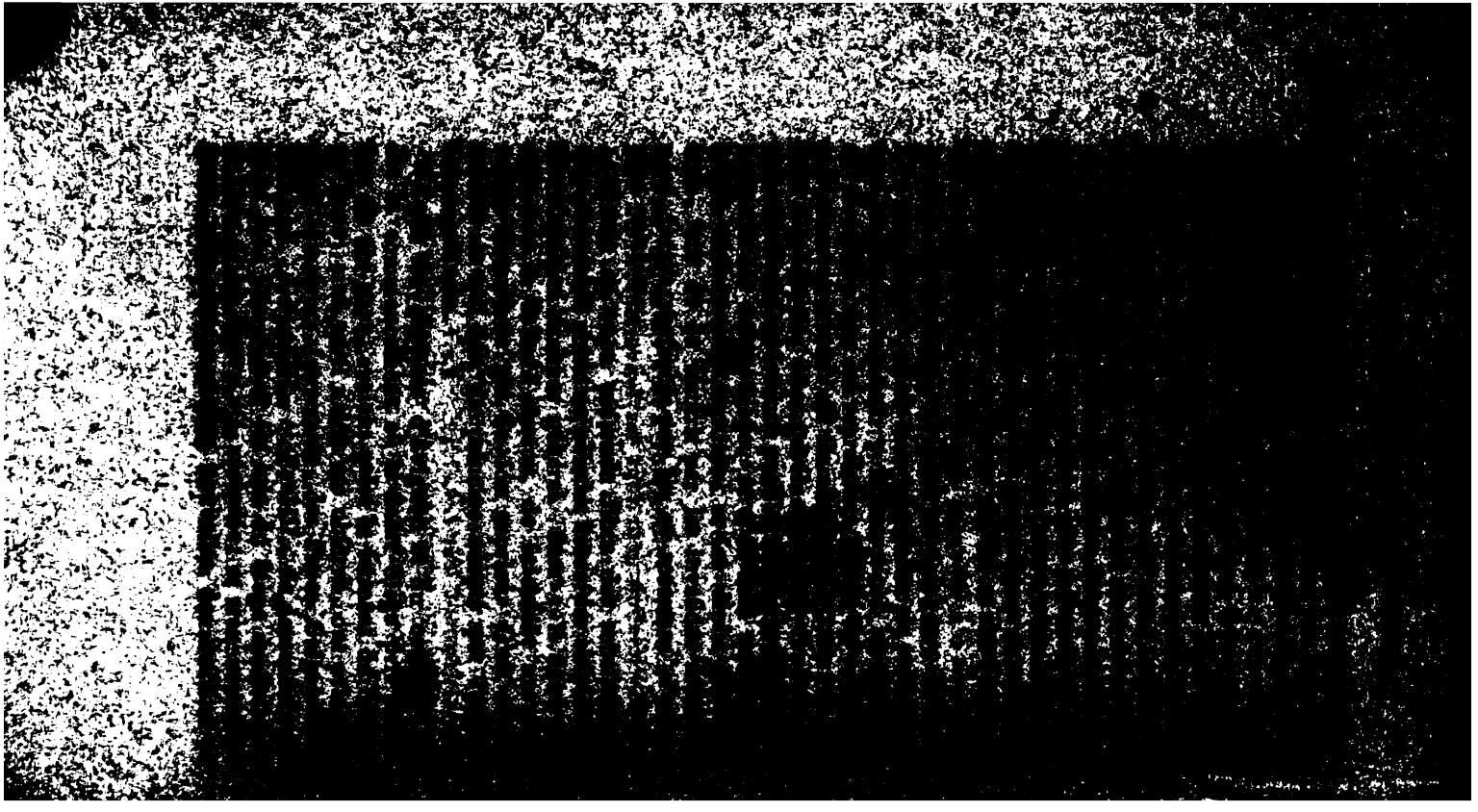


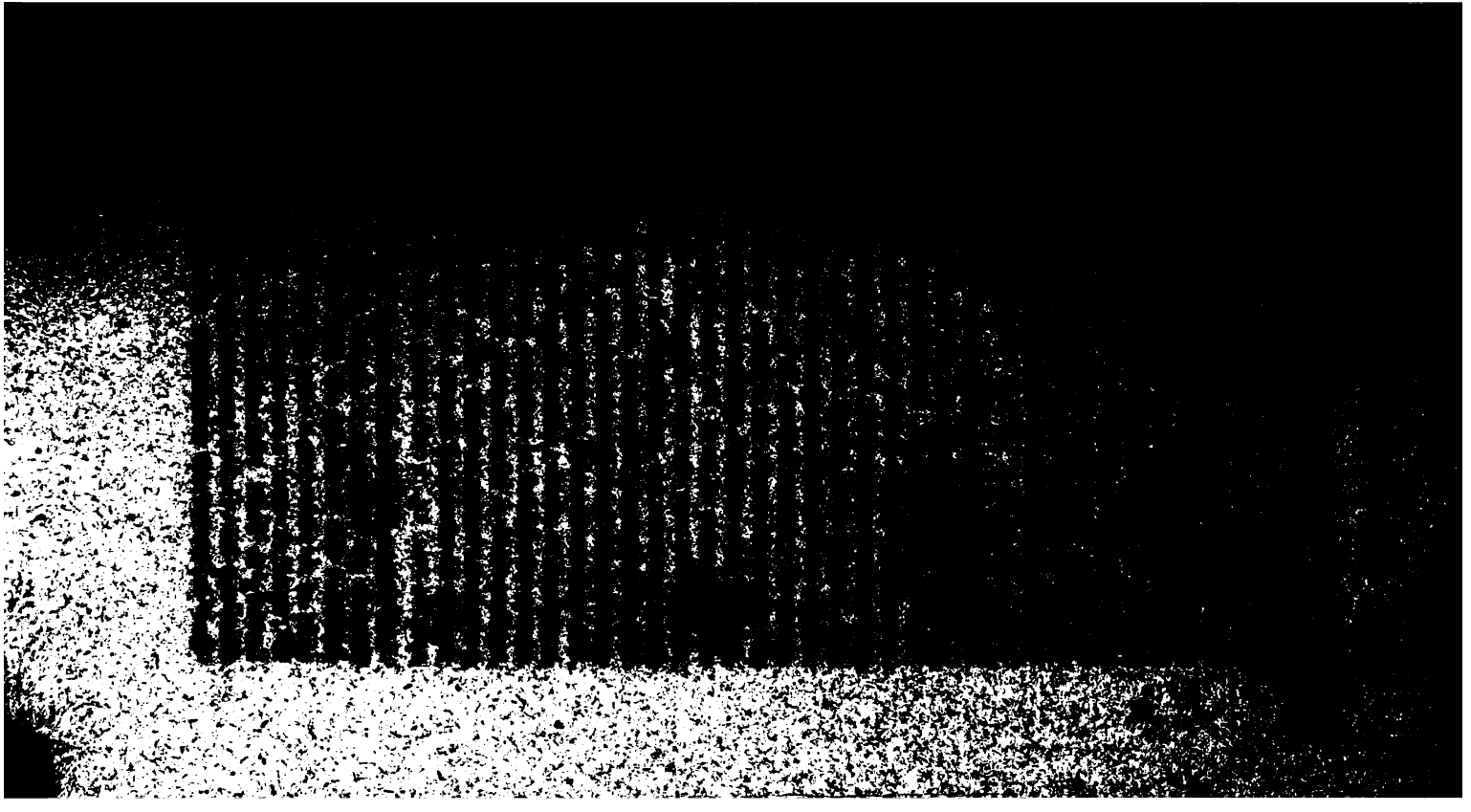


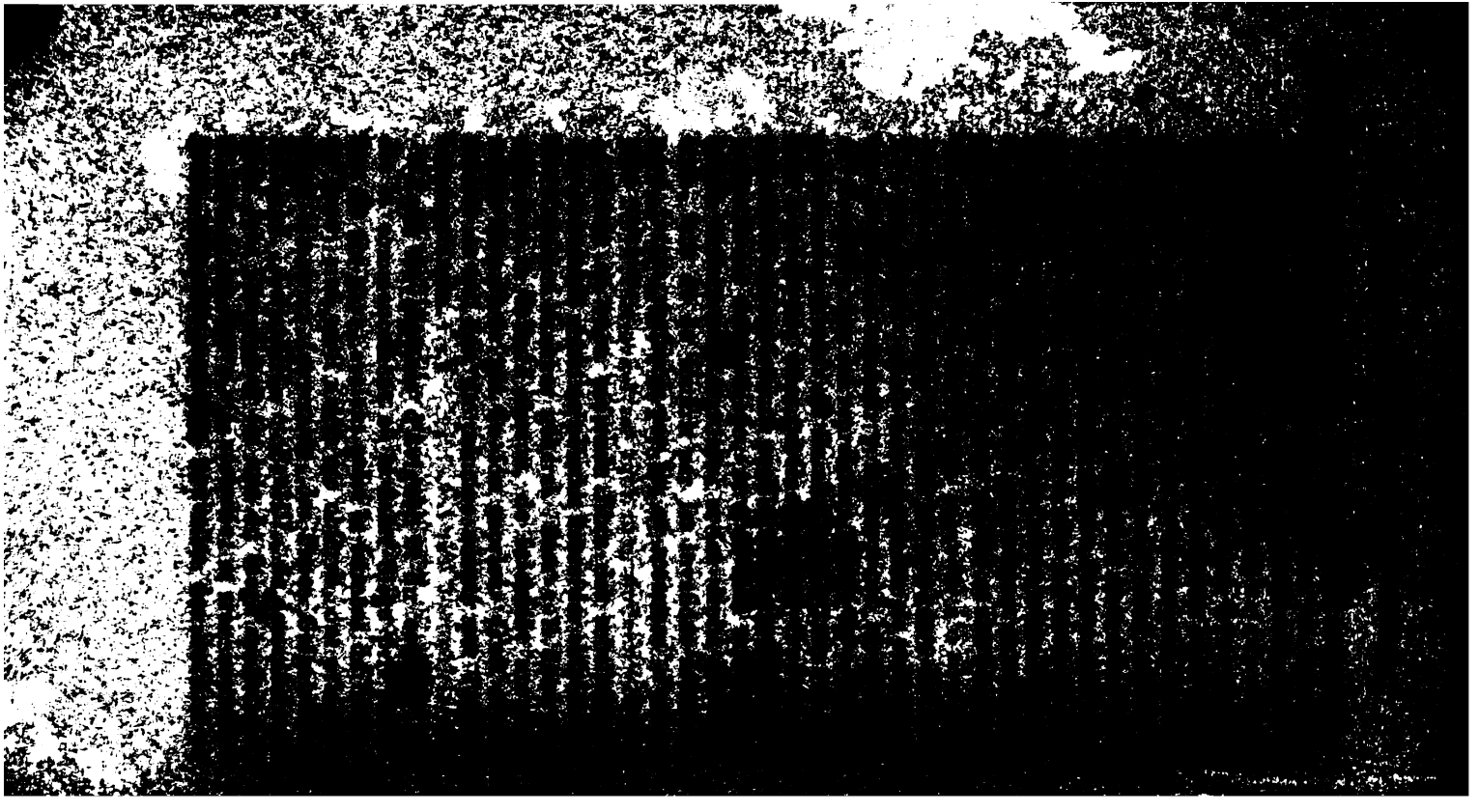


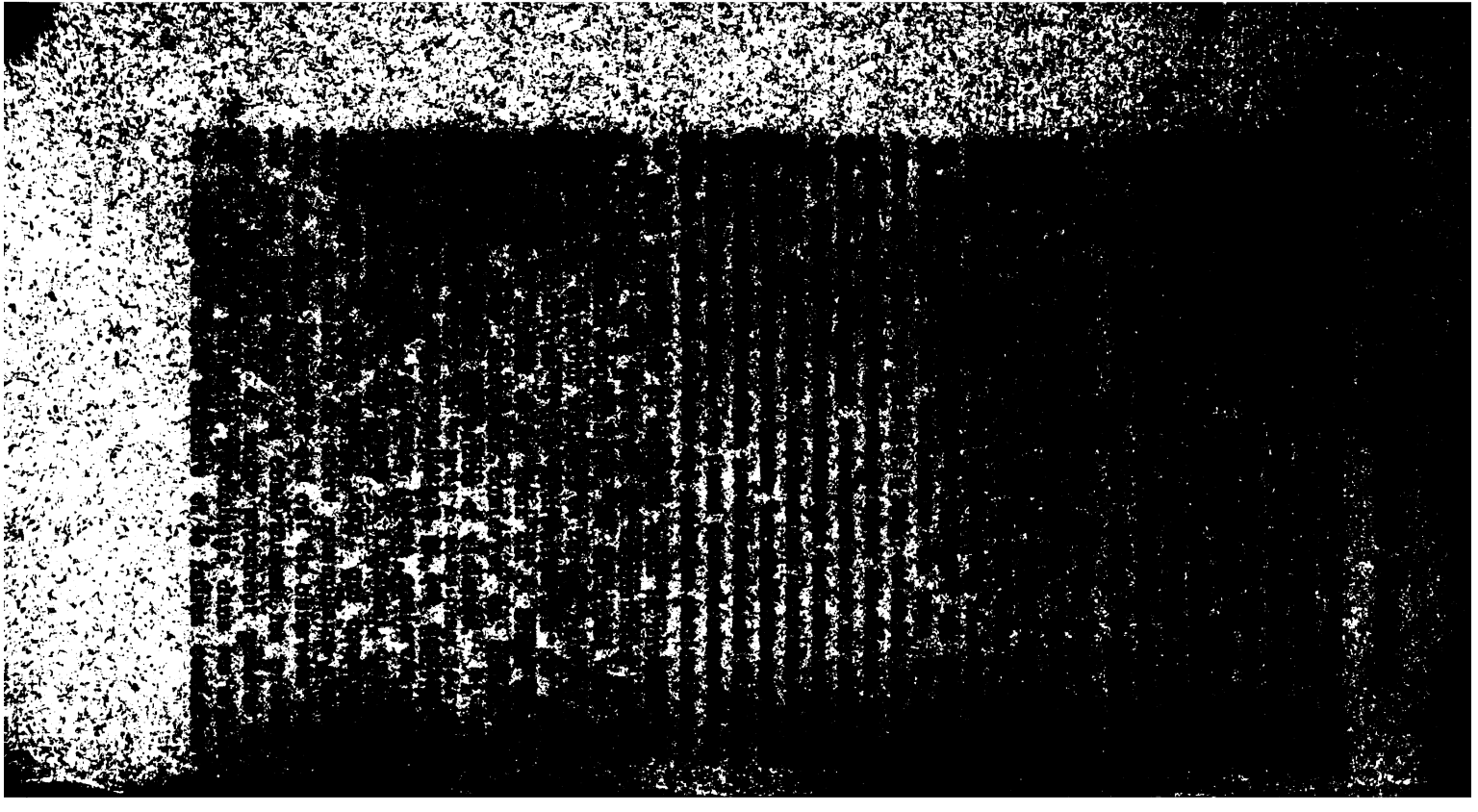


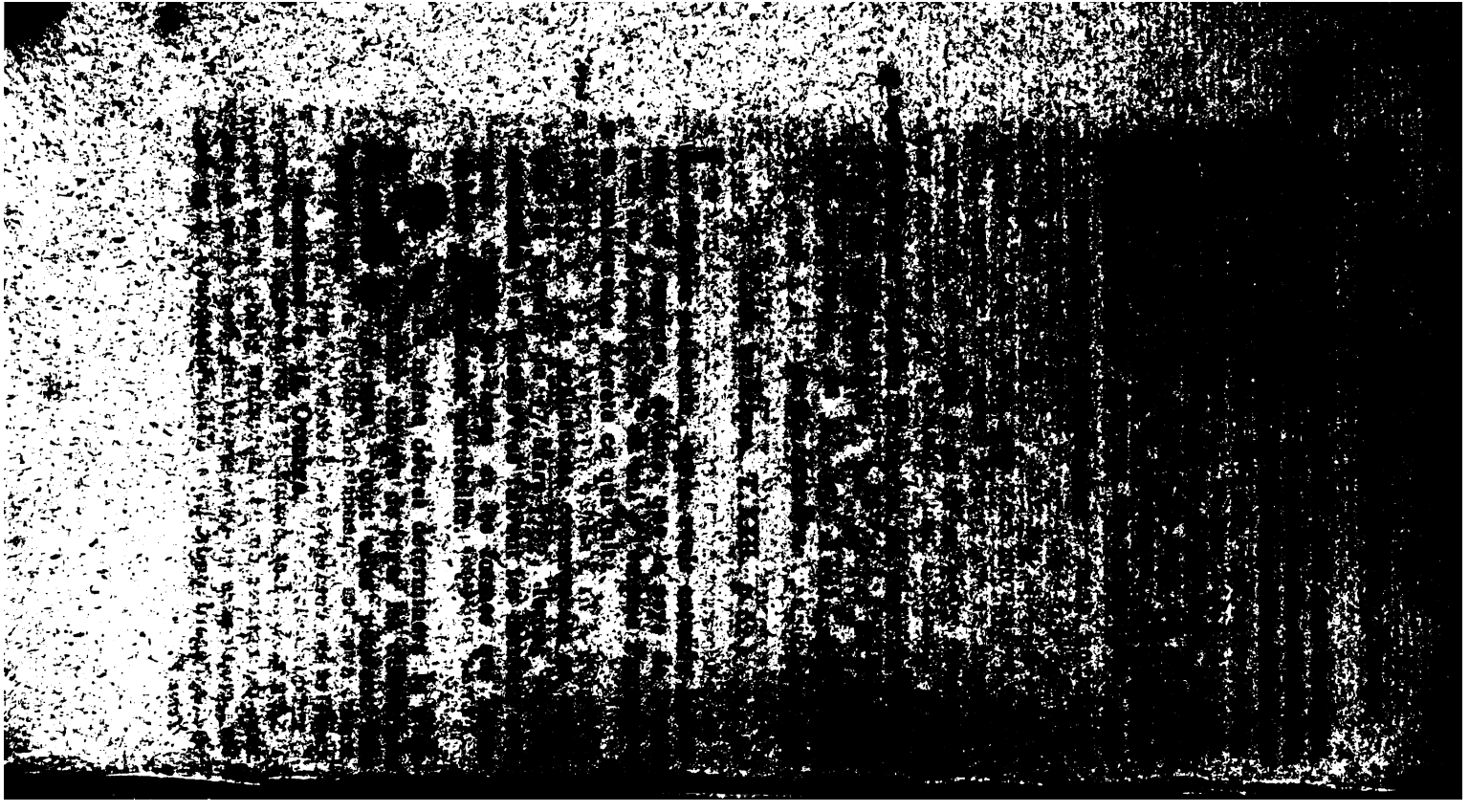


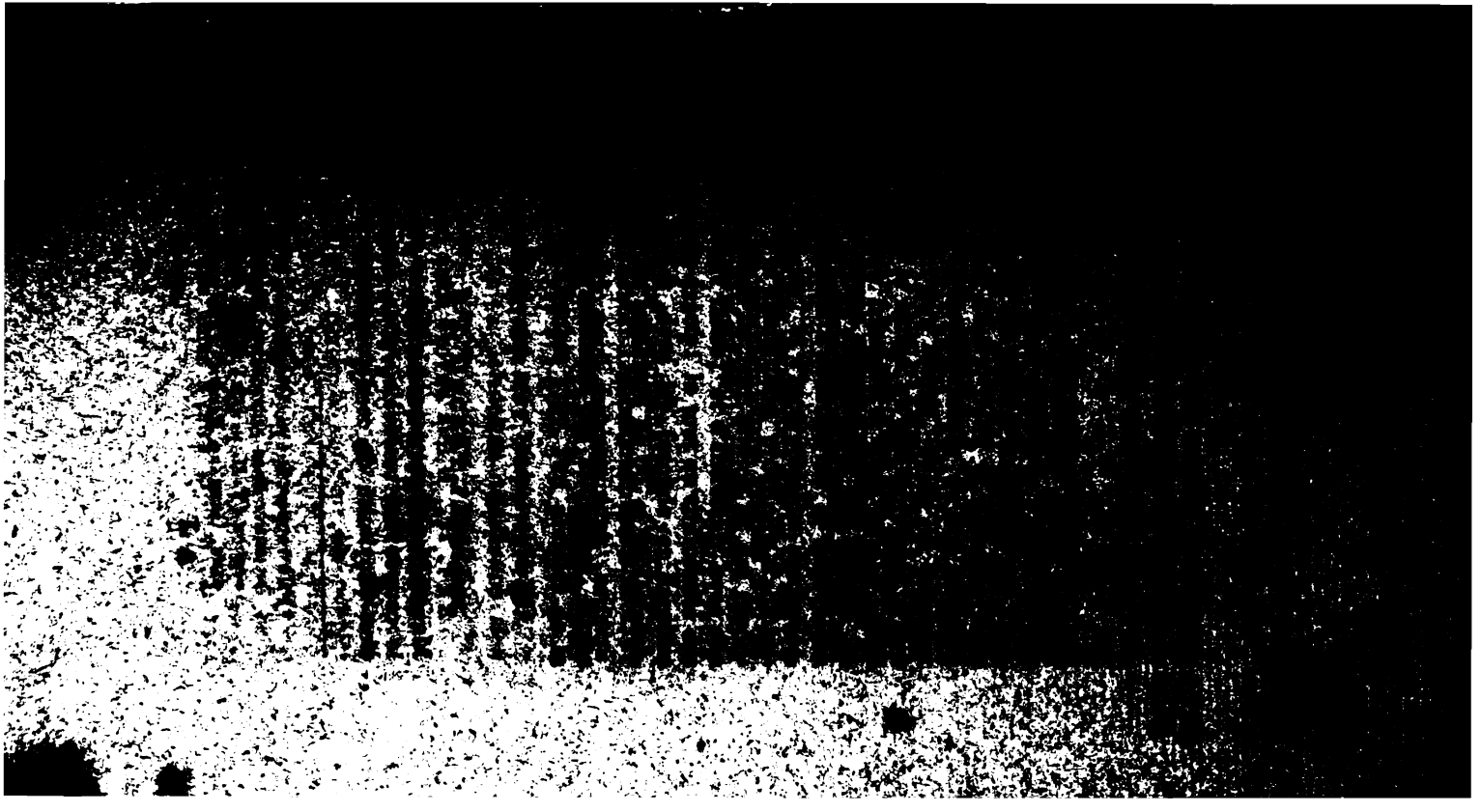


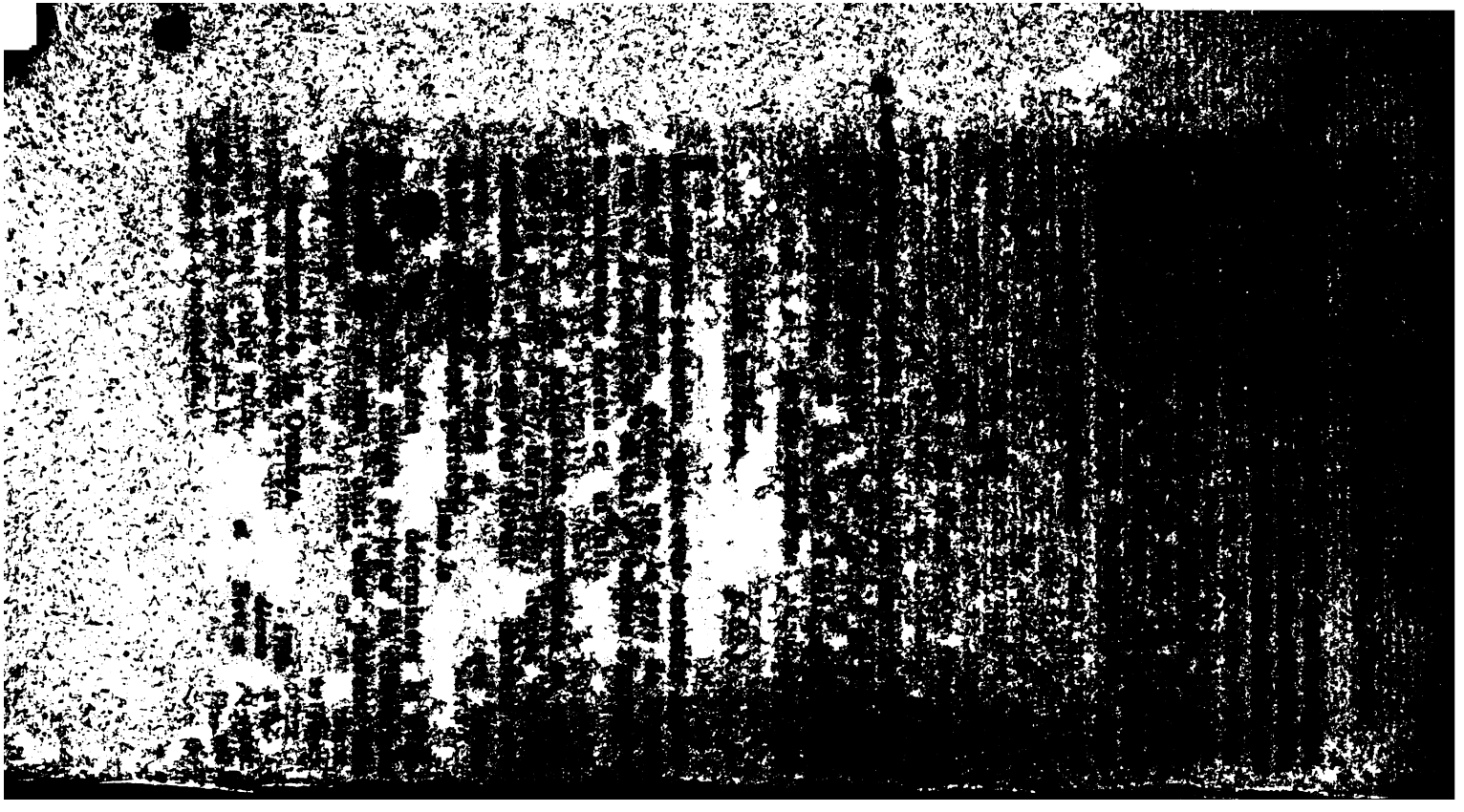


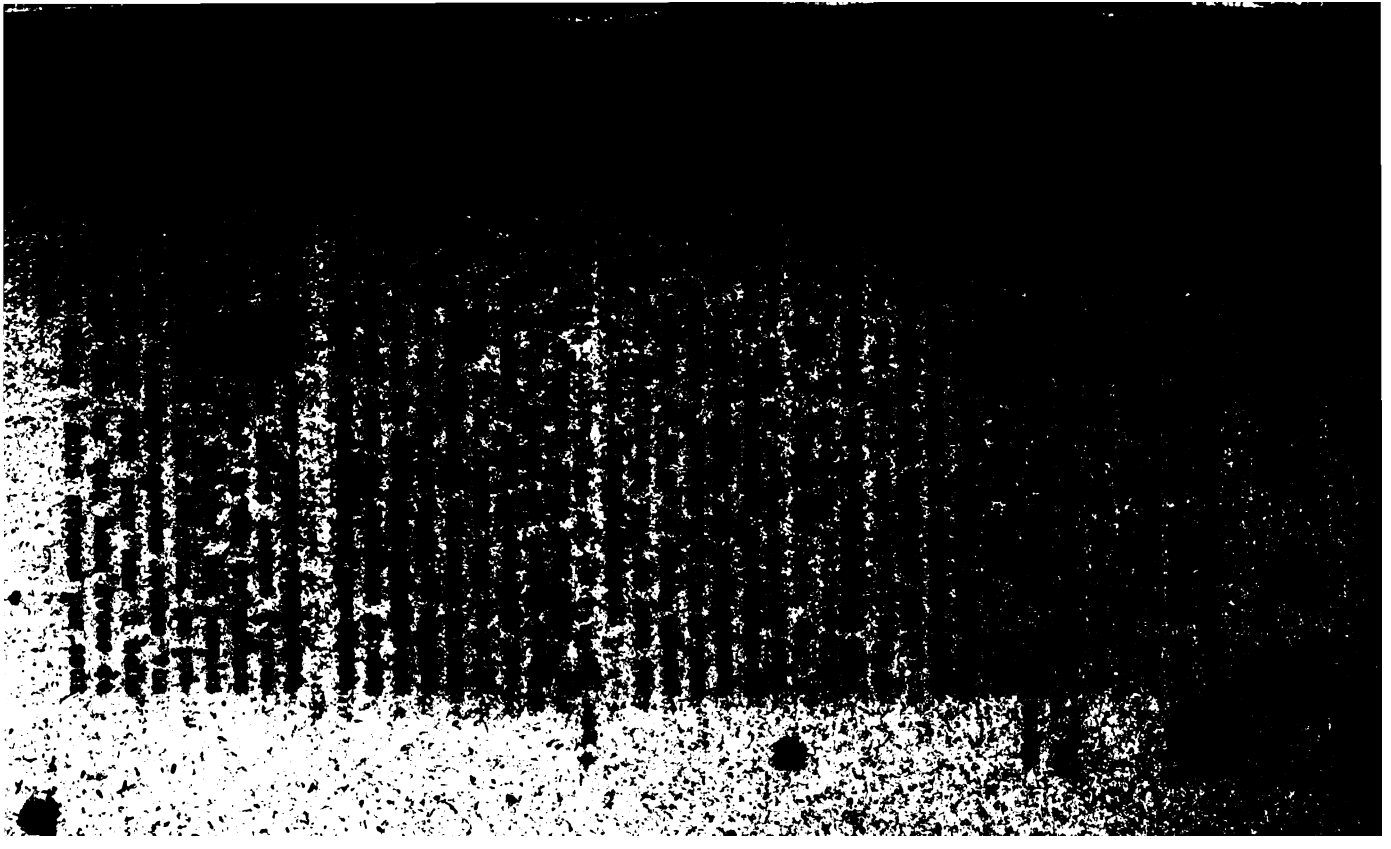


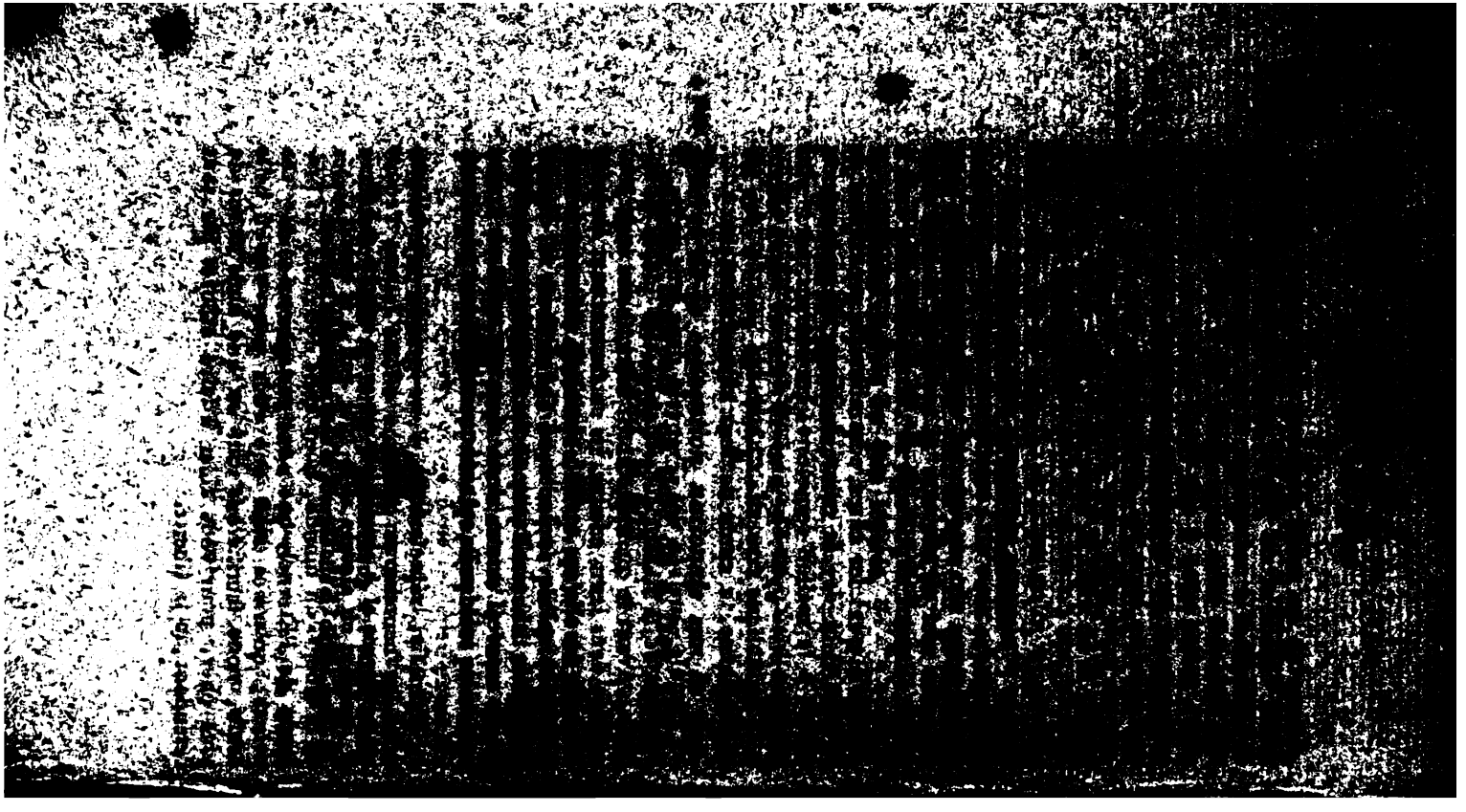


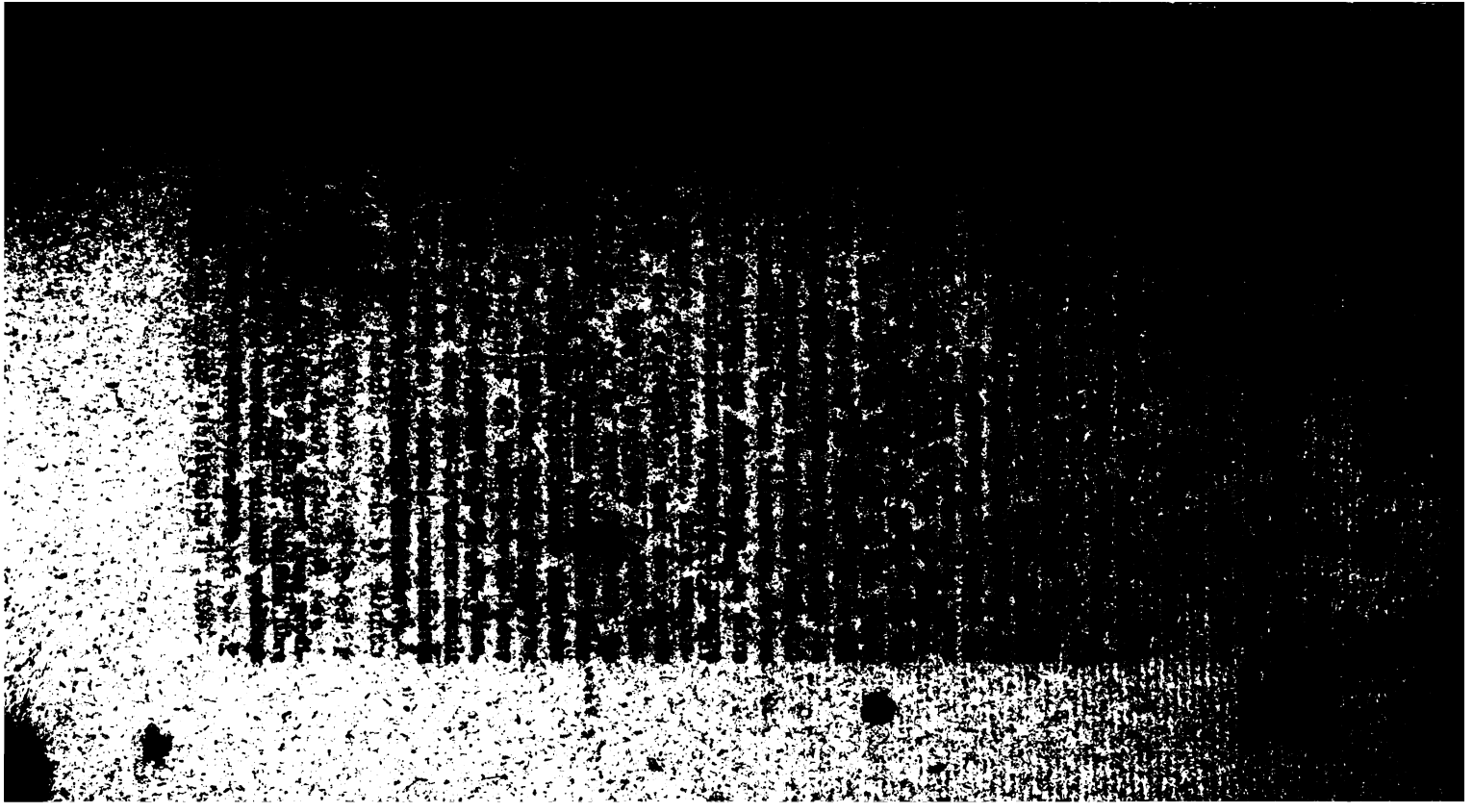


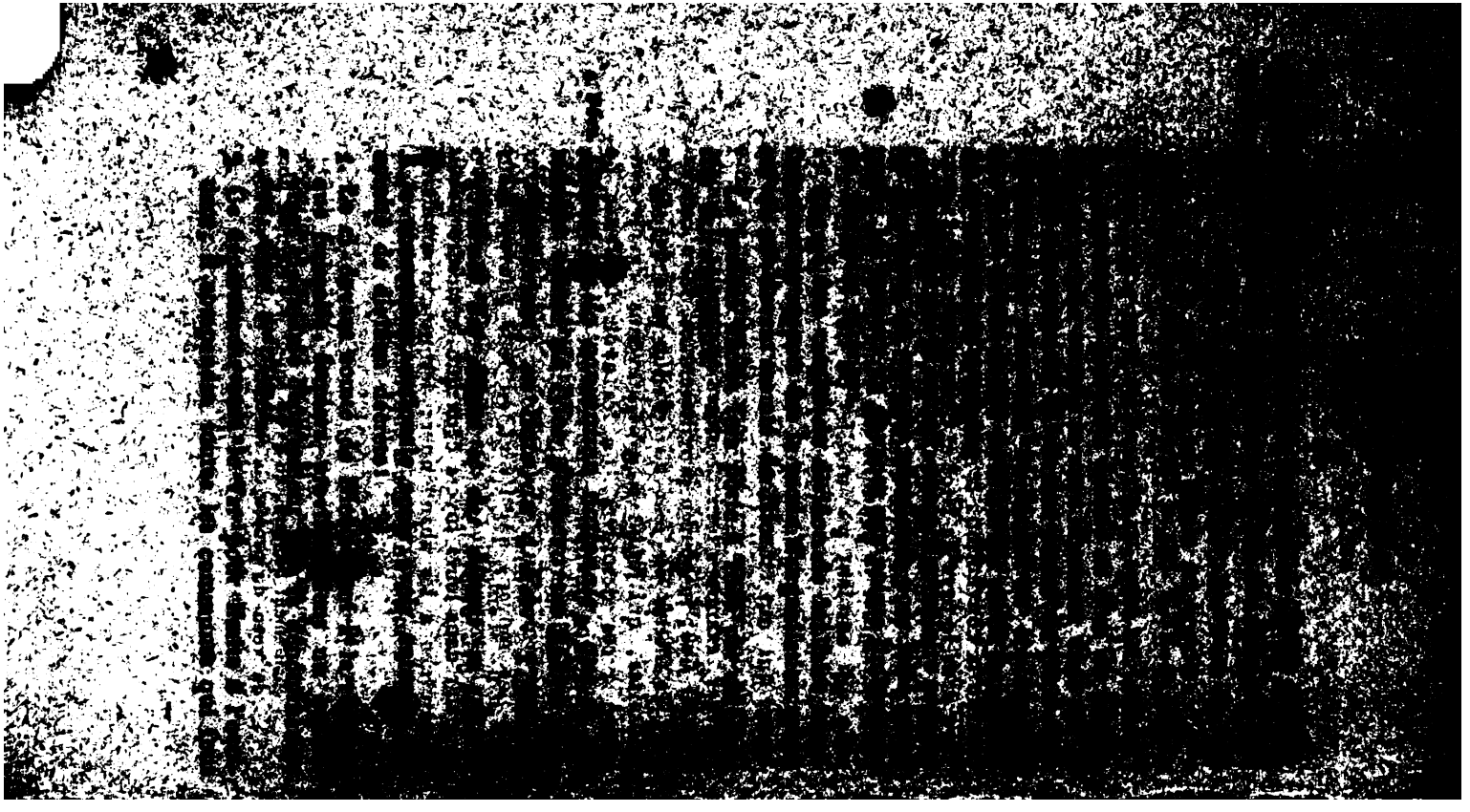


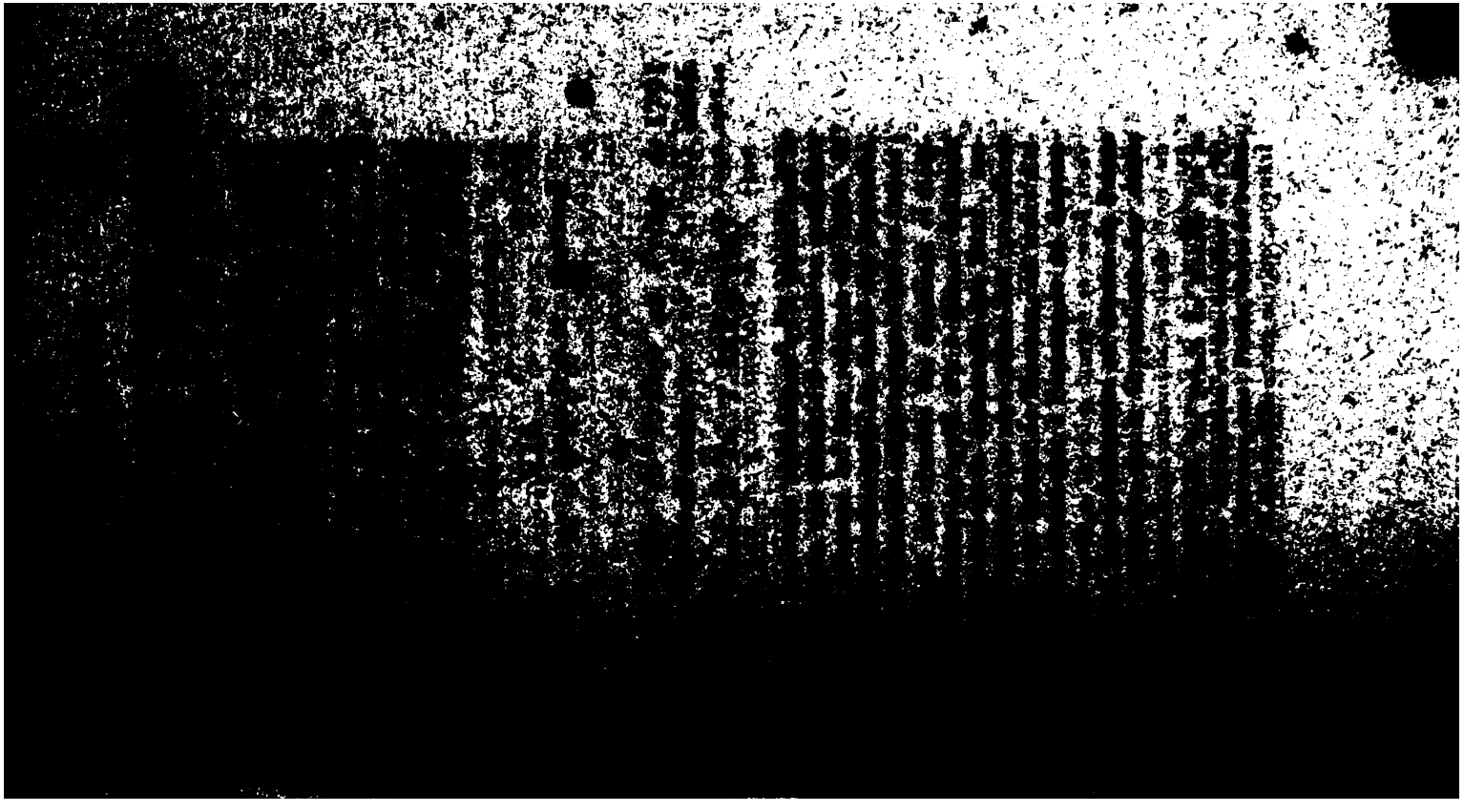


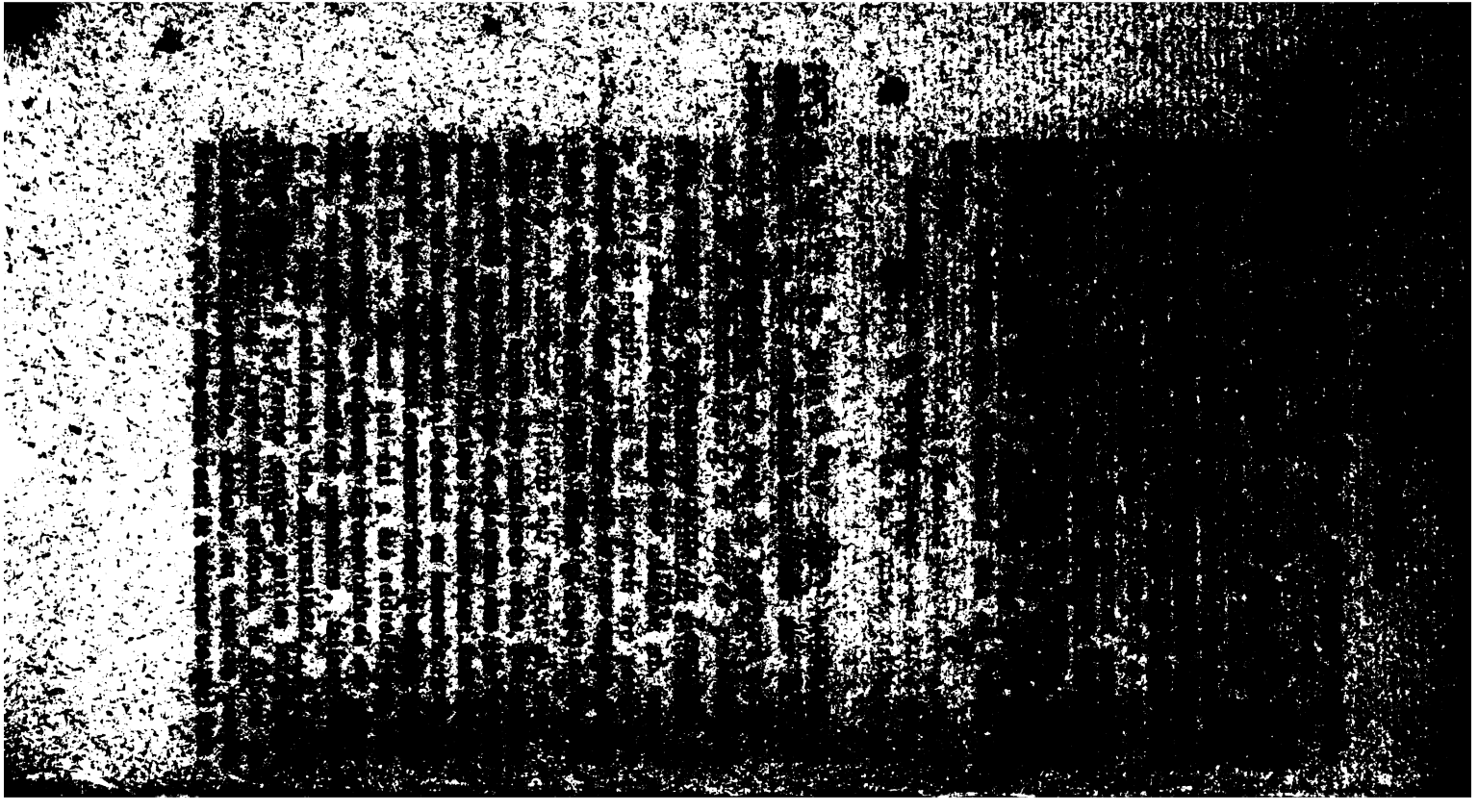


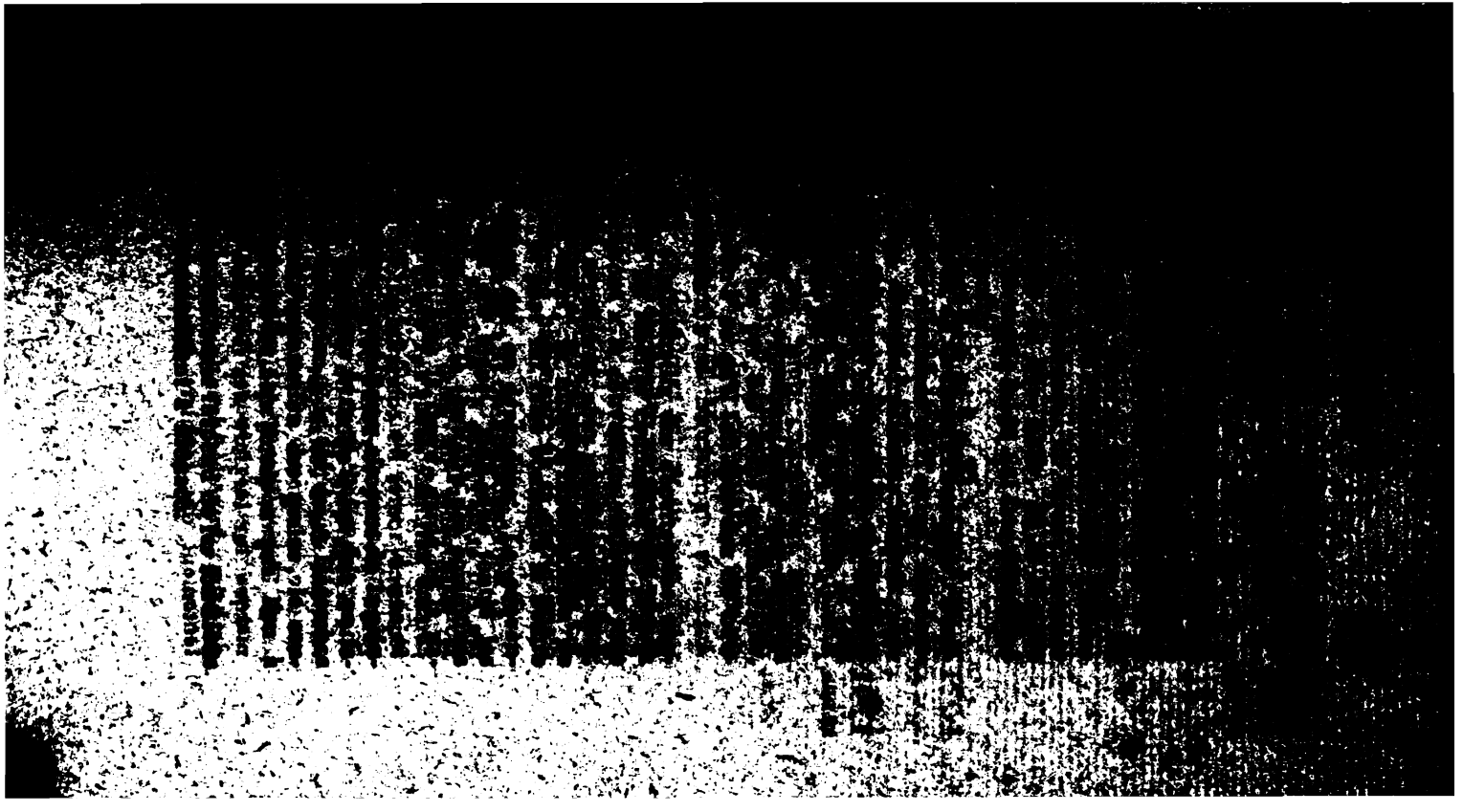


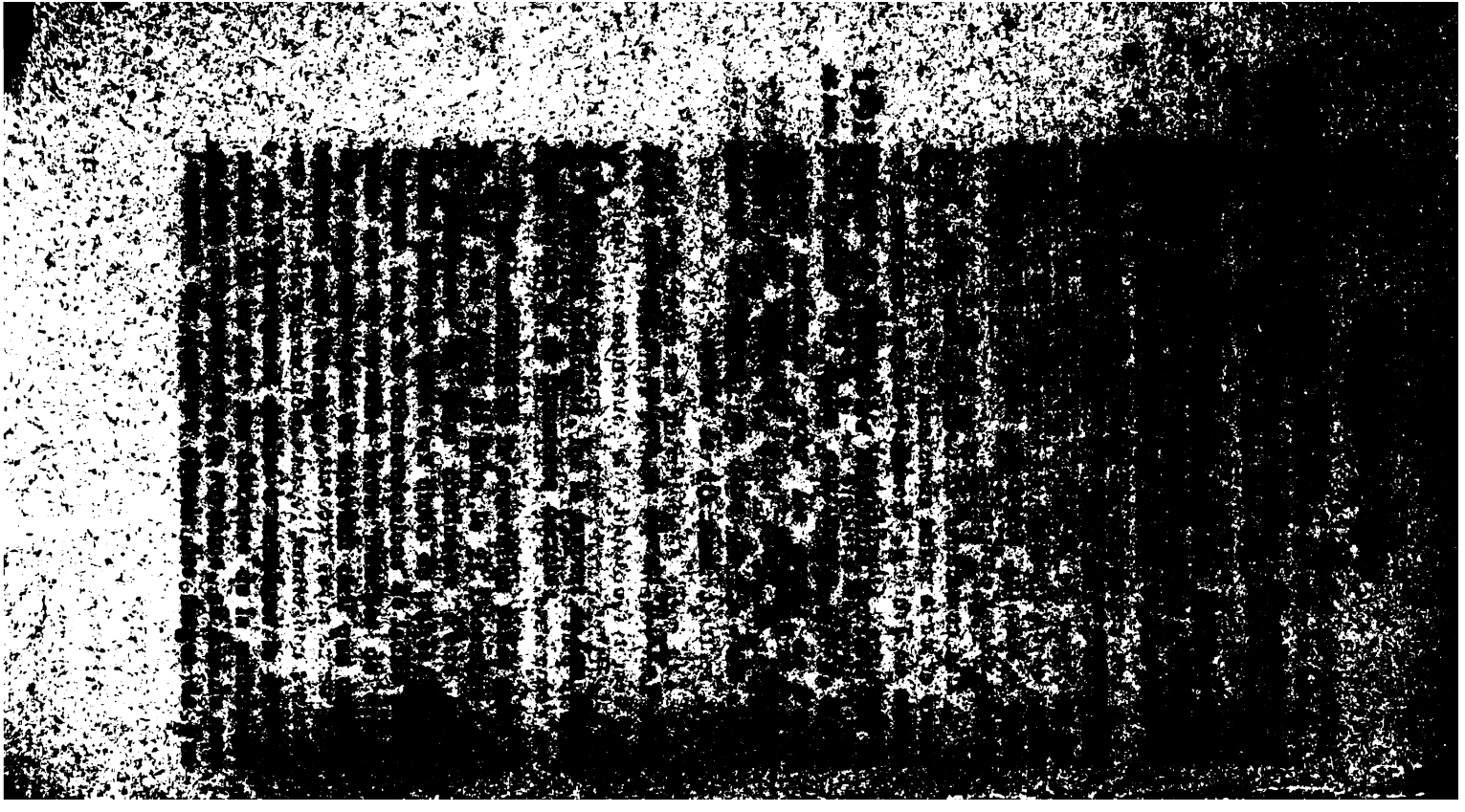


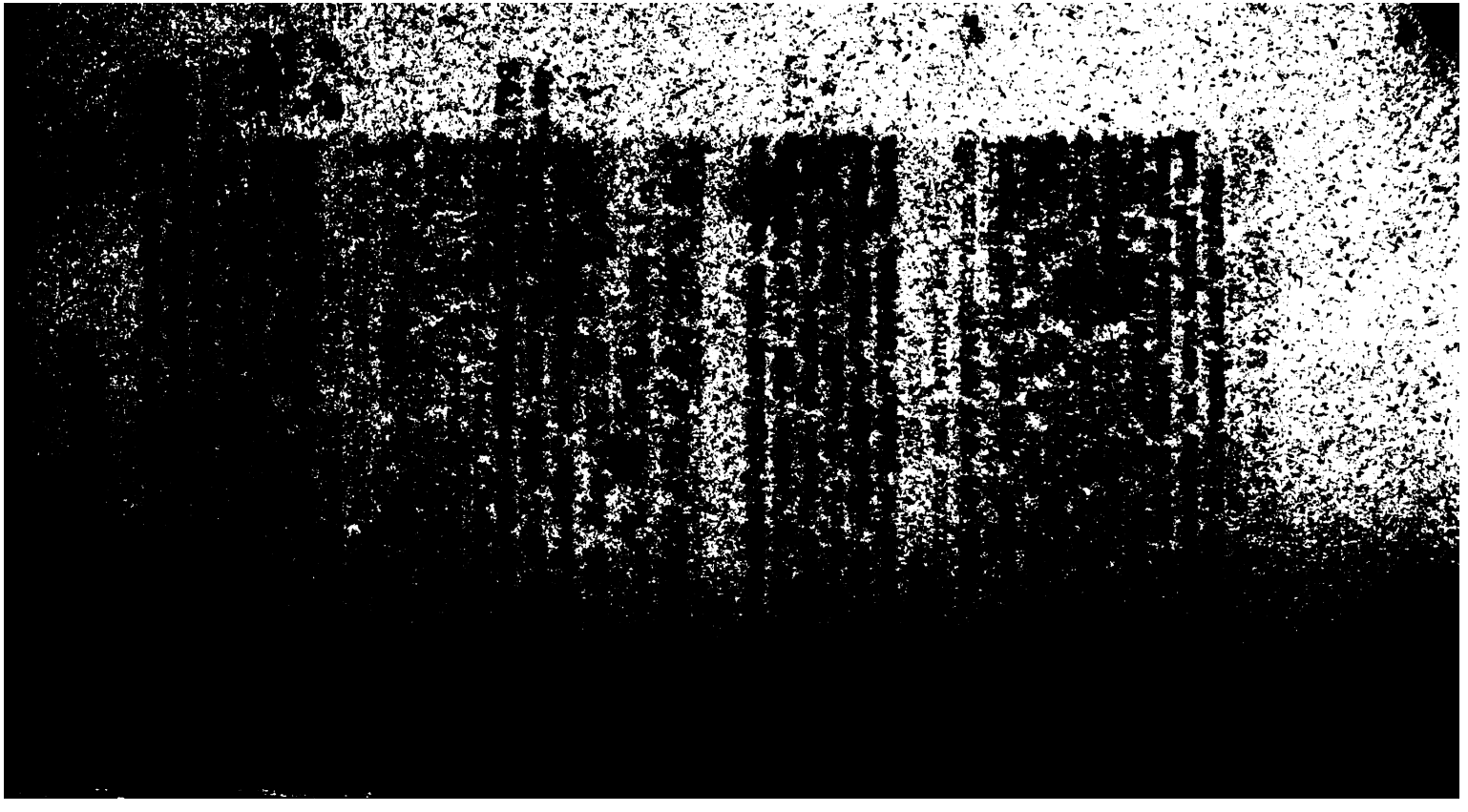


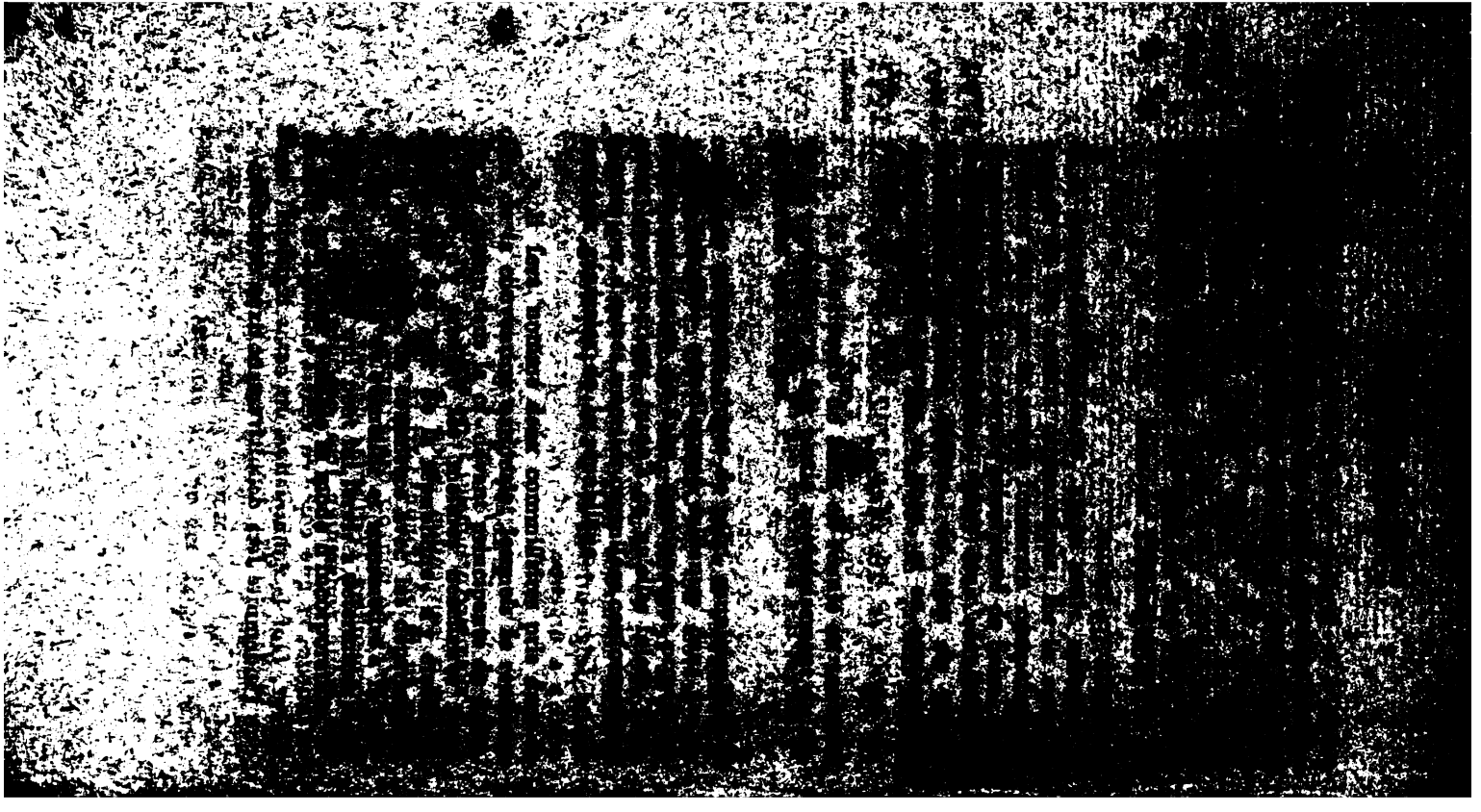


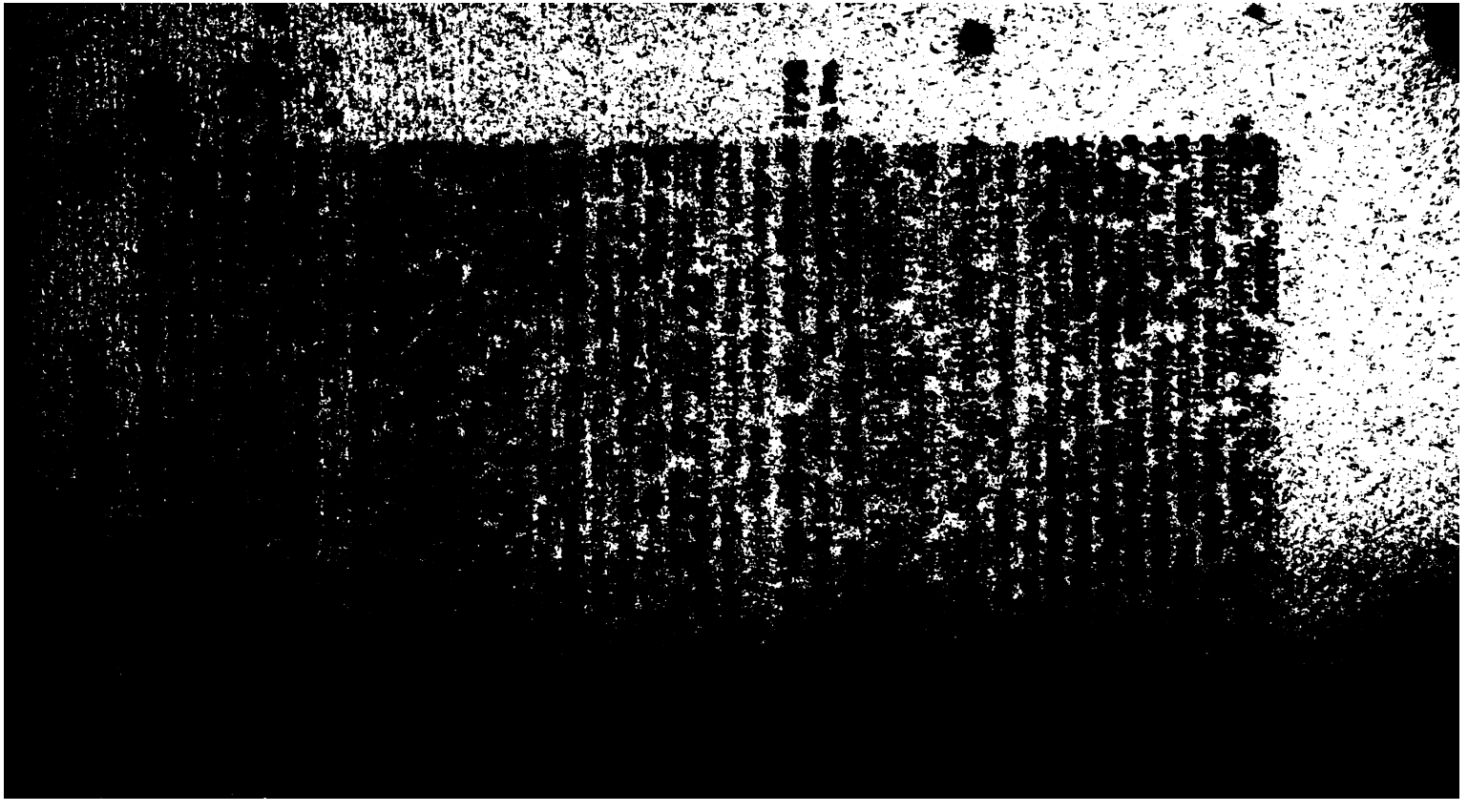


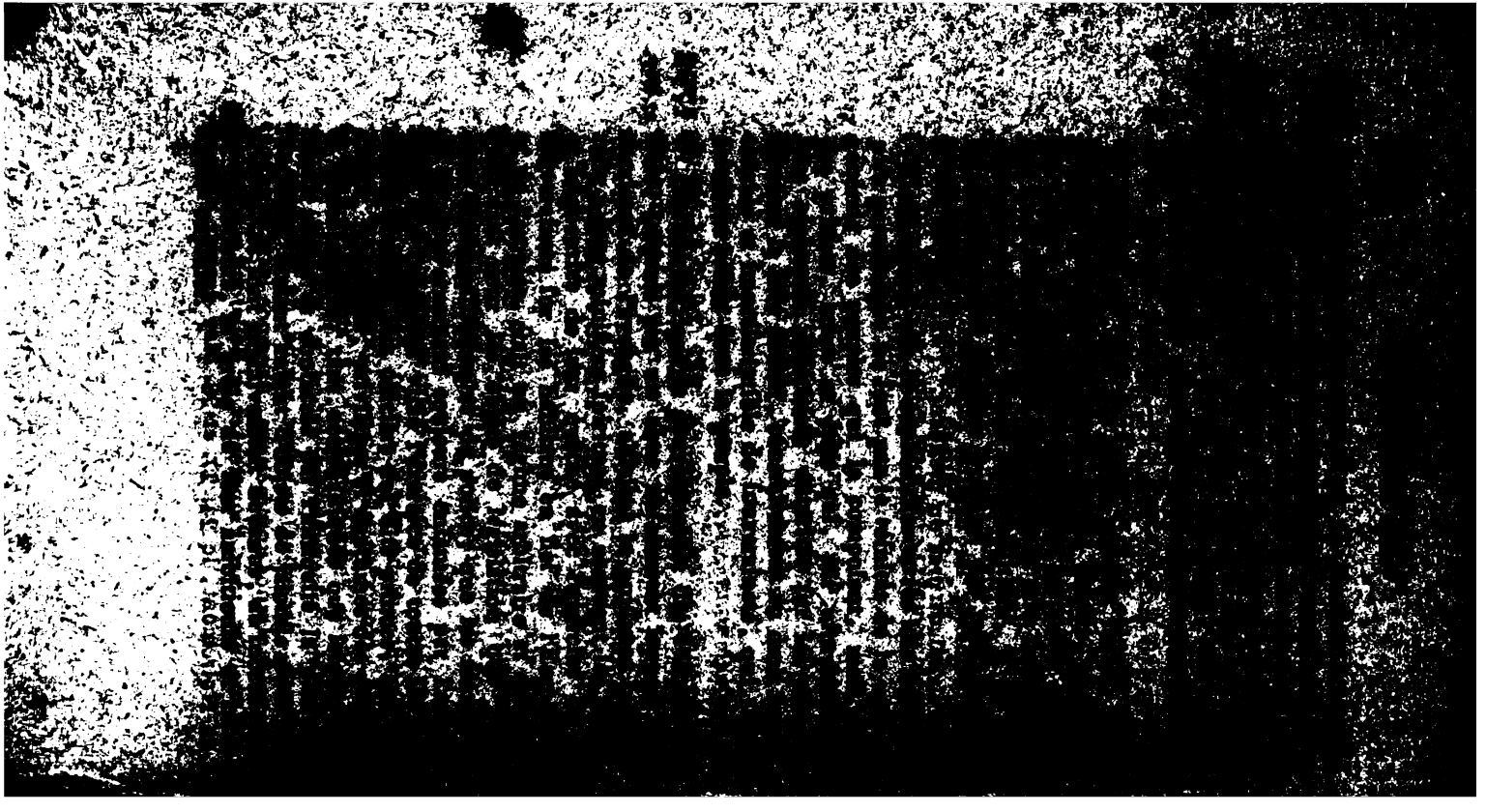


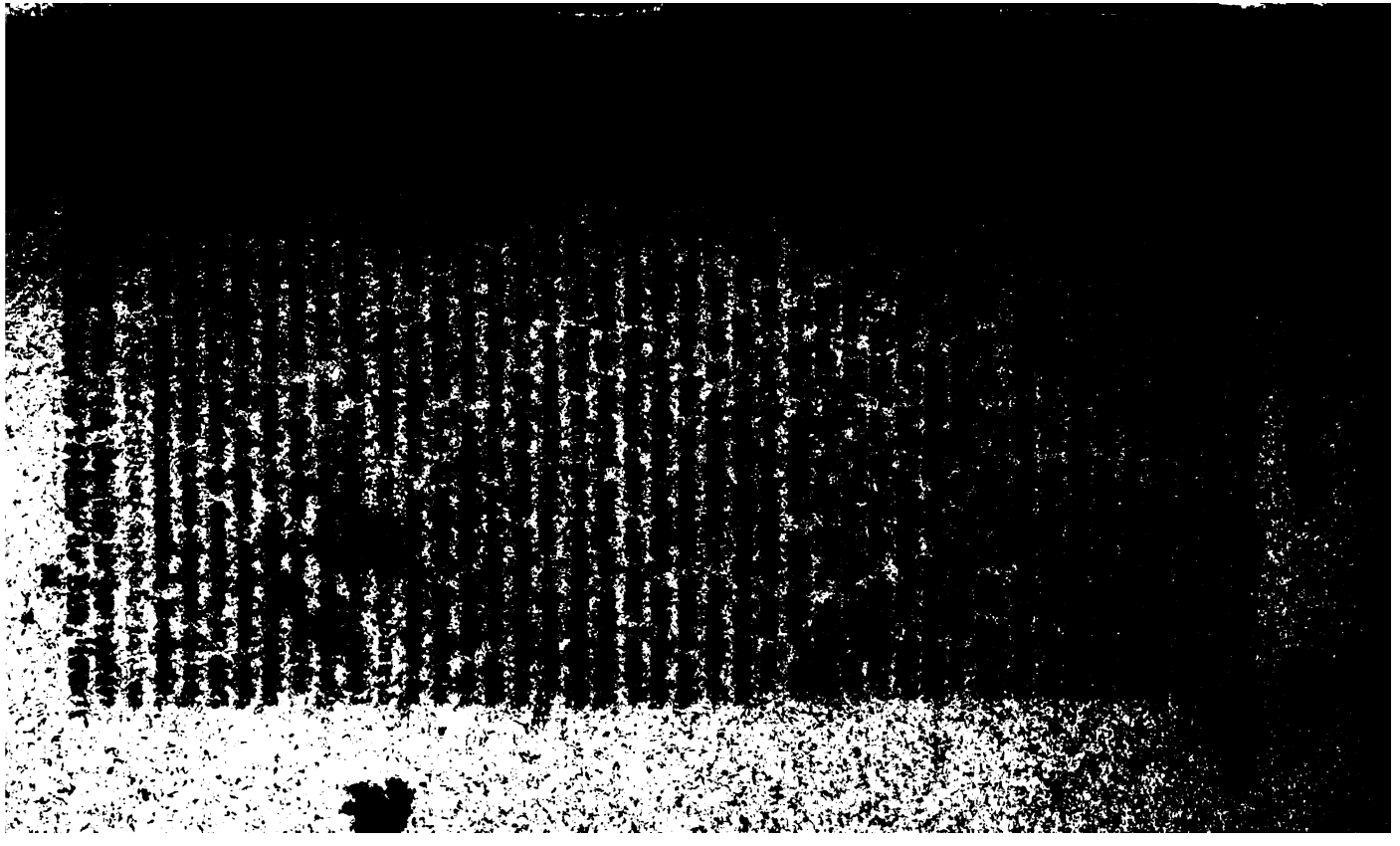


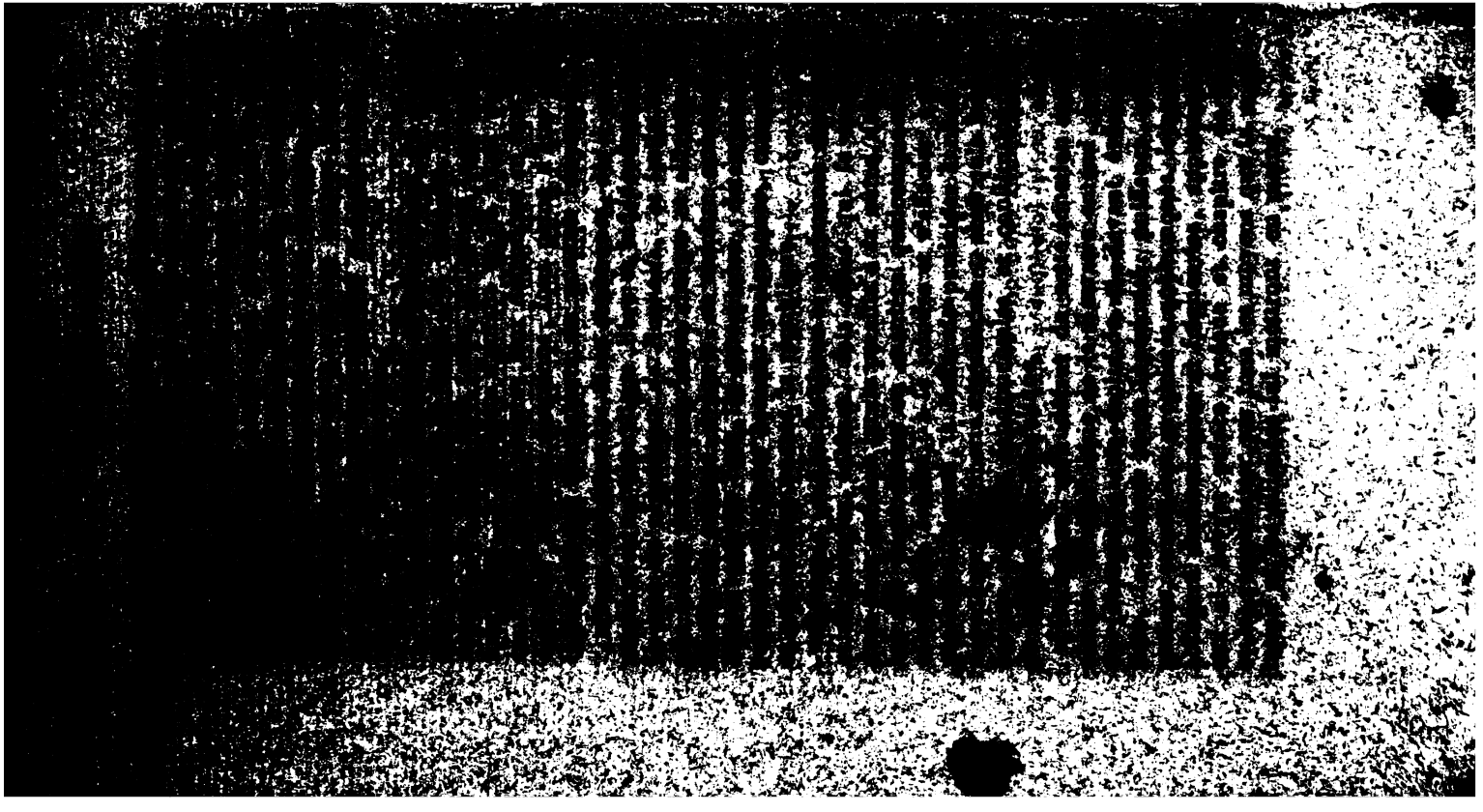


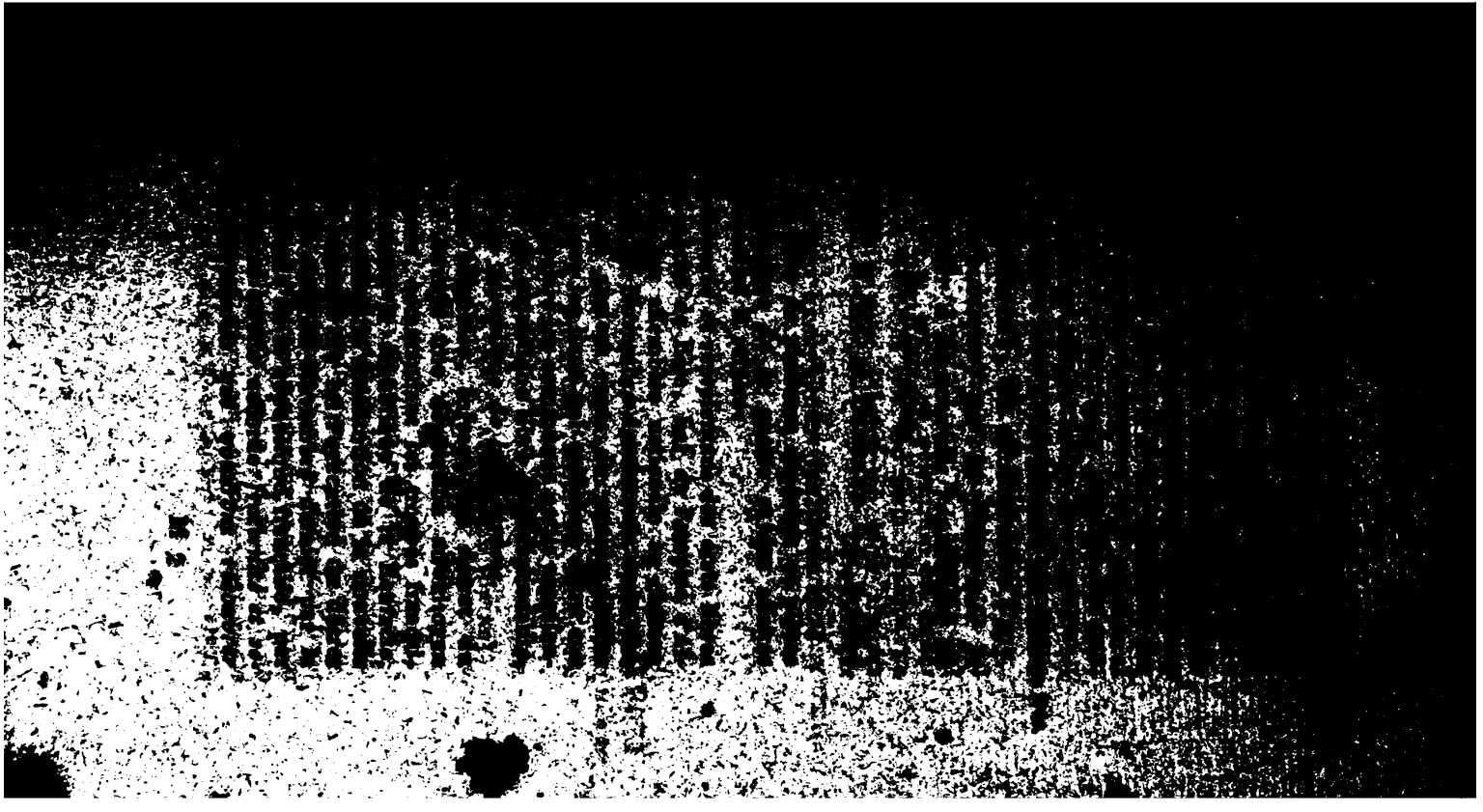


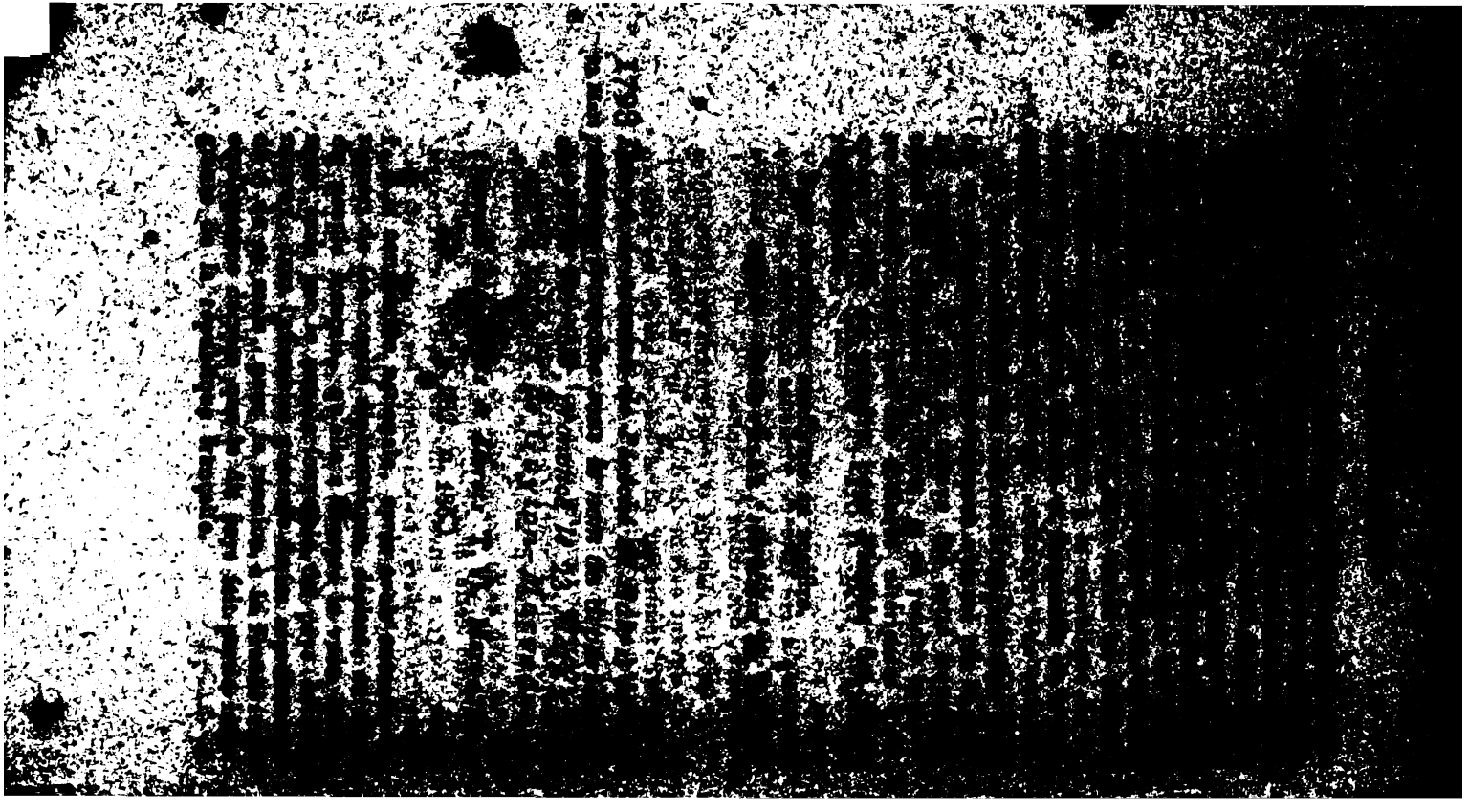


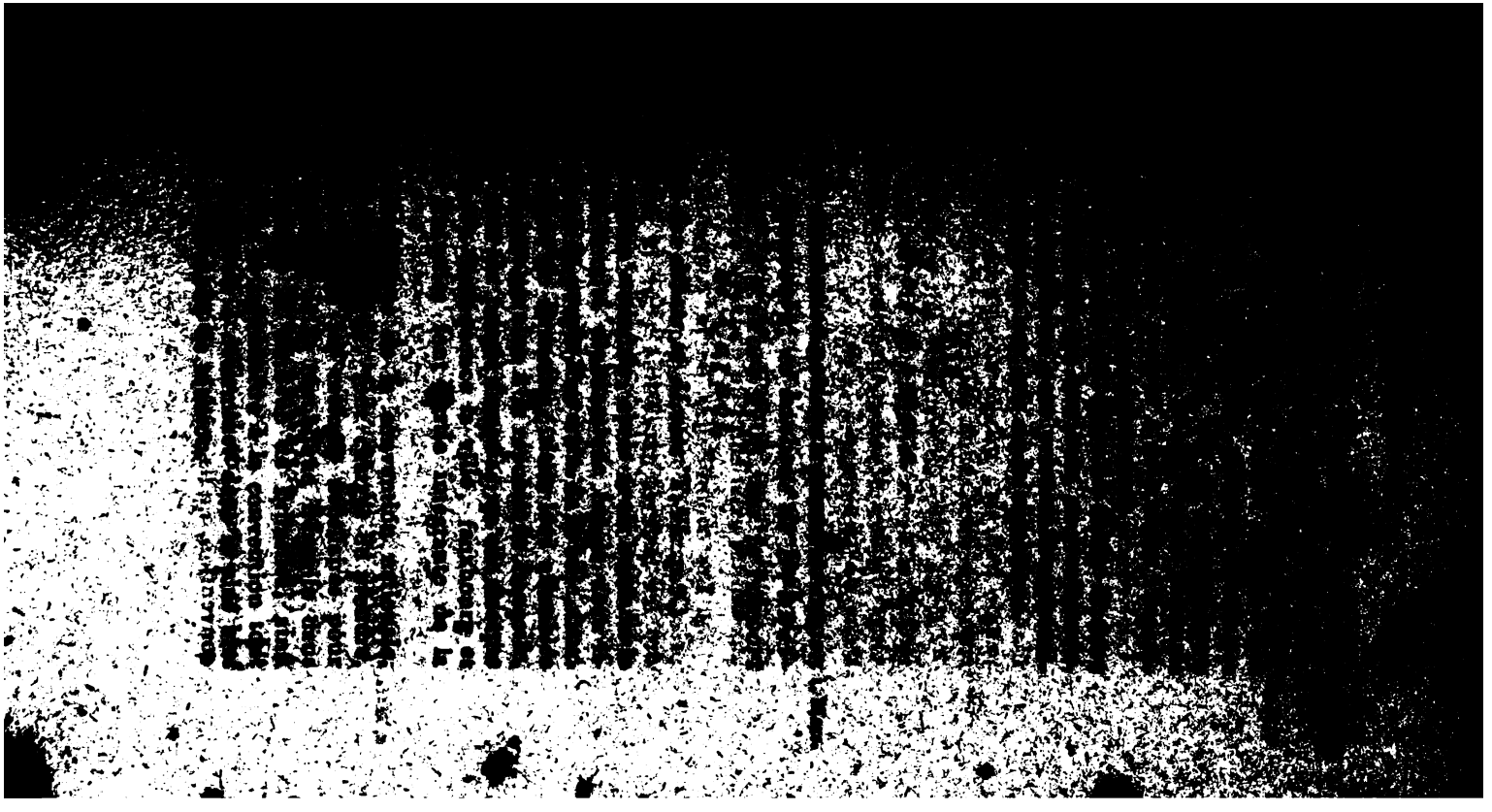


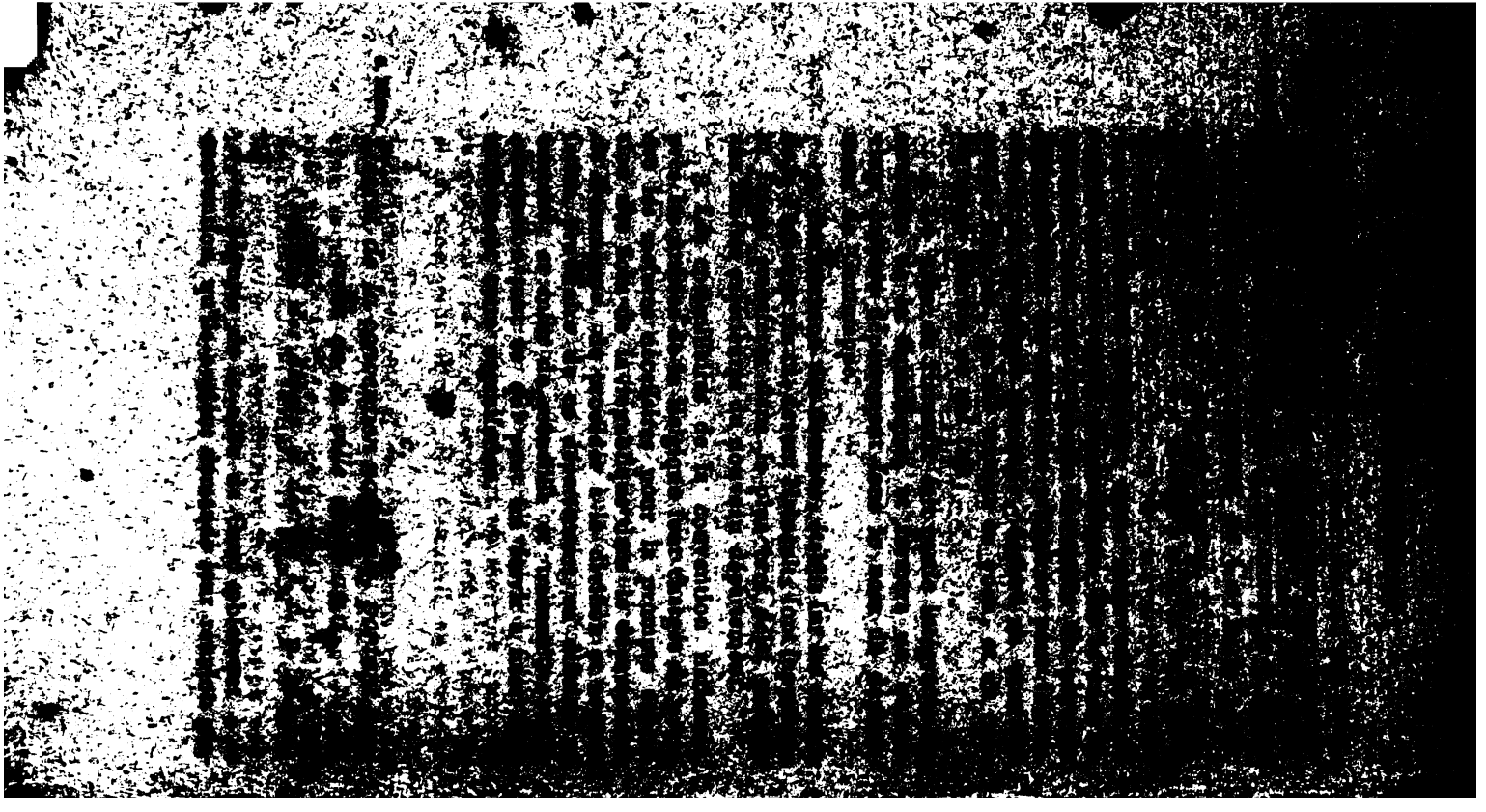


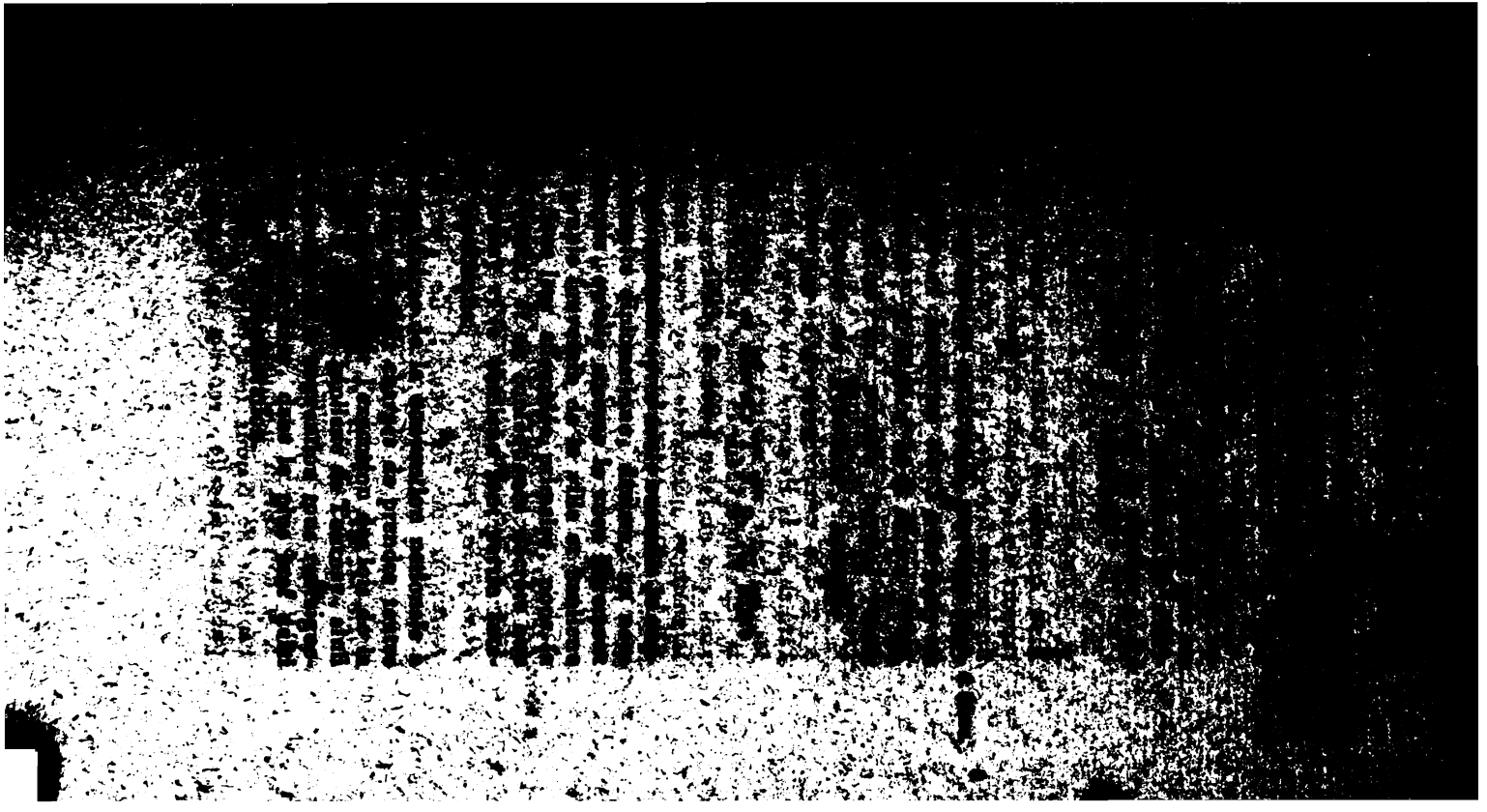


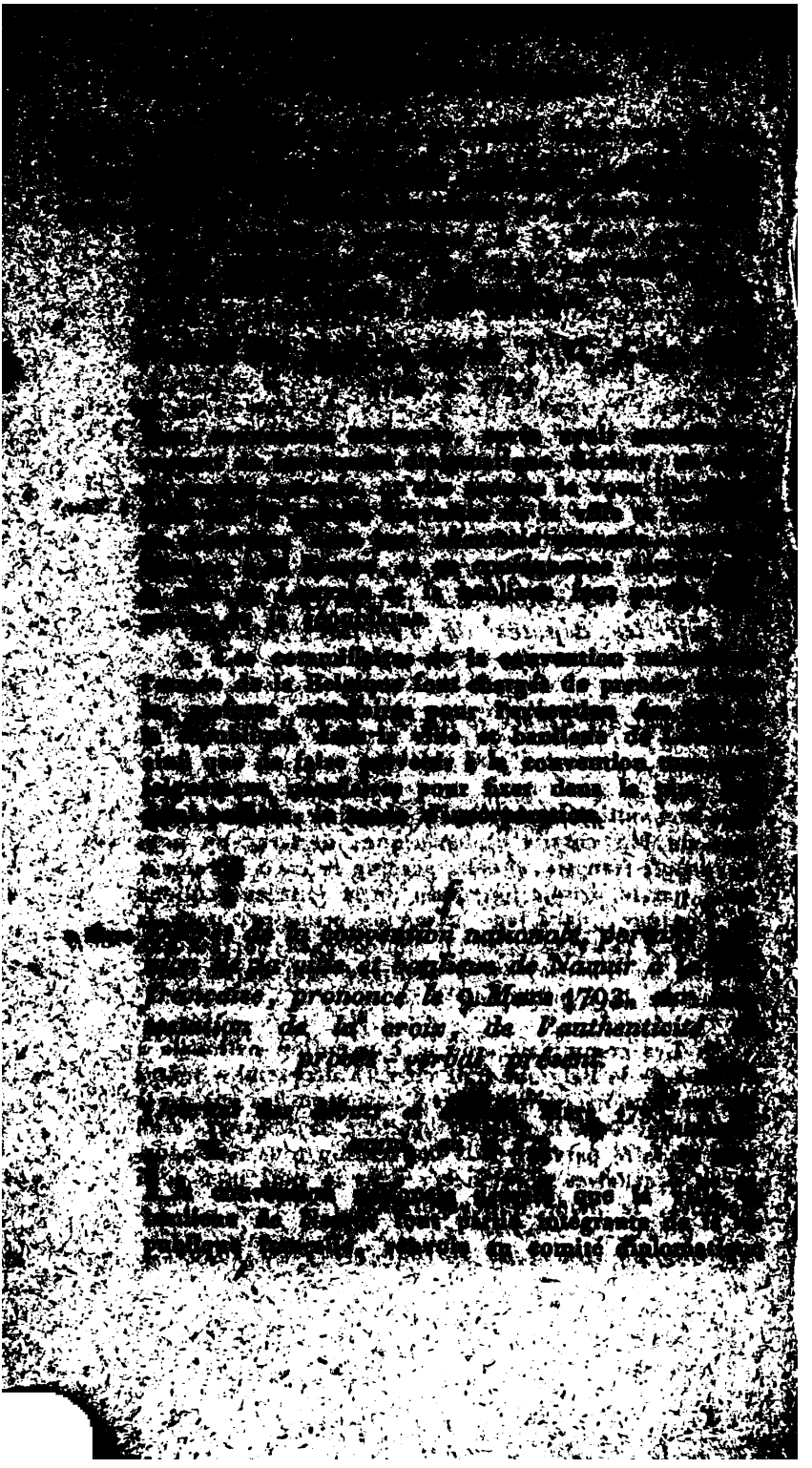


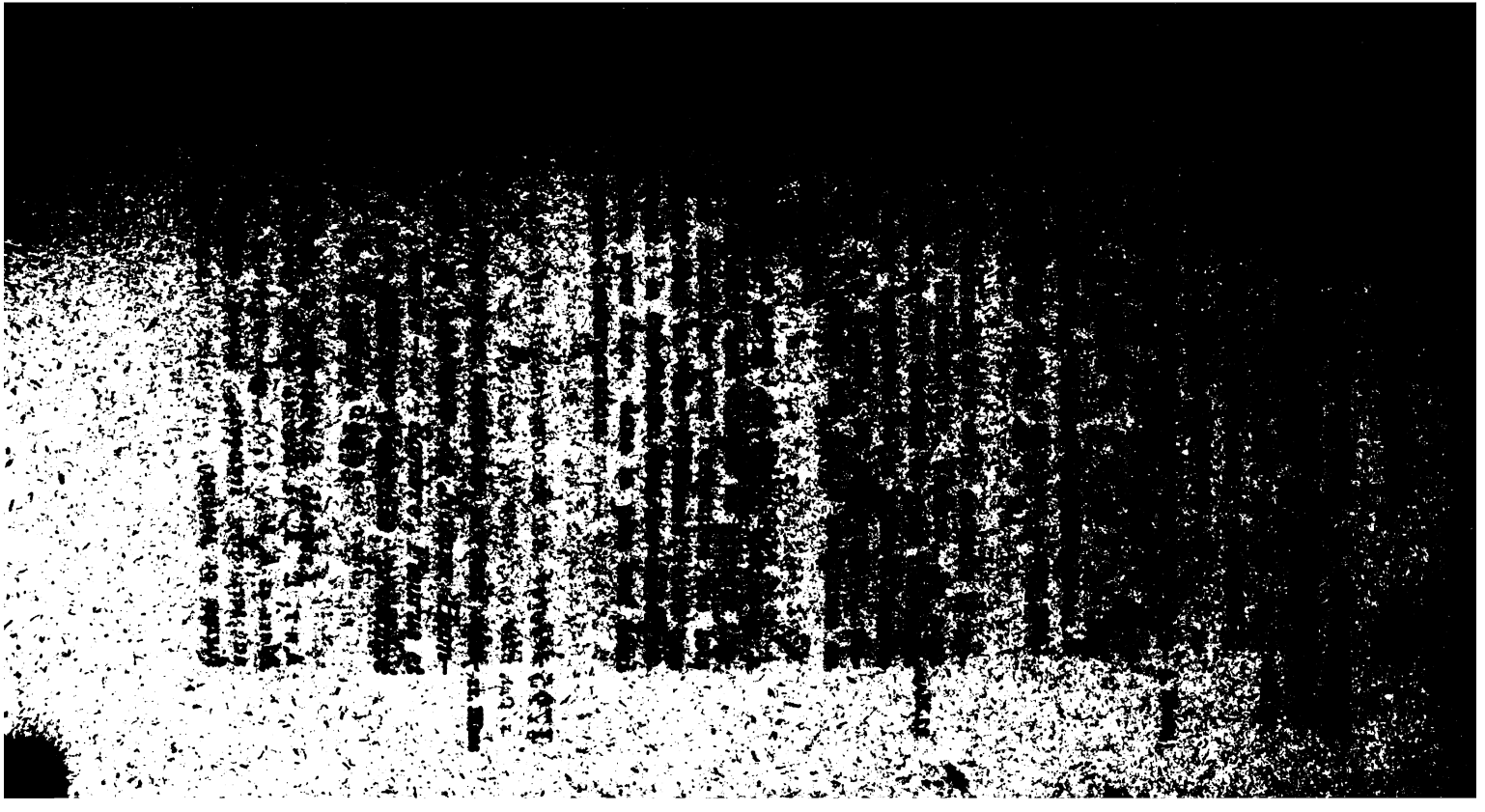












ART. II. Seront pareillement exécutés les décrets 1795
de la convention nationale des 1. 2. 6. 8. 9. 11. 19. et 25. Mars 1793, qui ont réuni au territoire français le Hainault, le Tournaisis, le pays de Namur, et la majorité des communes de la Flandre et du Brabant.

ART. III. La convention nationale accepte le voeu émis en 1795, par les communes d'Ypres, Grammont, et autres communes de la Flandre, du Brabant, et de la partie ci-devant Autrichienne de la Gueldre, non compriſes auxdits décrets, pour leur réunion au territoire français.

ART. IV. Sont pareillement réunis au territoire français tous les autres pays en-deça du Rhin, qui étaient, avant la guerre actuelle, ſous la domination de l'Autriche, et ceux qui ont été conſervés à la république françaiſe par le traité conclu à la Haye, le 27. Floréal dernier, entre ſes plénipotentiaires et ceux de la république des Provinces-Unies, auquel il n'eſt dérogé en rien par aucune des diſpoſitions du préſent décret.

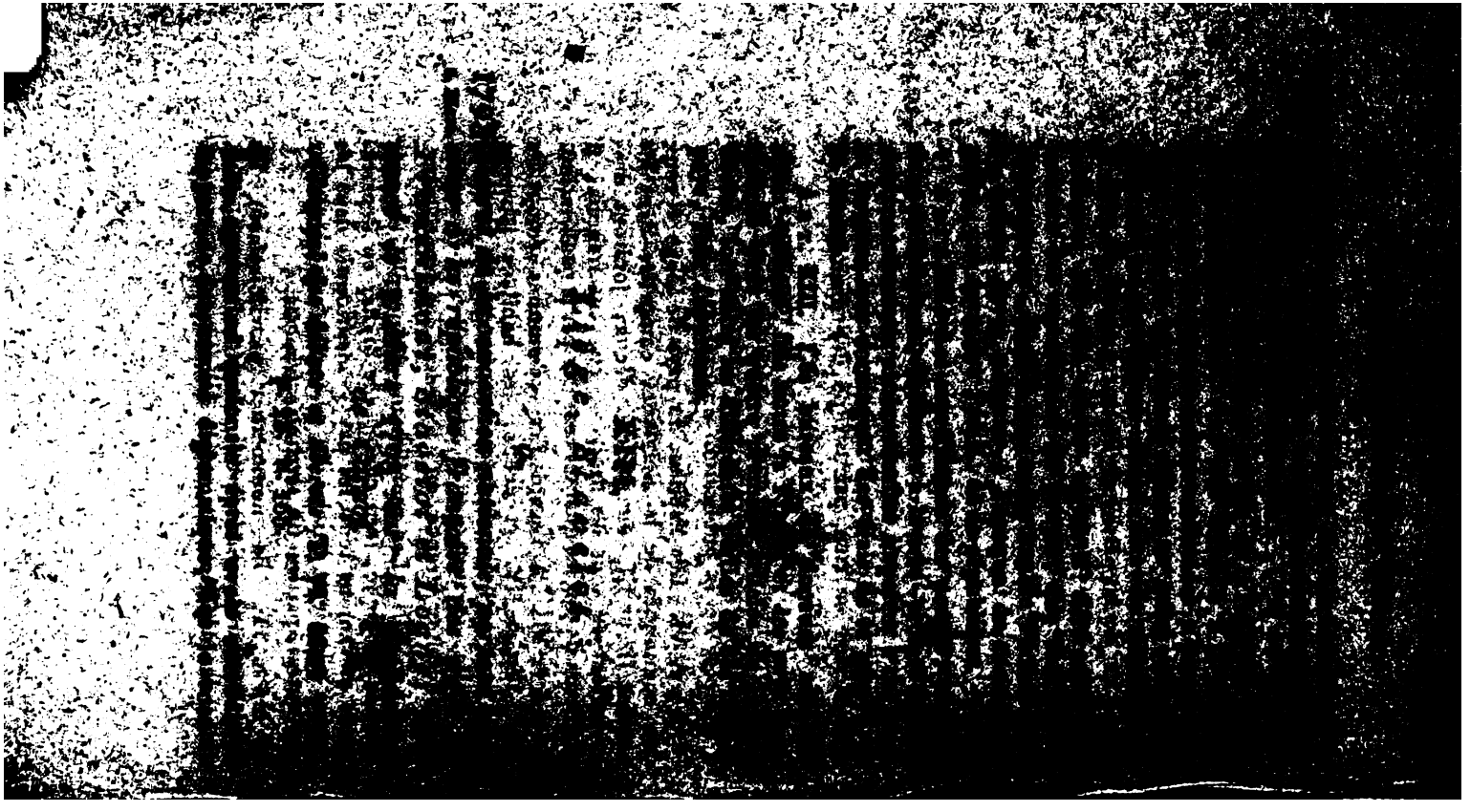
ART. V. Celles des loix de la république françaiſe, qui ne ſont pas encore exécutées dans les pays mentionnés aux quatre articles précédens, le ſeront à compter de la publication du préſent décret.

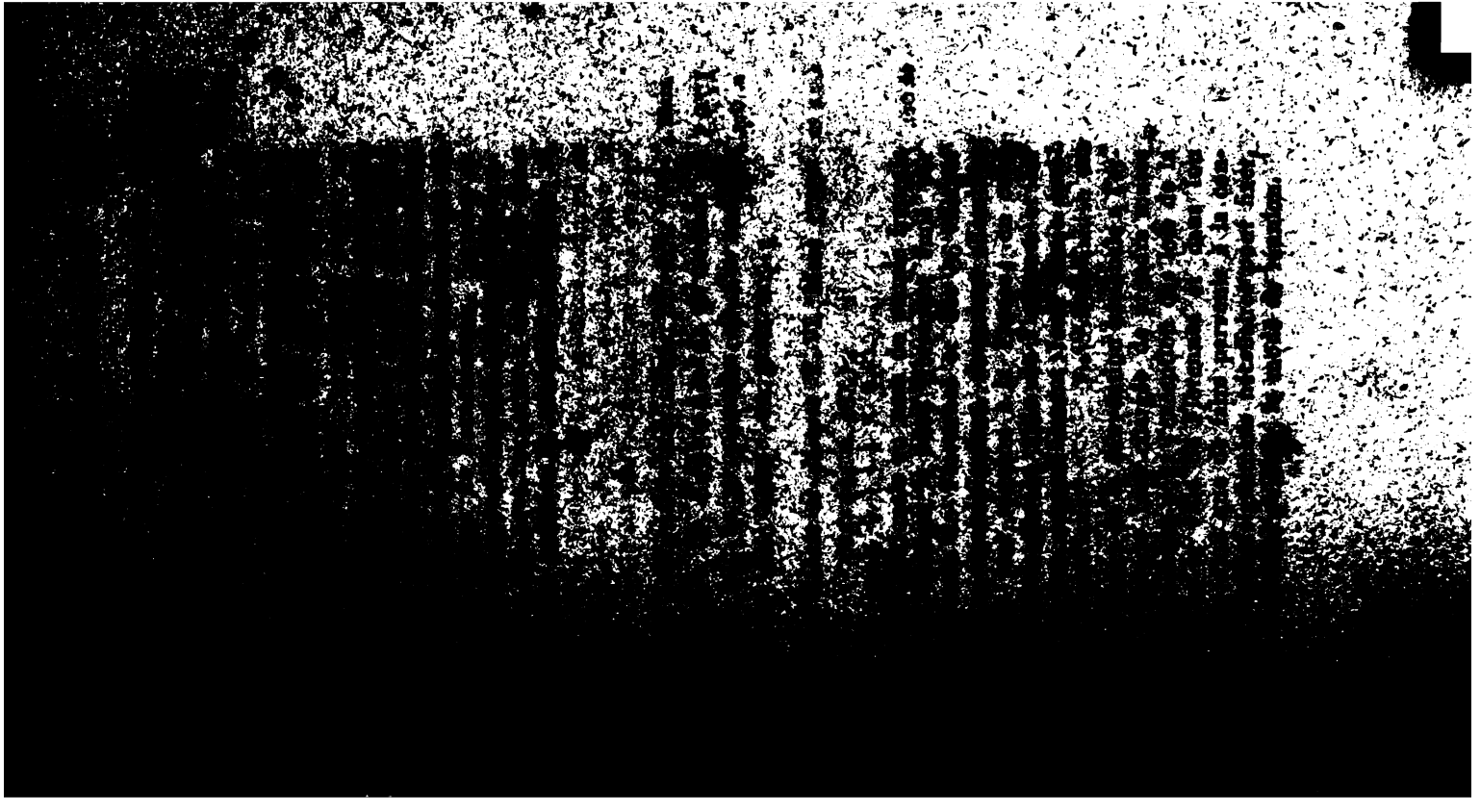
ART. VI. Les habitans du pays de Liège et ceux des communes de la Belgique, compriſes dans les articles II. et III. du préſent décret, jouiront dès-à-préſent de tous les droits de citoyens français, ſi d'ailleurs ils ont les qualités requiſes par la conſtitution.

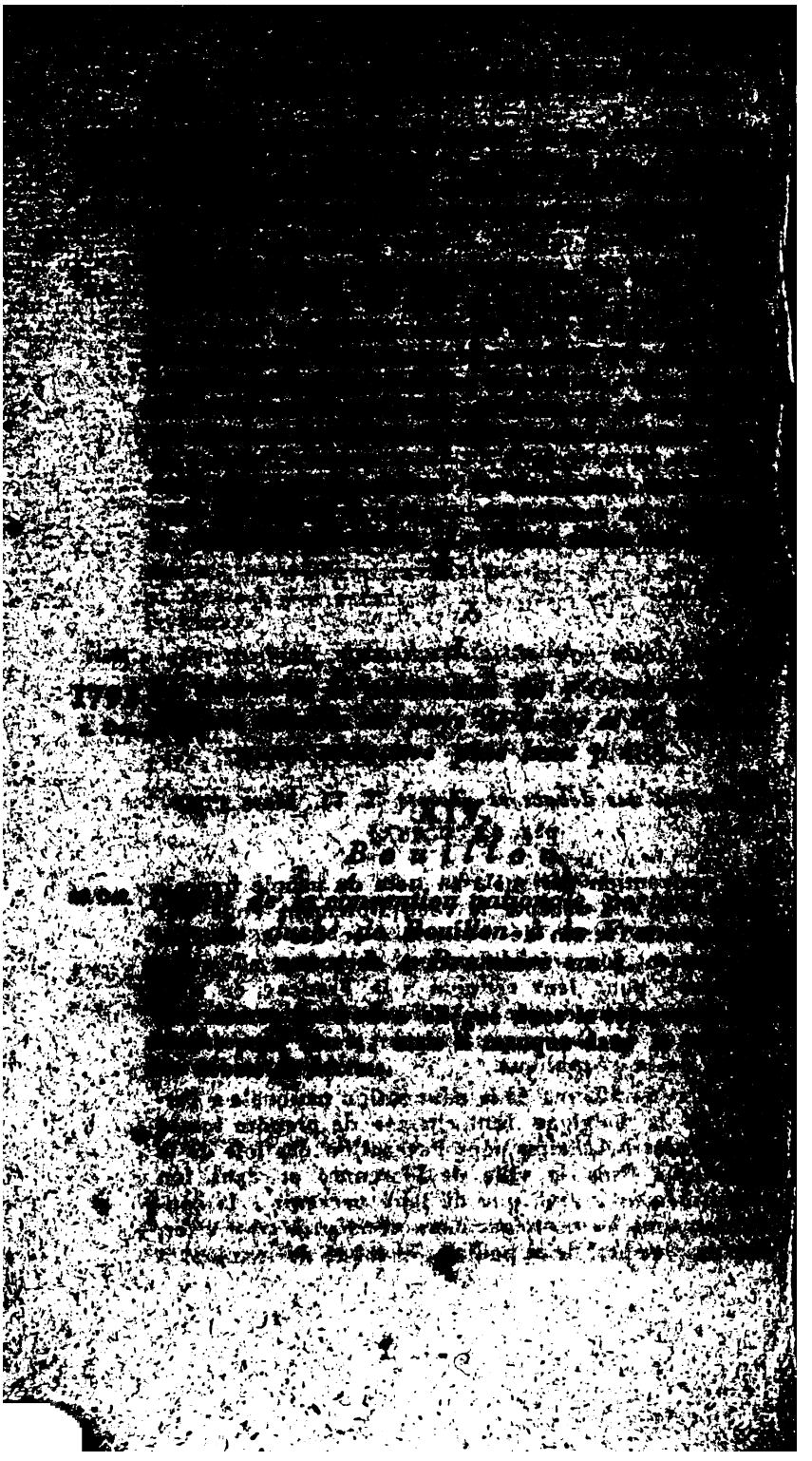
ART. VII. A l'égard des communes compriſes dans l'article IV. ci-deſſus, les habitans jouiront juſqu'à ce qu'il en ait été autrement diſpoſé, de tous les droits, garantis par la conſtitution aux étrangers, qui réſident en France, ou y poſſedent des propriétés.

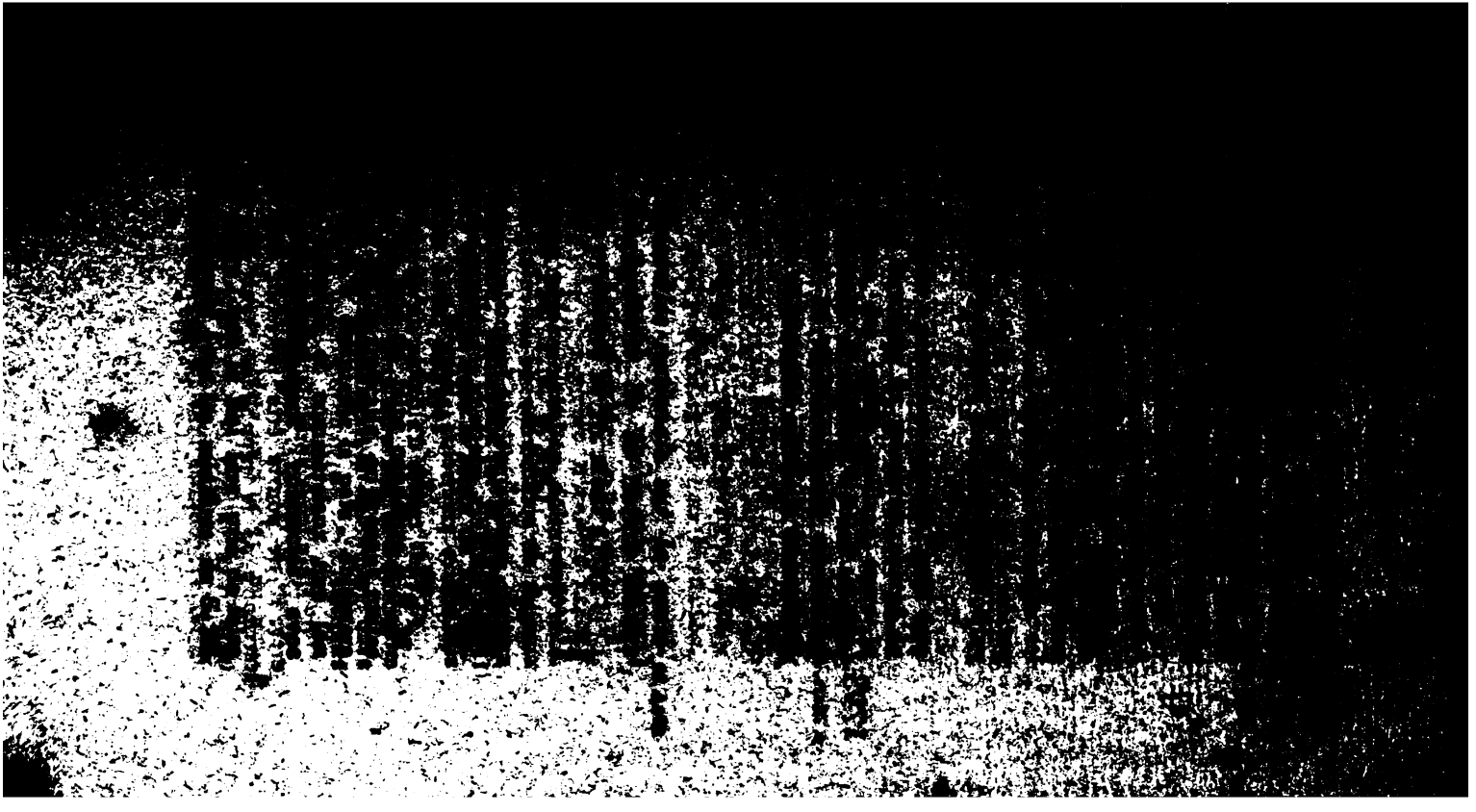
ART. VIII. Les repréſentans du peuple, envoyés dans la Belgique, ſont chargés de diviſer en départemens et cantons tous les pays, mentionnés dans les quatre premiers articles du préſent décret, à l'inſtar des autres parties du territoire français.

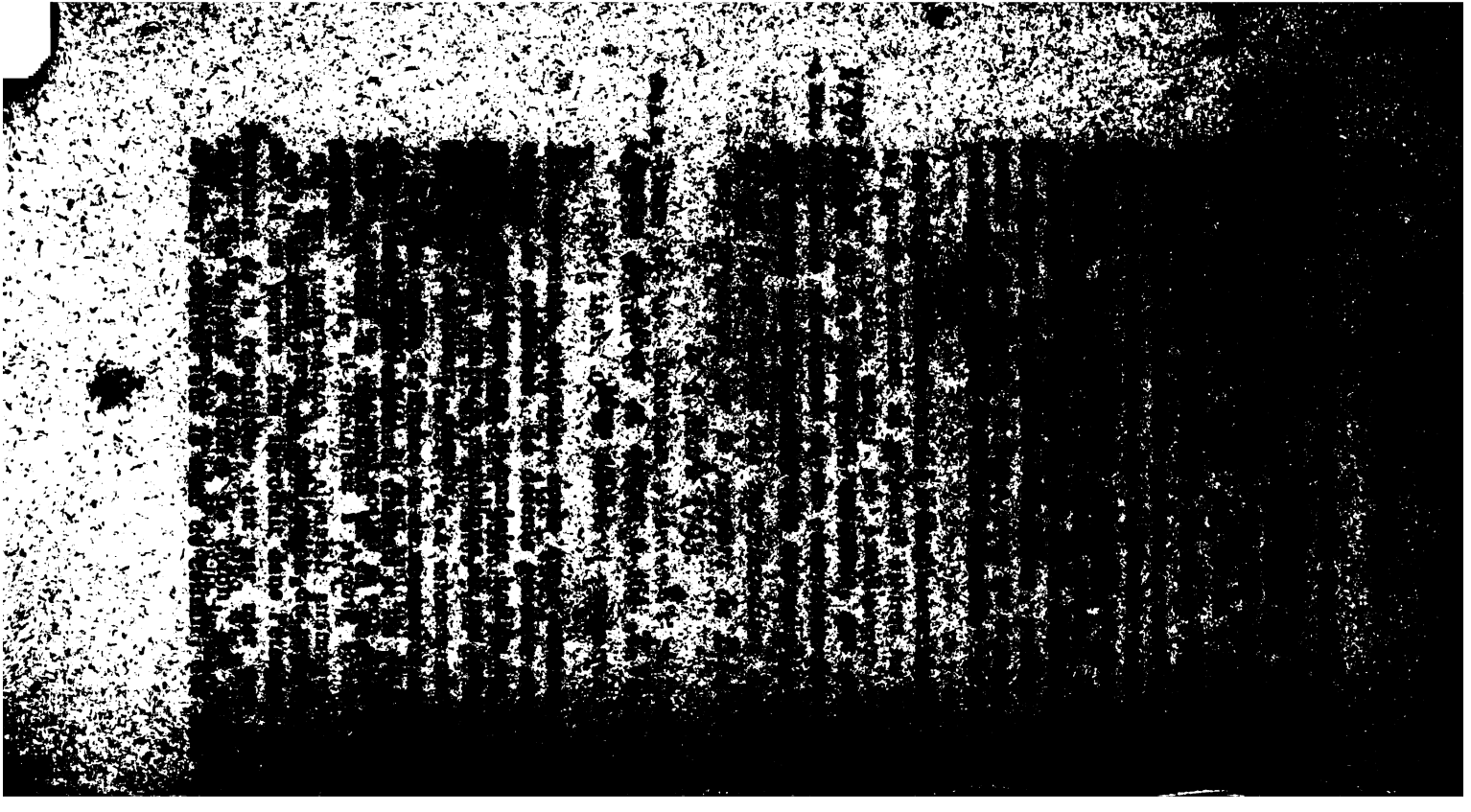
ART. IX. Ils nommeront proviſoirement les fonctionnaires, qui devront compoſer les adminiſtrations des départemens, celles des cantons, et les tri-

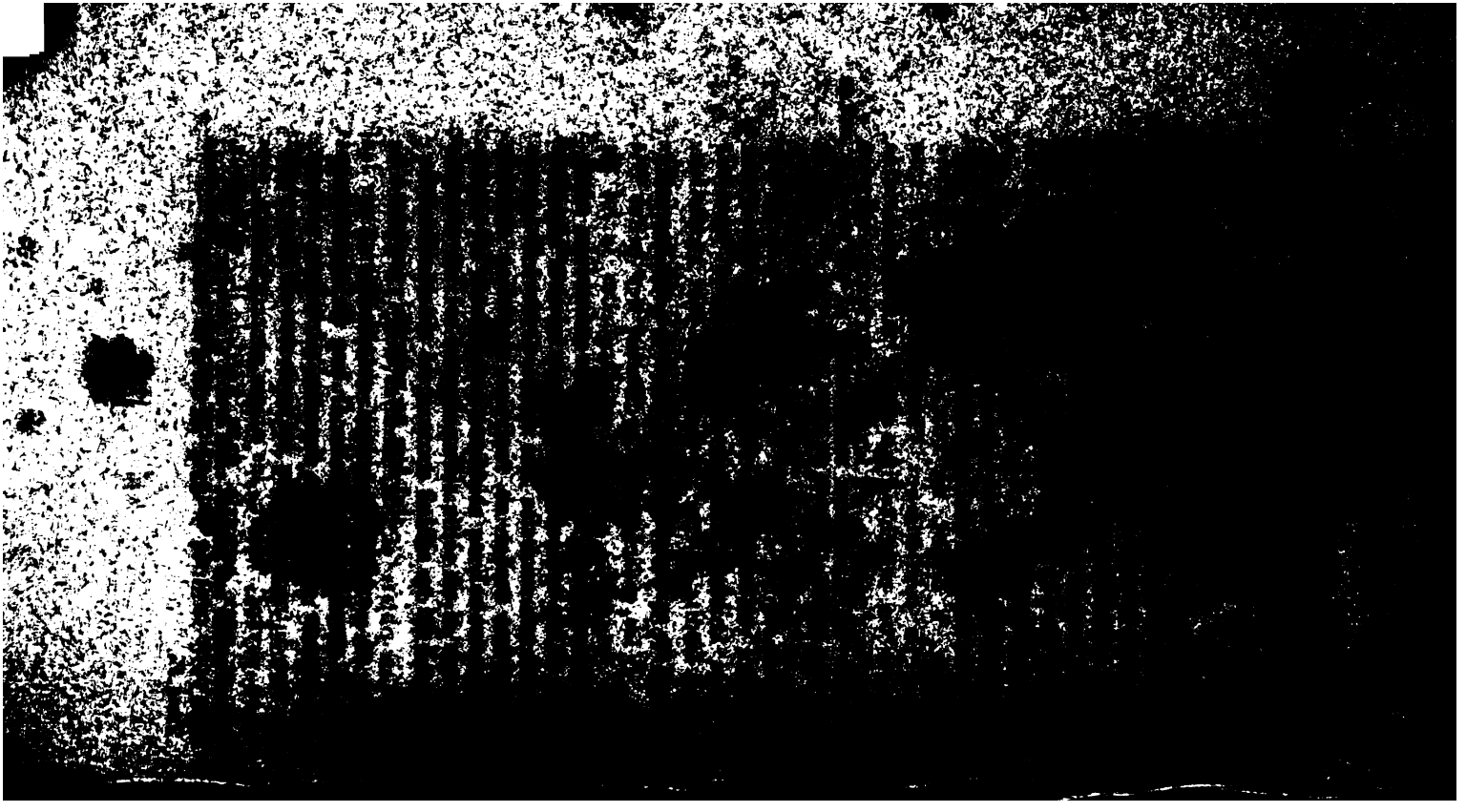


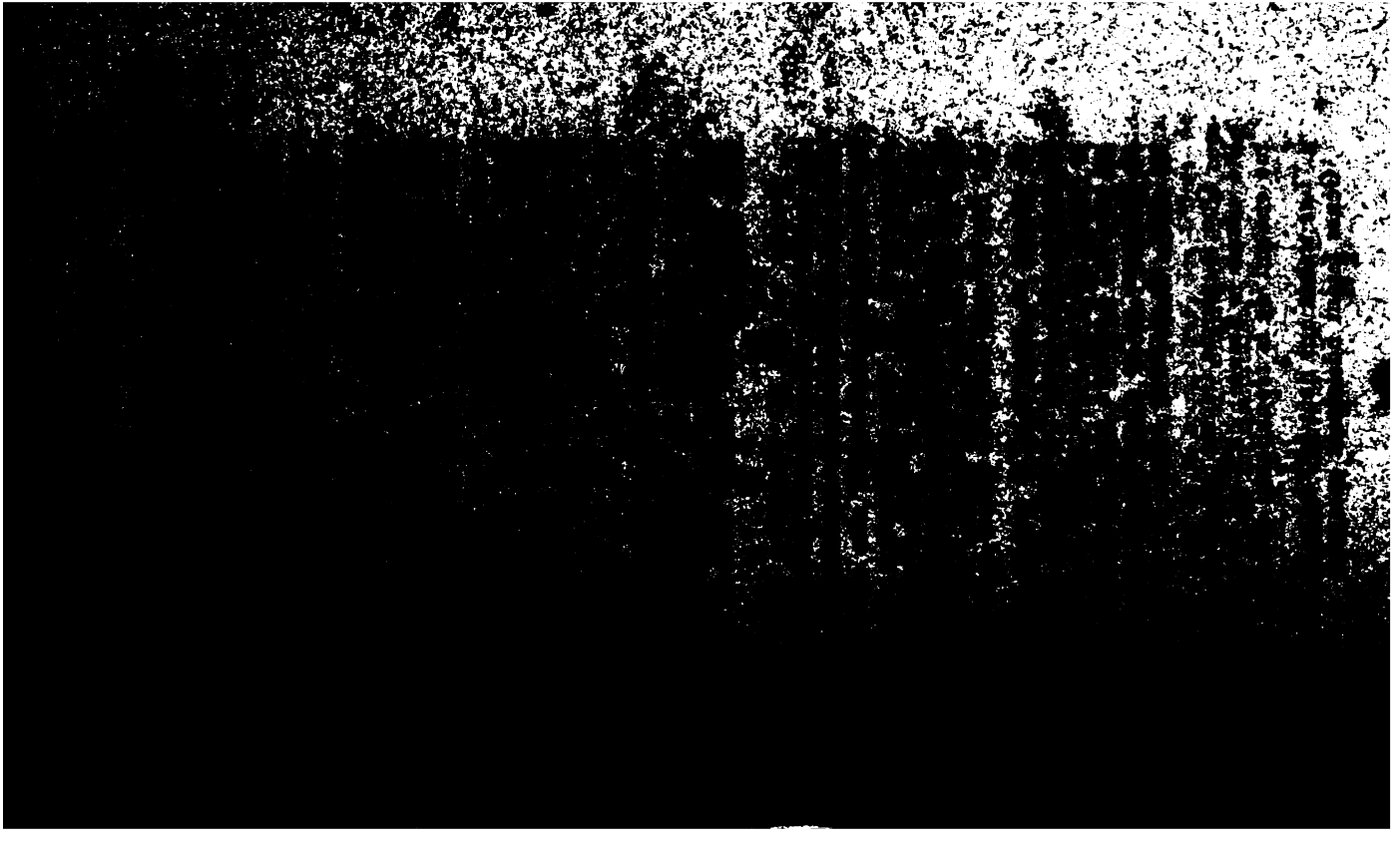


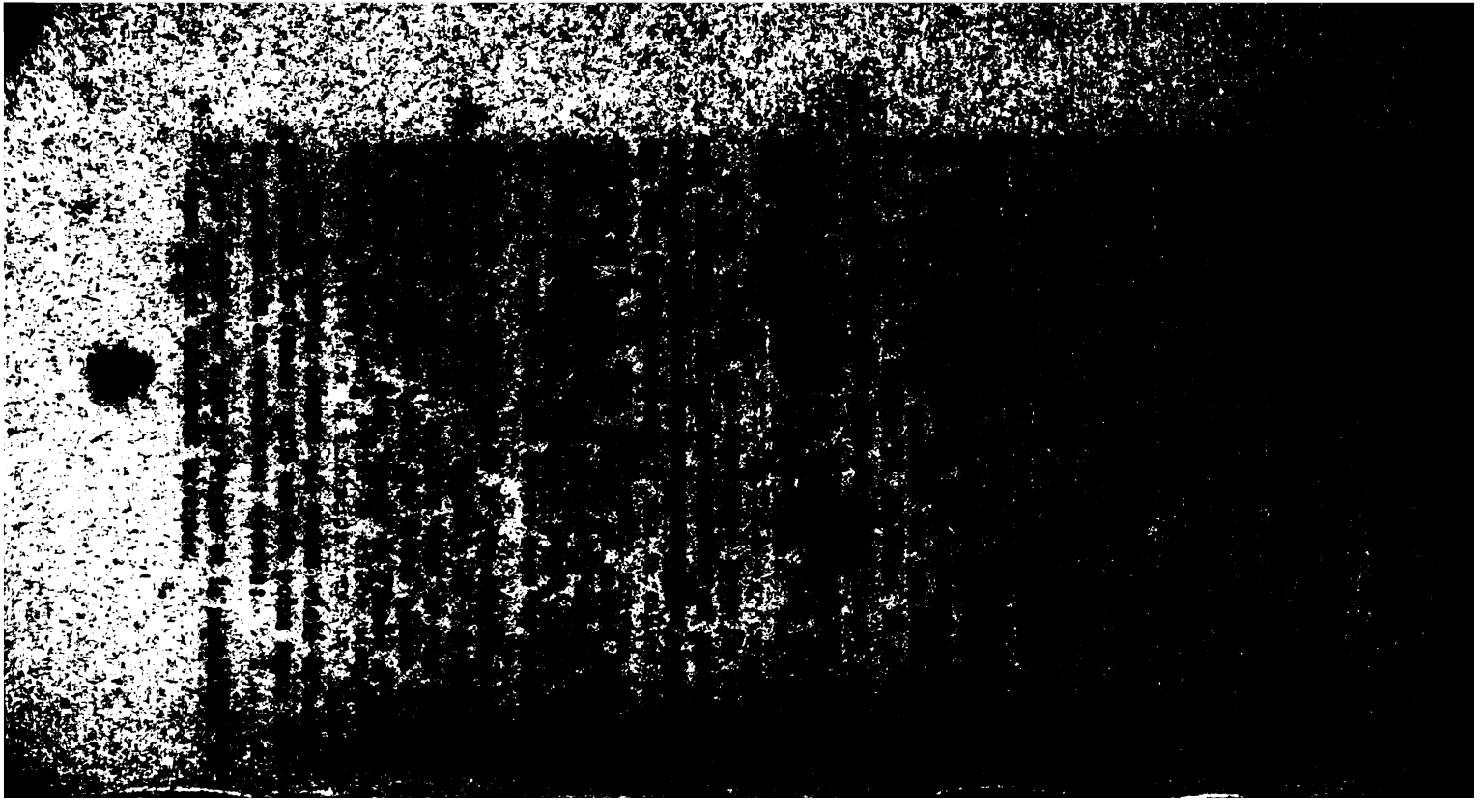


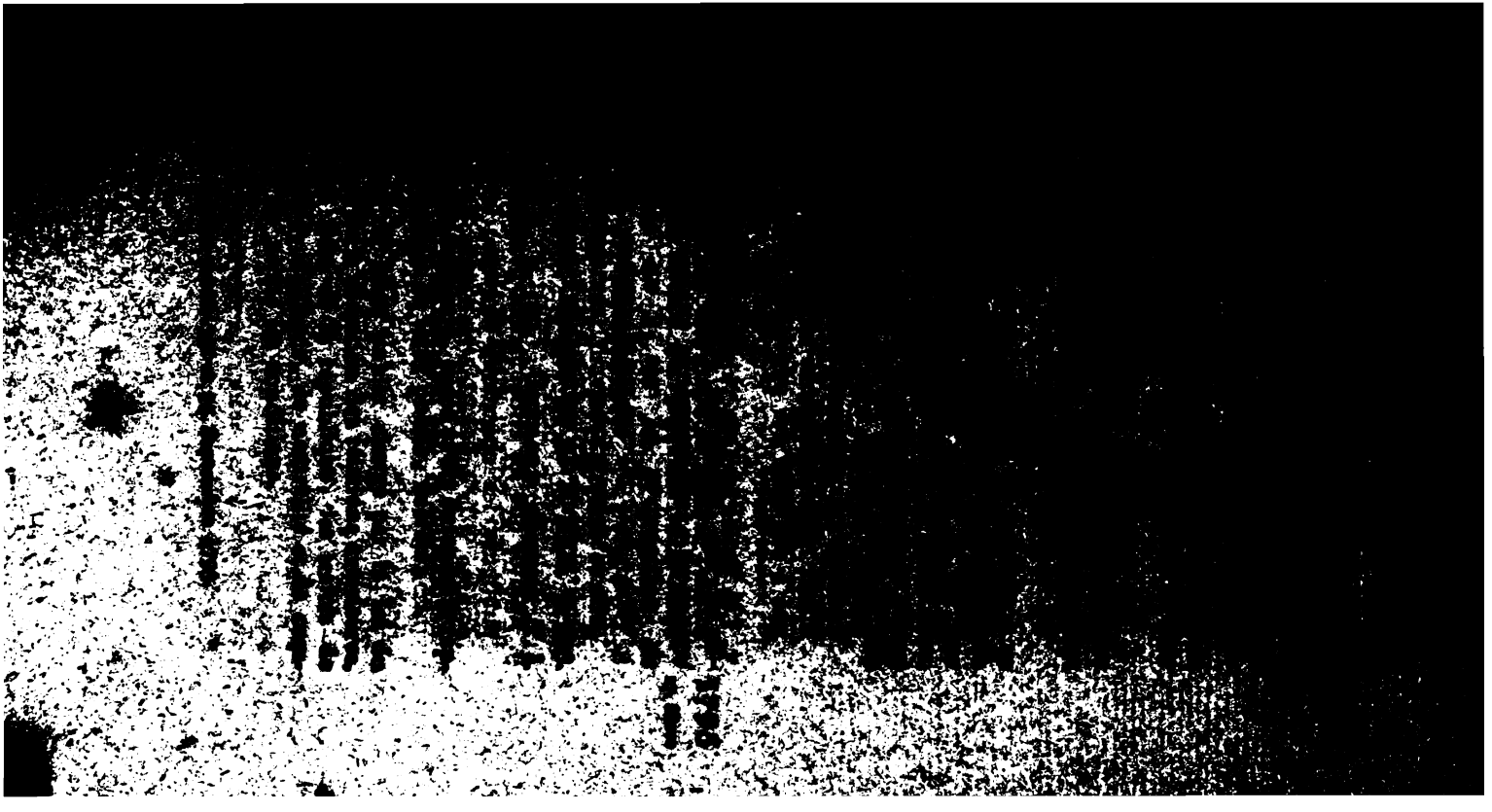


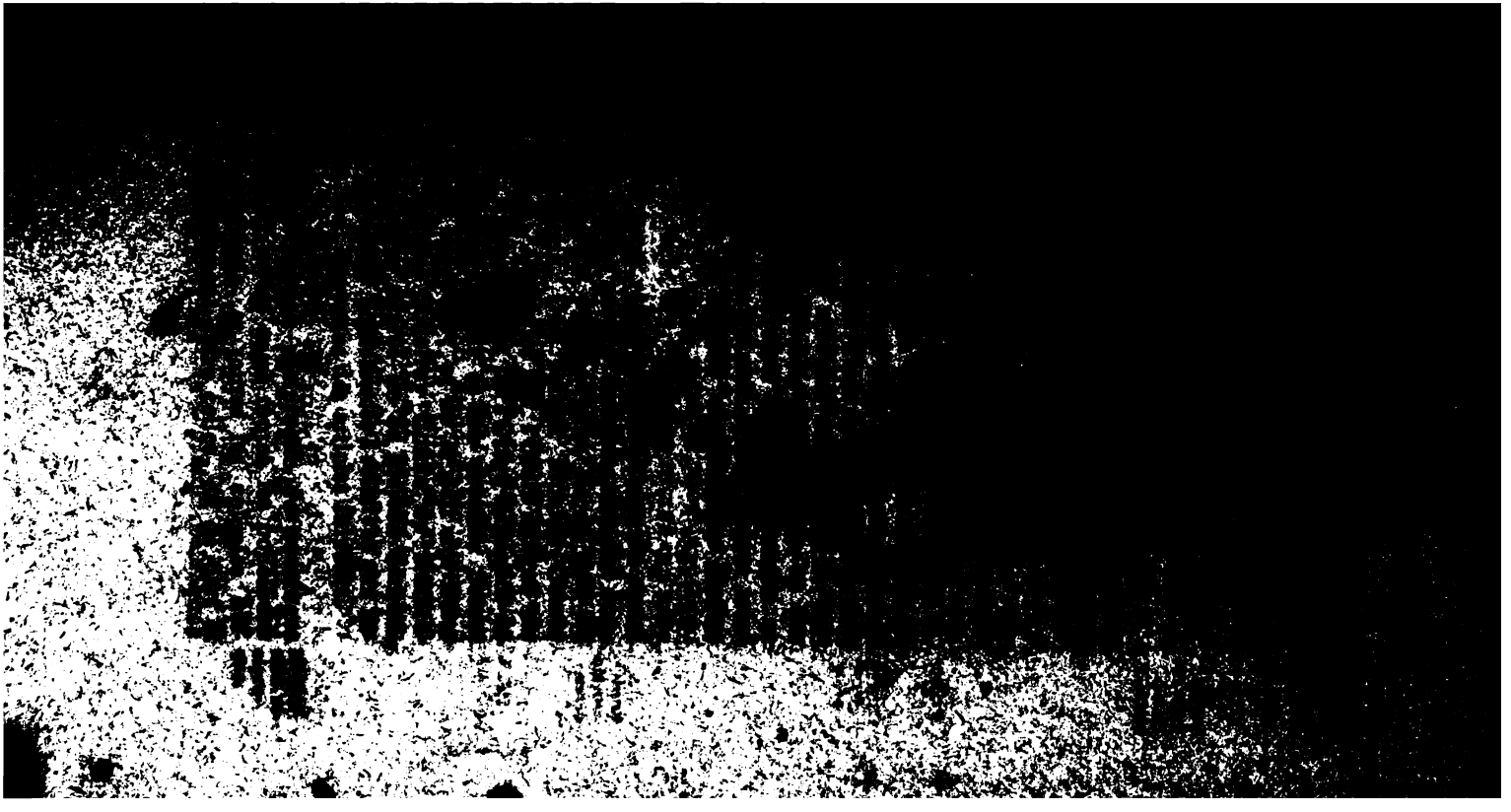


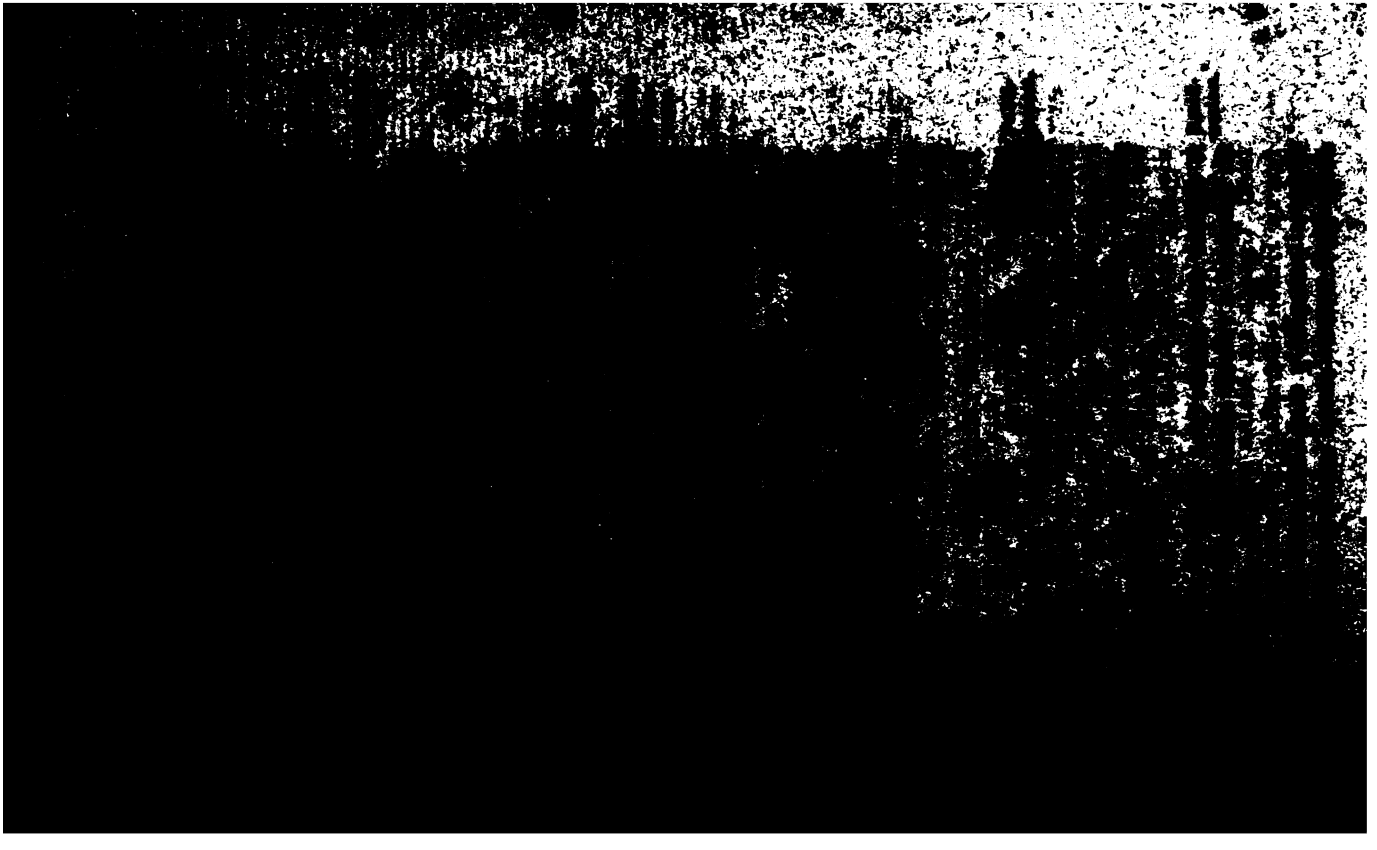


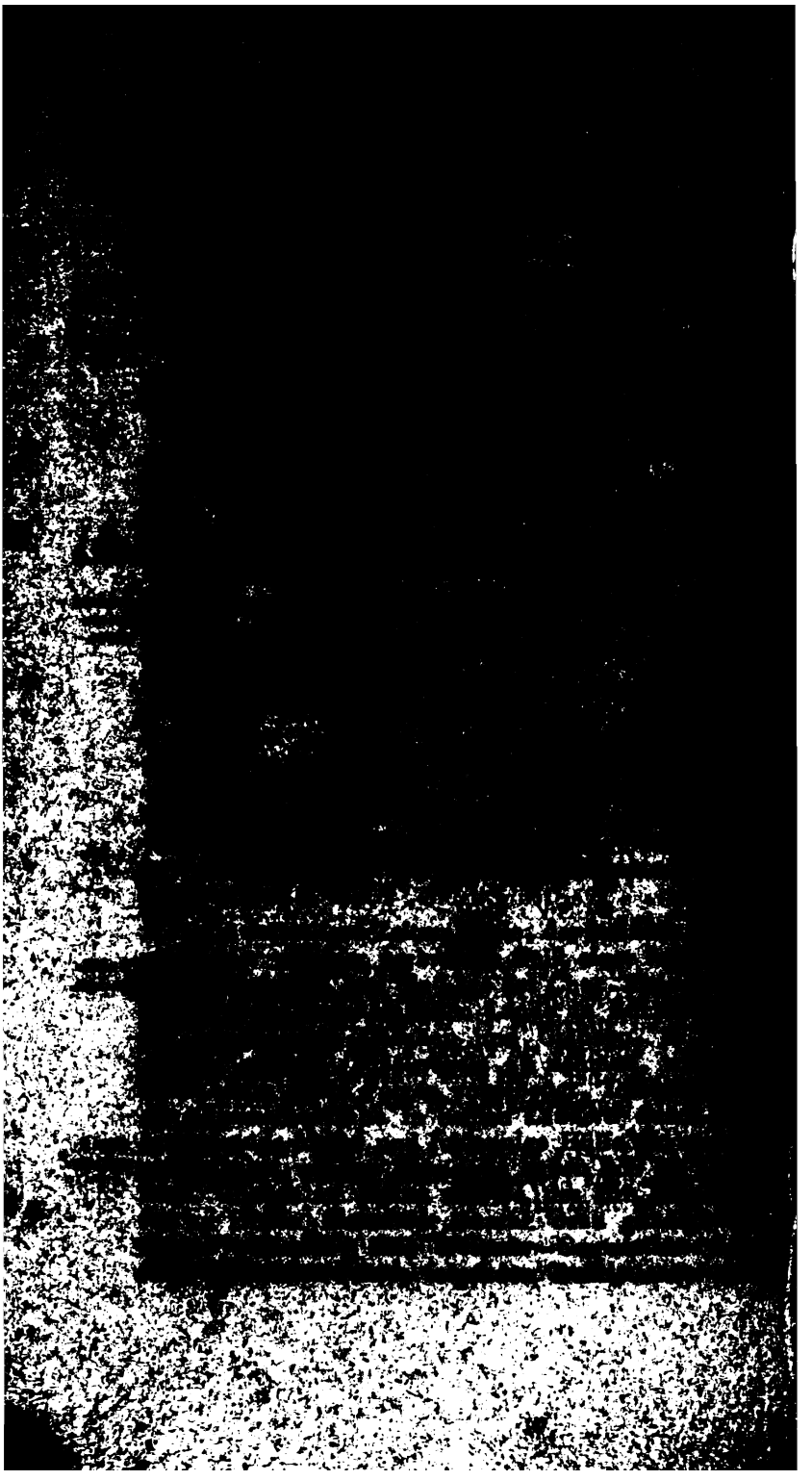


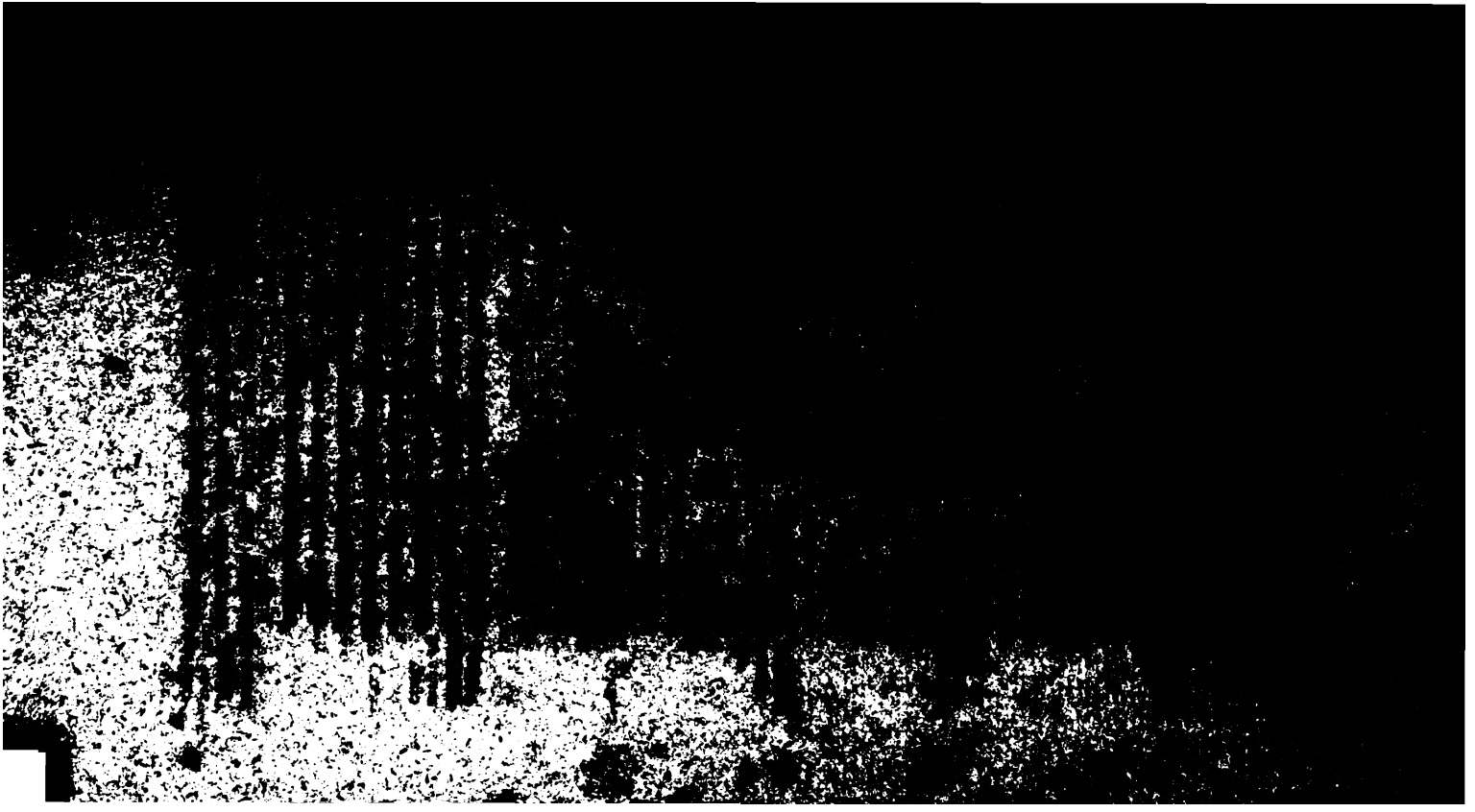


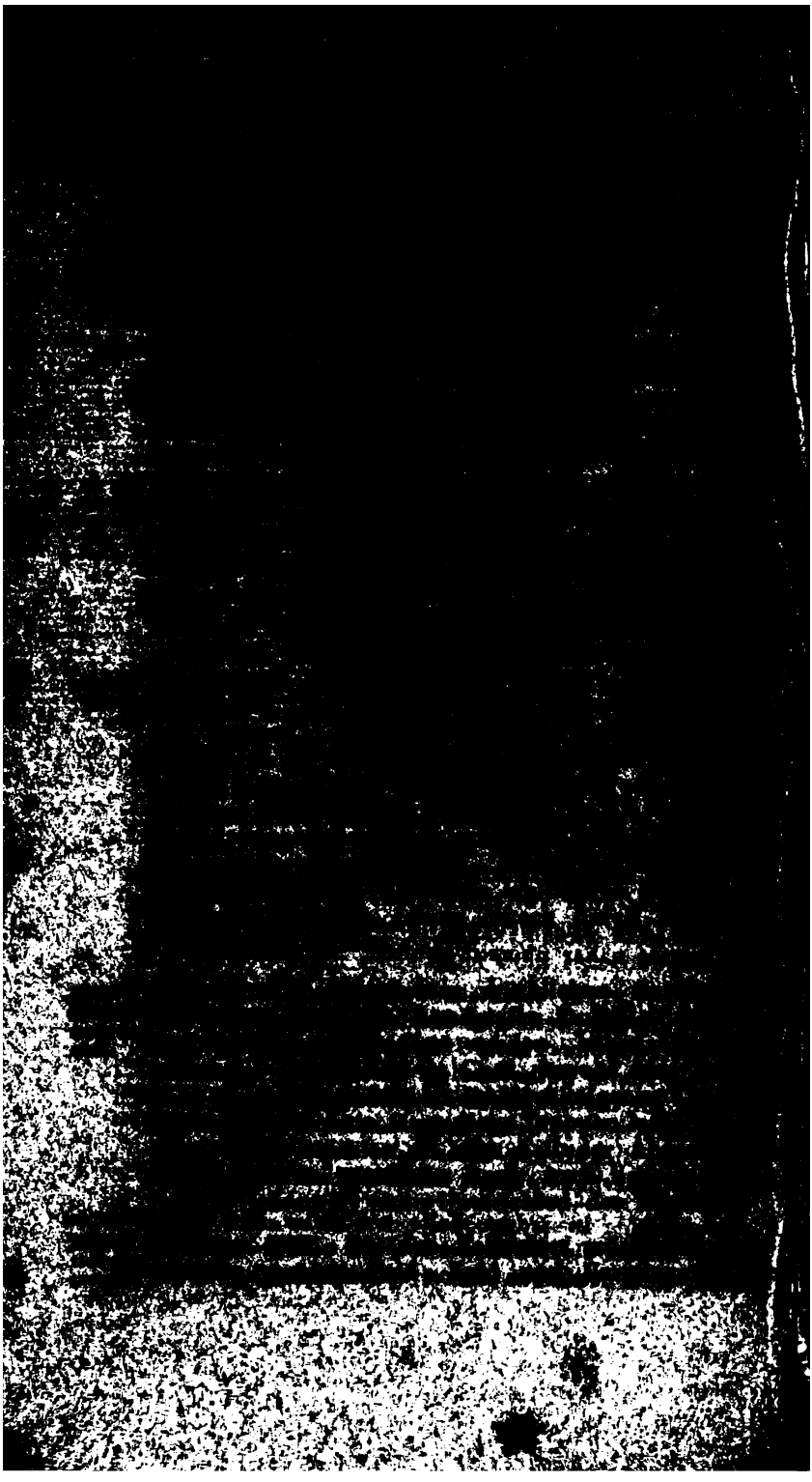


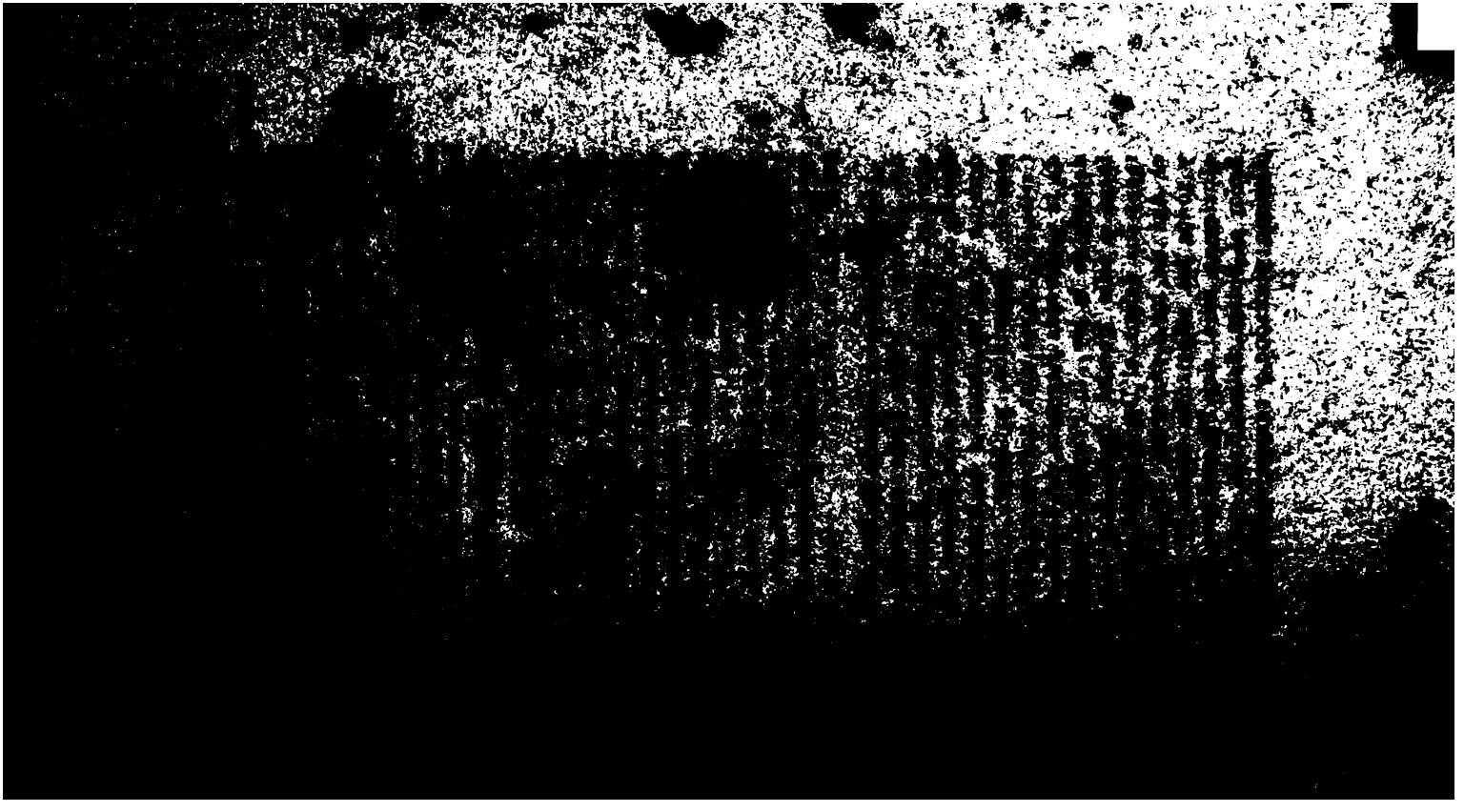


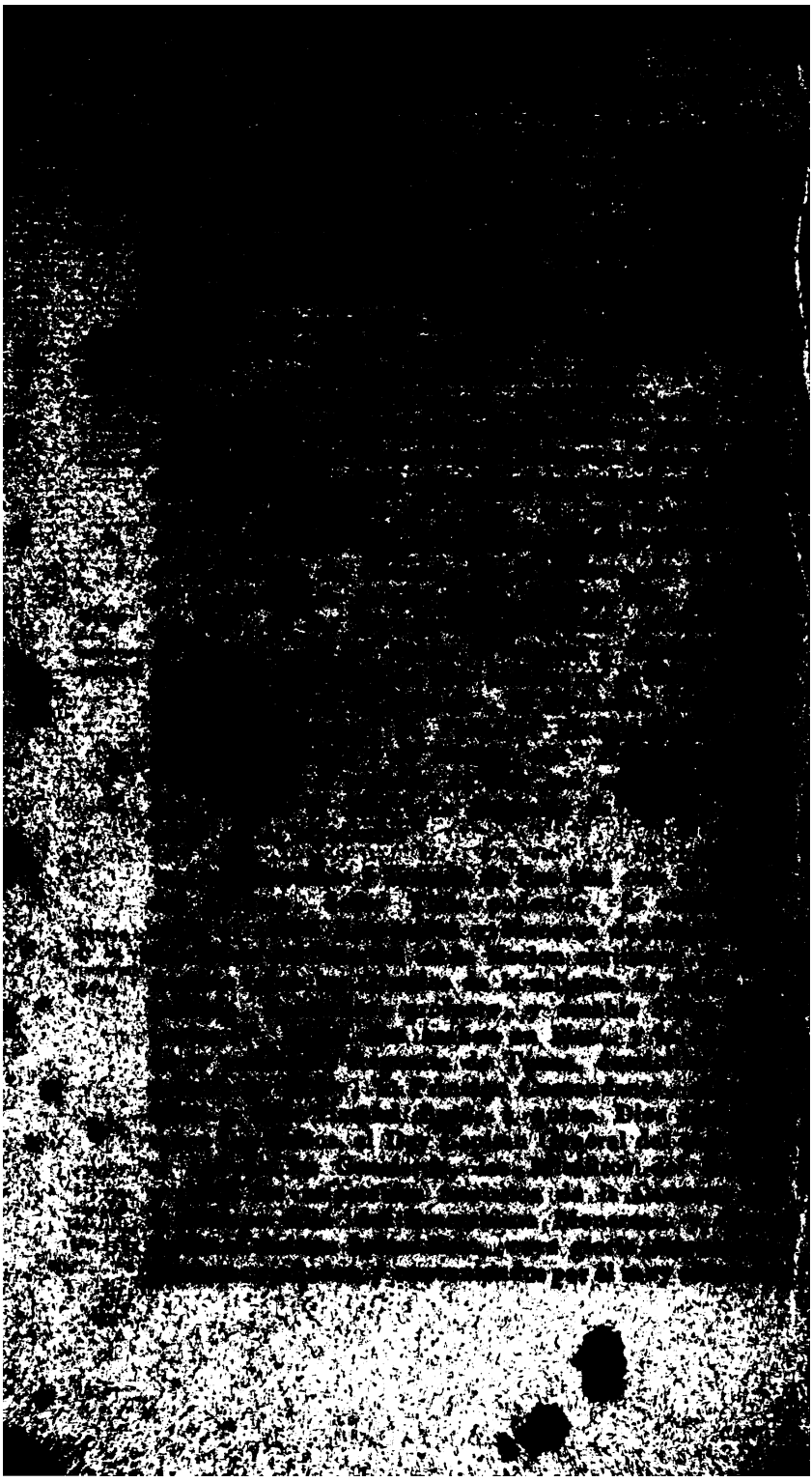


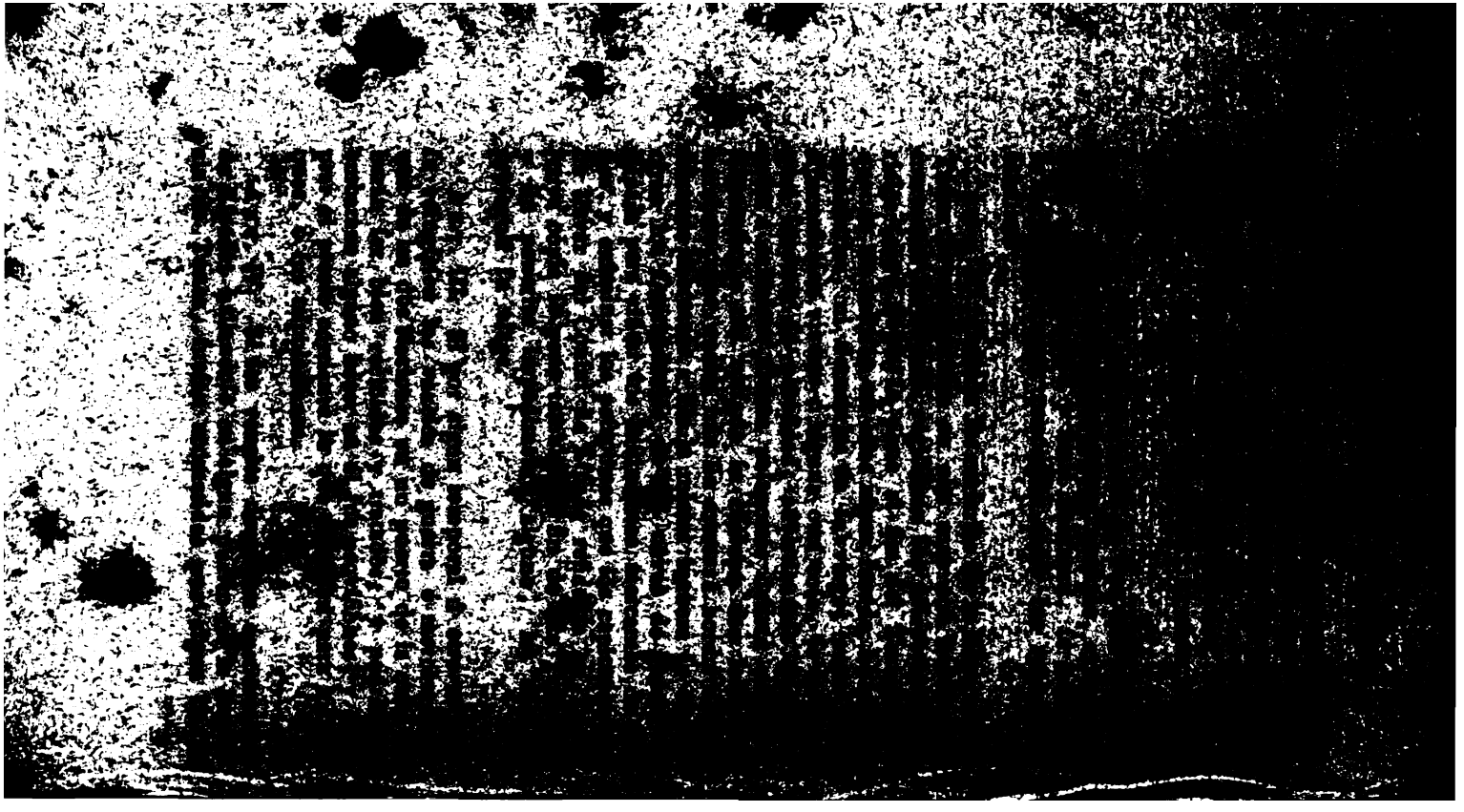


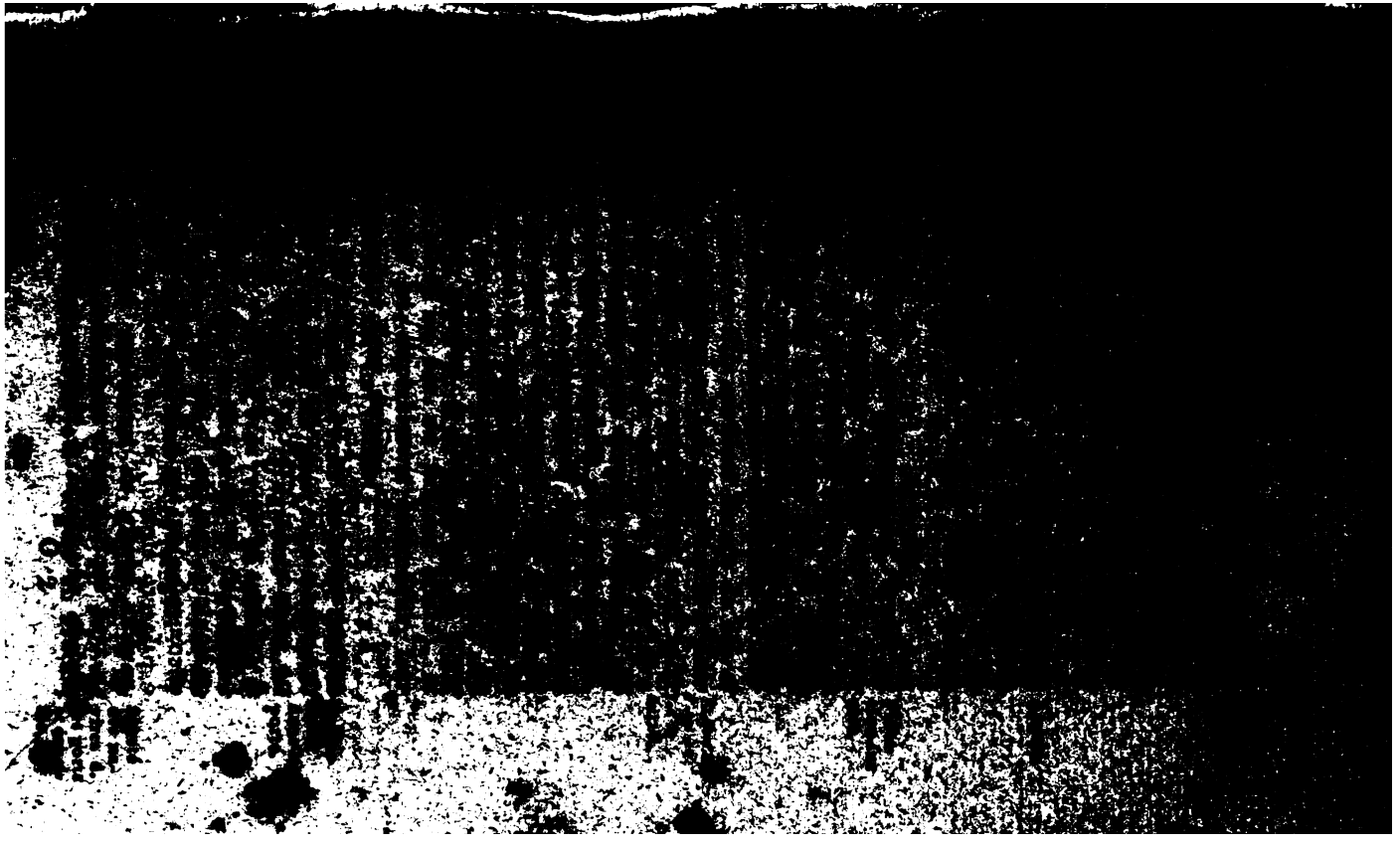








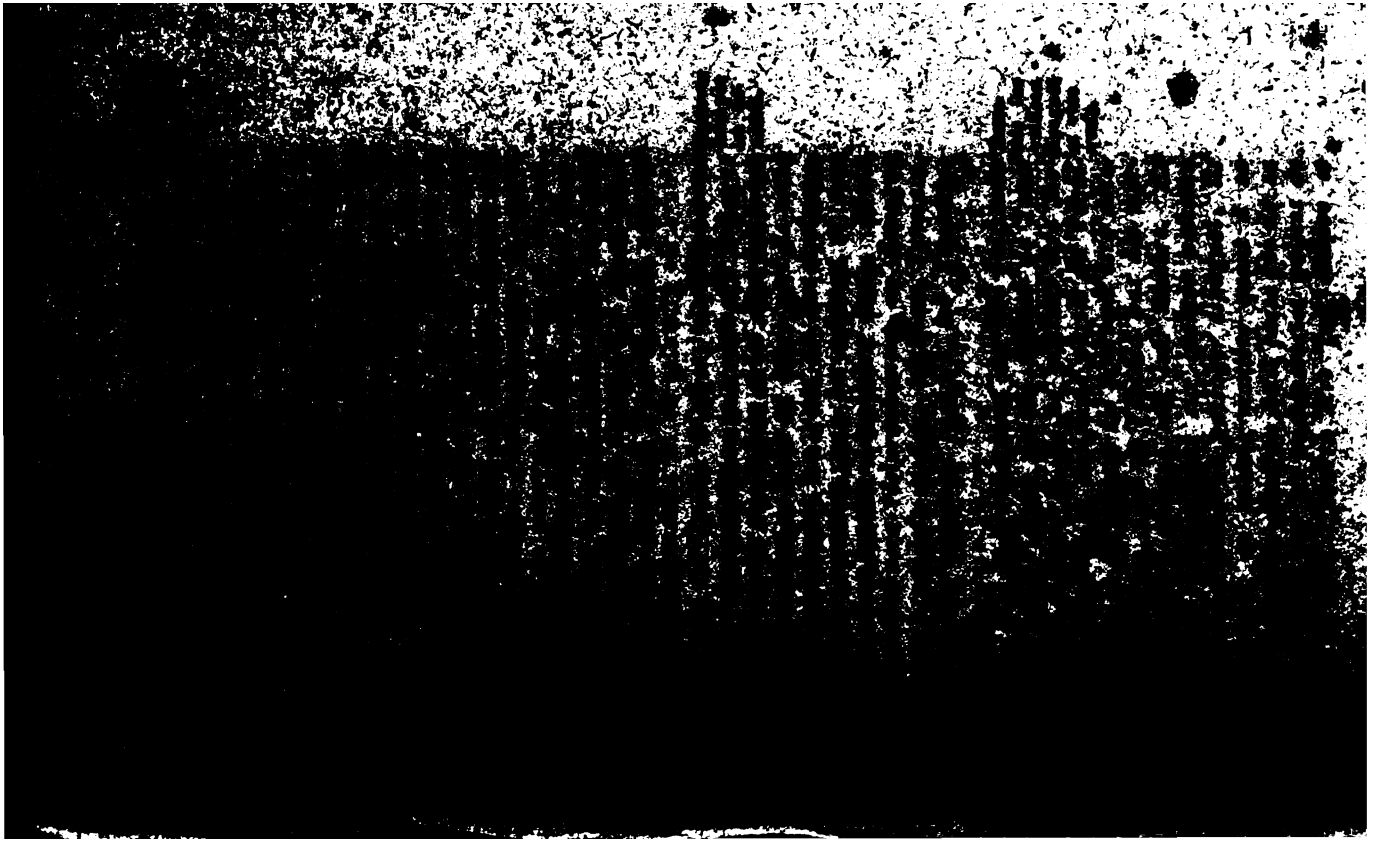


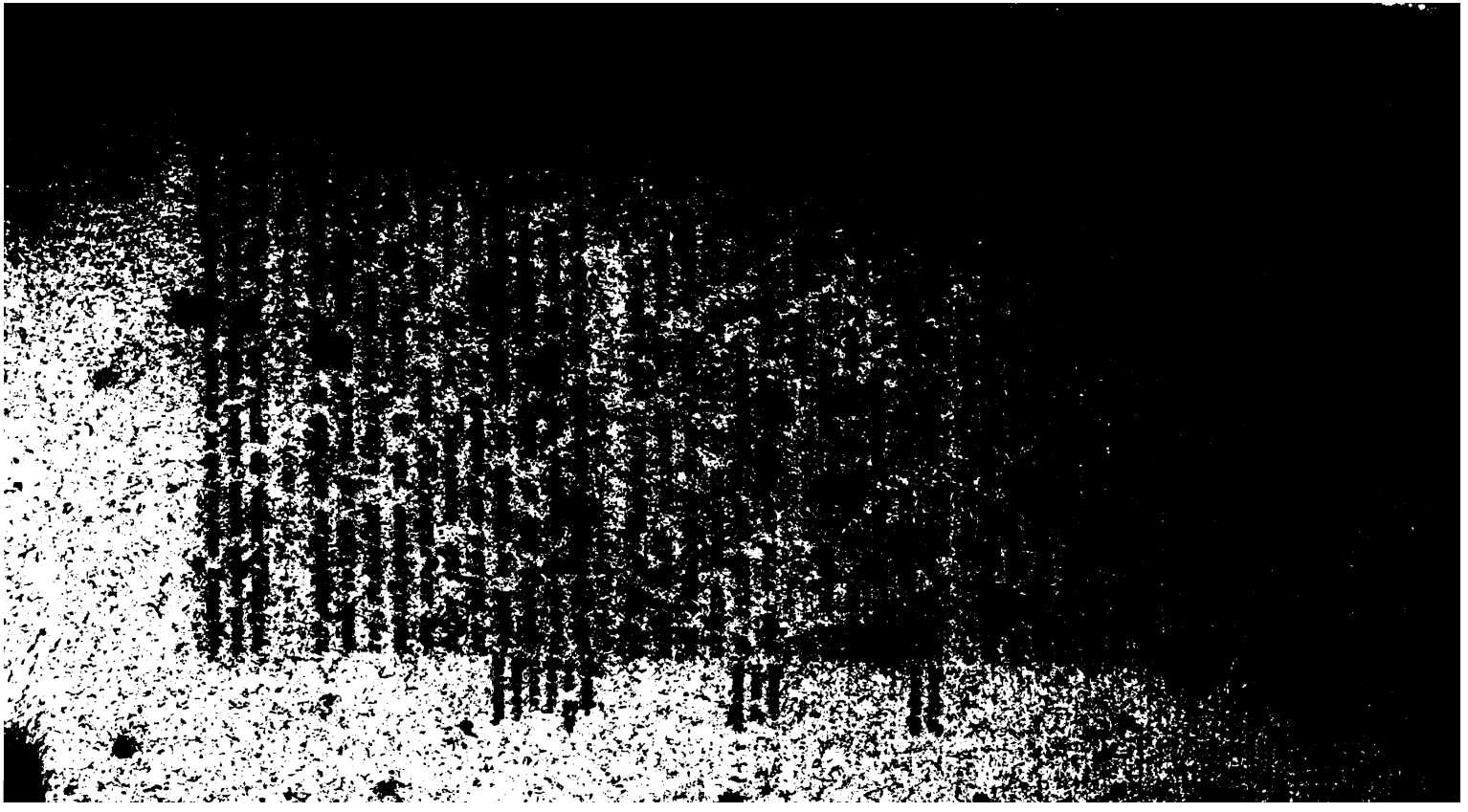


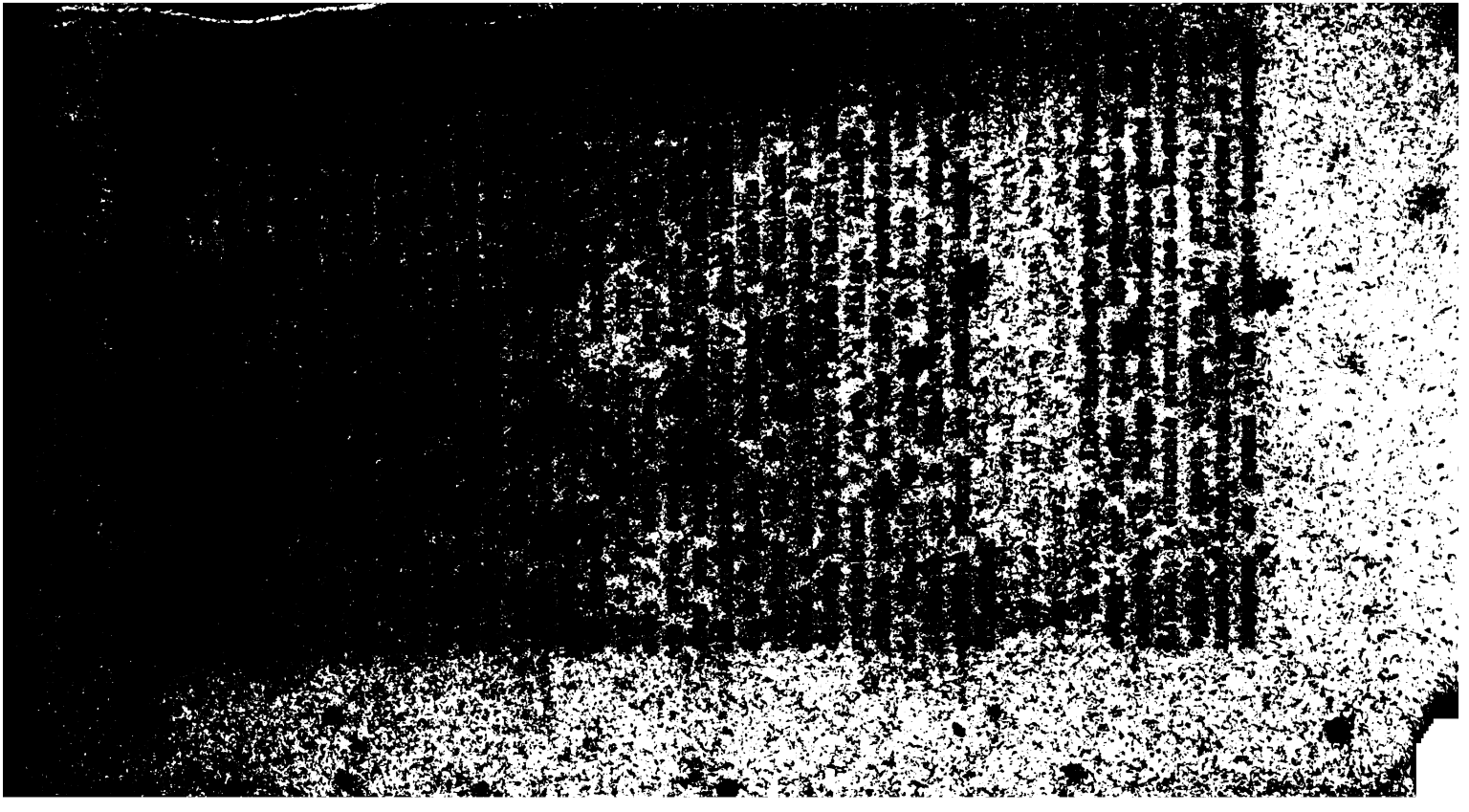
1791 enemigo, deberán ser defendidos con el cañon de la plaza; y el Comandante de ésta detendrá dos dias al buque enemigo en el puerto, para dar lugar al espanol á que se ponga en salvo y continúe su viage con seguridad. Lo mismo se executará en las escalas y parages de la Regencia en que hubiesen fortalezas. Y si hallandose al ancla, ó huyendo de algun enemigo, fuesen apresados los buques españoles en la inmediacion de la costa de Túnez donde no hubise fortalezas, deberán ser restituidos, por no poderse considerar de buena presa, y si seguros en aquellos parages. Además si algun buque se perdiese, y salvandose la tripulacion, saltase en tierra; no podrá ser detenida, ni molestada. En igual conformidad serán tratados los buques tunecinos, sean de guerra, ó mercantes en los puertos, escalas, y costas de España, quando fuesen perseguidos de enemigos, con reciproca correspondencia de ambas partes.

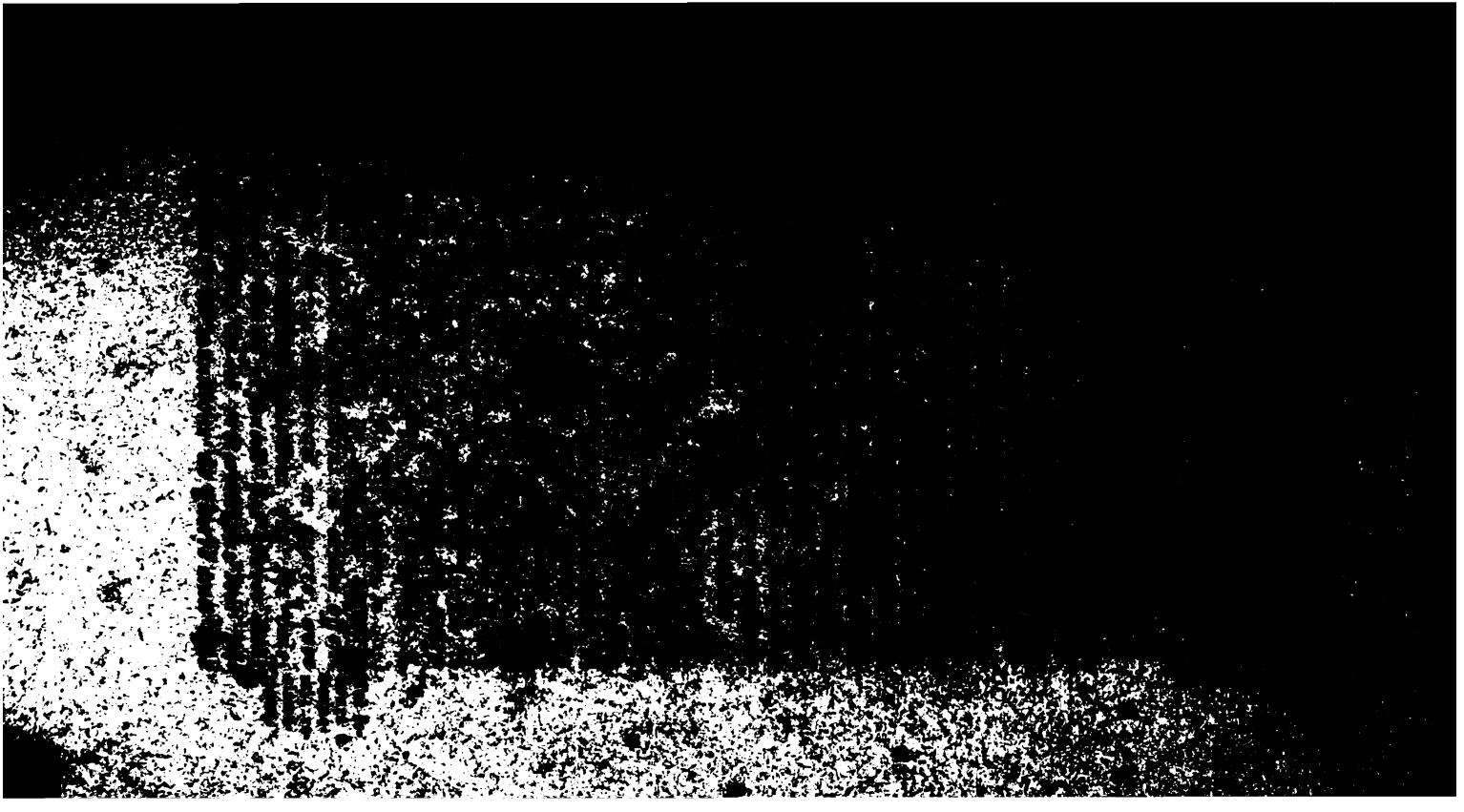
Art. V. Si la Regencia de Argel, la de Trípoli, ó alguna otra Nacion tuviese guerra con la España, y apresandose alguna embarcacion española, se conduxesen á Túnez ù otro puerto de esta Regencia como esclavos á los individuos de su tripulacion; no podrán comprarlos los tunecinos, ni permitir que se vendan en sus Dominios. Y esto mismo se hará respectivamente en España quando fuese conducida á ella alguna embarcacion tunecina, y quisiese el apresador vender como esclavos á los tunecinos.

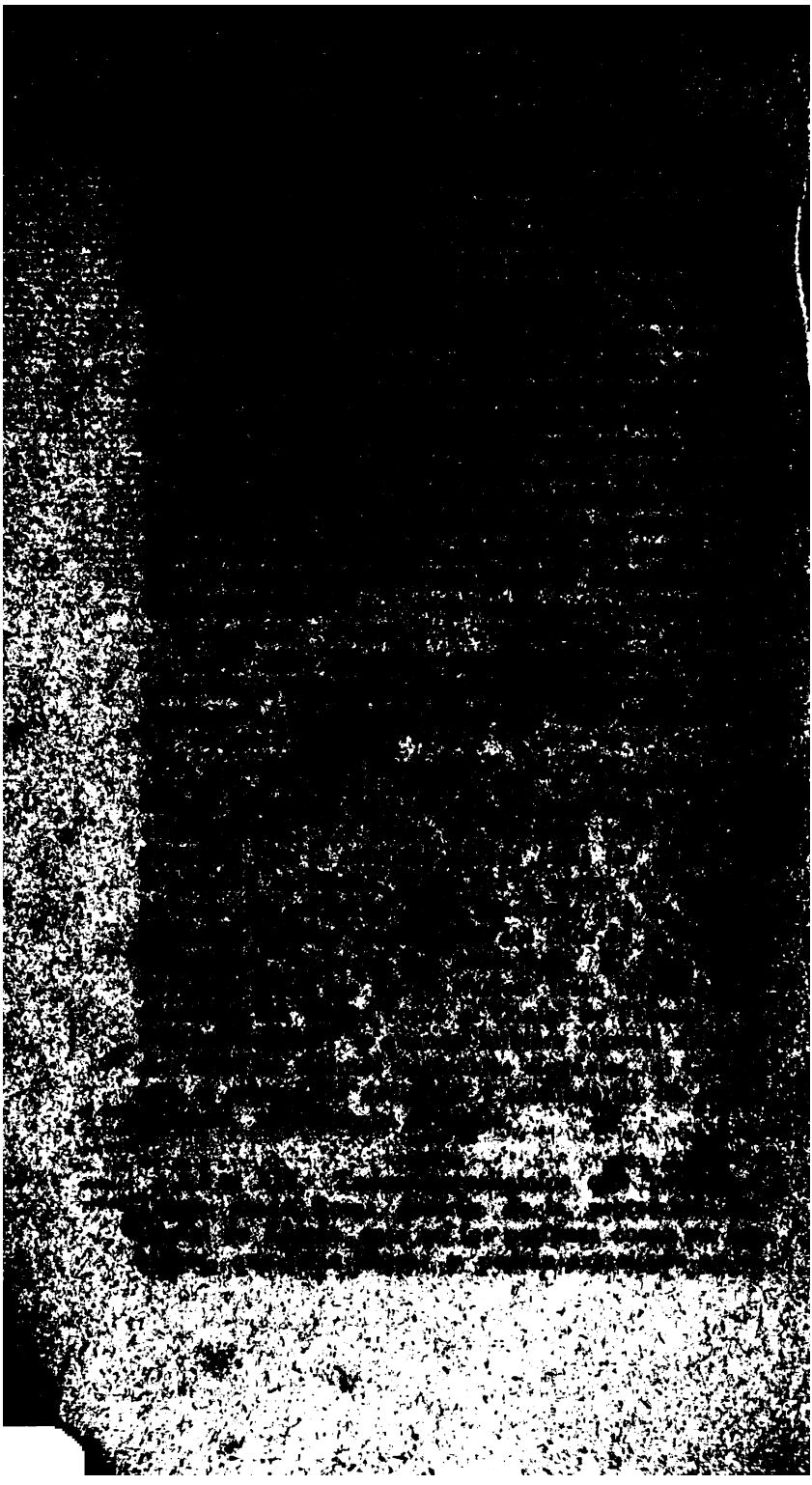
Art. VI. Quando en los vaxeles españoles se encontrasen vasallos de una Nacion enemiga de Túnez en clase de marineros, no podrán ser molestados, no pasando de la tercera parte de la tripulacion; pero si pasase, podrán ser detenidos, y hechos esclavos. Esto no se entiende con los mercaders y pasageros, qualquiera que sea su número. Y si los tunecinos encontrasen en algun buque enemigo algun mercante ó pasagero español, no les molestarán de modo alguno en su persona, ni efectos que llevare, siempre que acredite su calidad y pertenencia con pasaportes y pólizas de cargo. De lo contrario podrá ser hecho









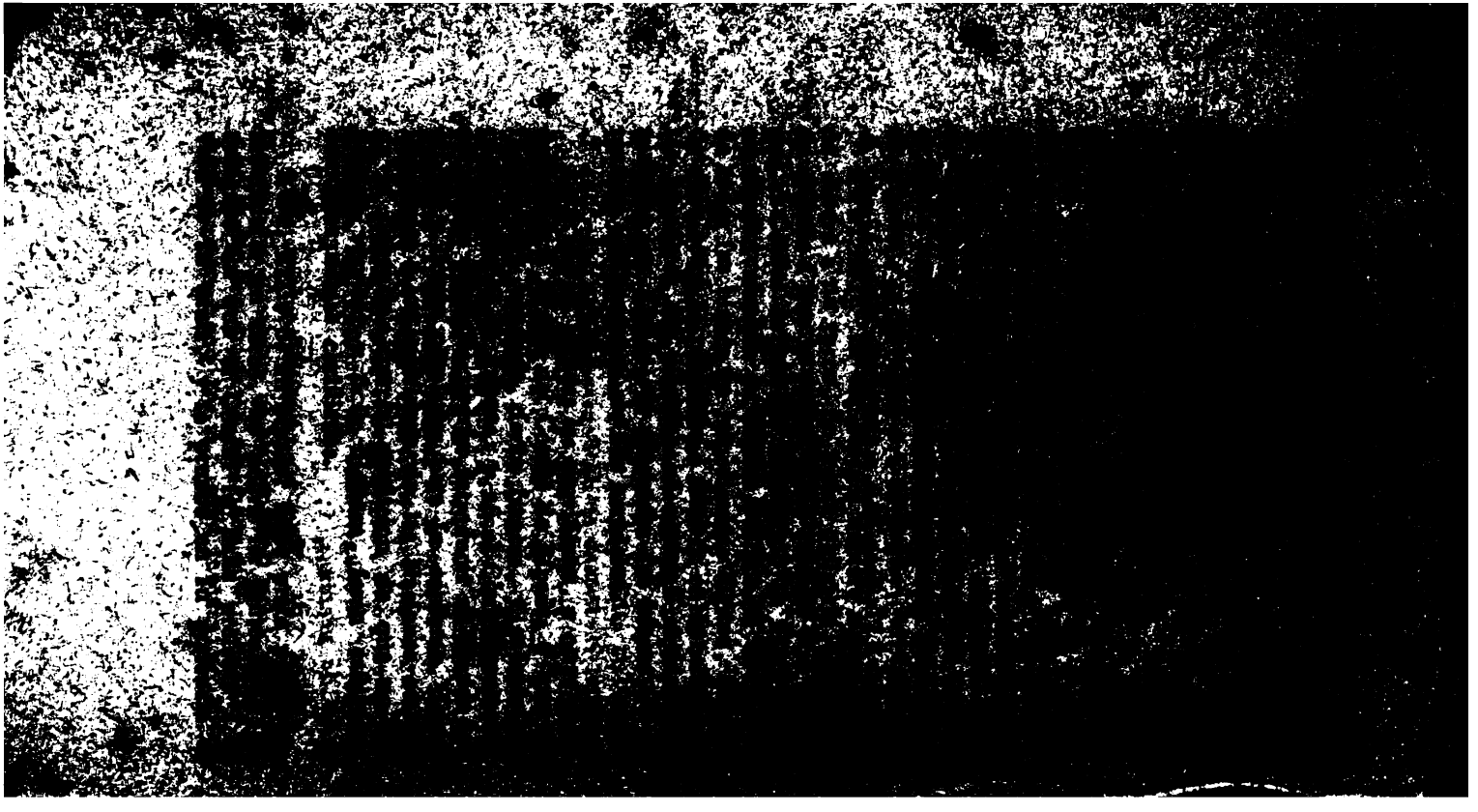


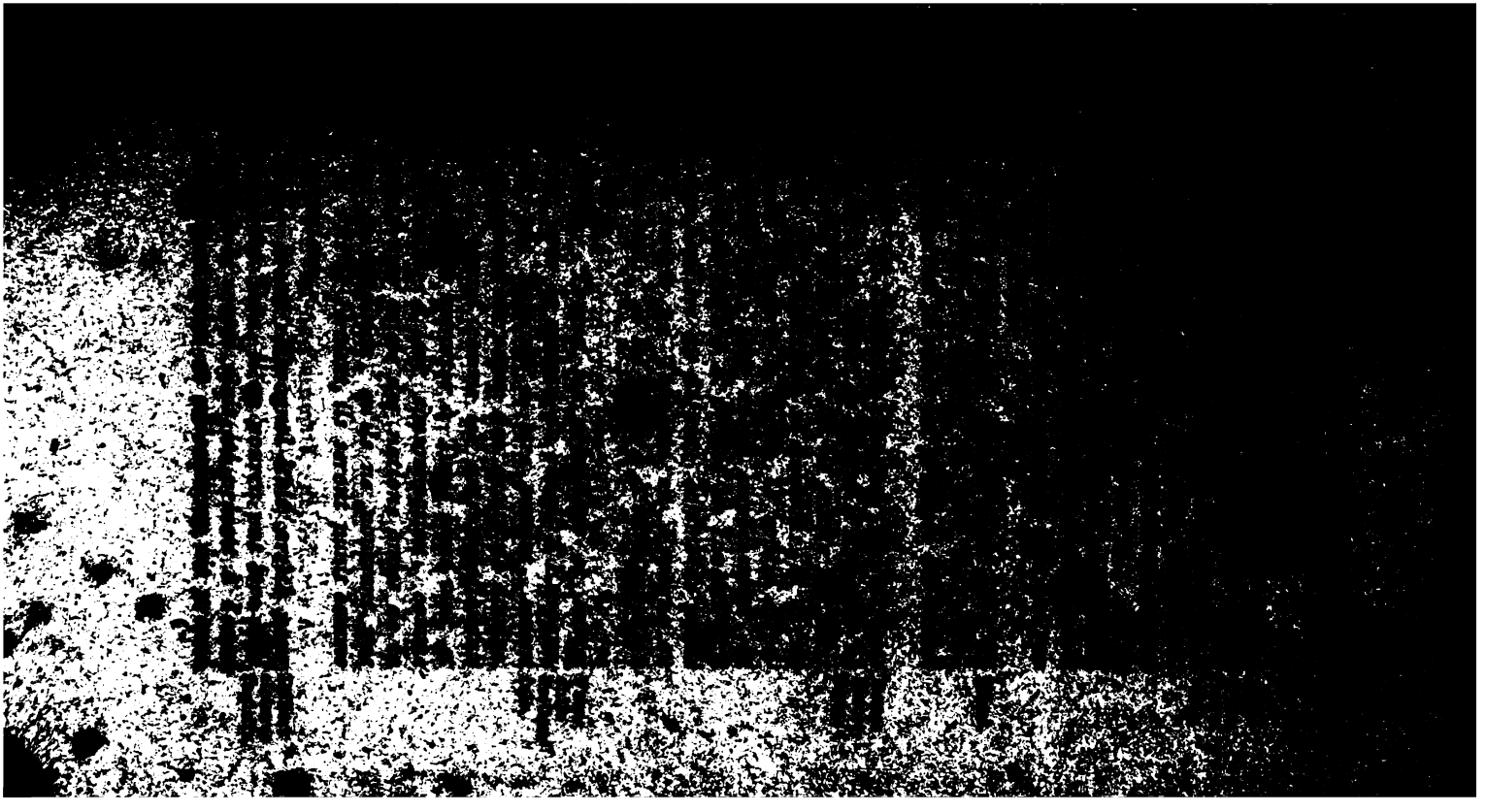
vaisseaux pour faire la course contre les espagnols, et ne leur permettront point d'armer dans leurs ports pour courir sur eux. Si quelque nation ennemie des Tunesains venait à prendre sur un navire espagnol quelque sujet de la régence, qu'il soit mussulman ou chrétien, la cour d'Espagne sollicitera sa restitution et le remettra à la régence par la voye du consul ensemble avec les biens qui lui appartiennent et qu'on lui aurait enlevé: et si elle ne pourrait l'obtenir, la cour d'Espagne aura soin d'indemniser le Tunesain de la valeur de ses pertes après l'avoir bien constatée, délivrant sa personne de l'esclavage, comme le font toutes les autres puissances chrétiennes amies de la régence, qui offre de son coté à en faire autant toutes les fois que sous son pavillon quelque espagnol serait capturé avec ses biens par quelque nation ennemie de l'Espagne, soignant la restitution des biens, et si elle ne peut l'obtenir, l'indemnisant et délivrant cet espagnol de l'esclavage. 1791

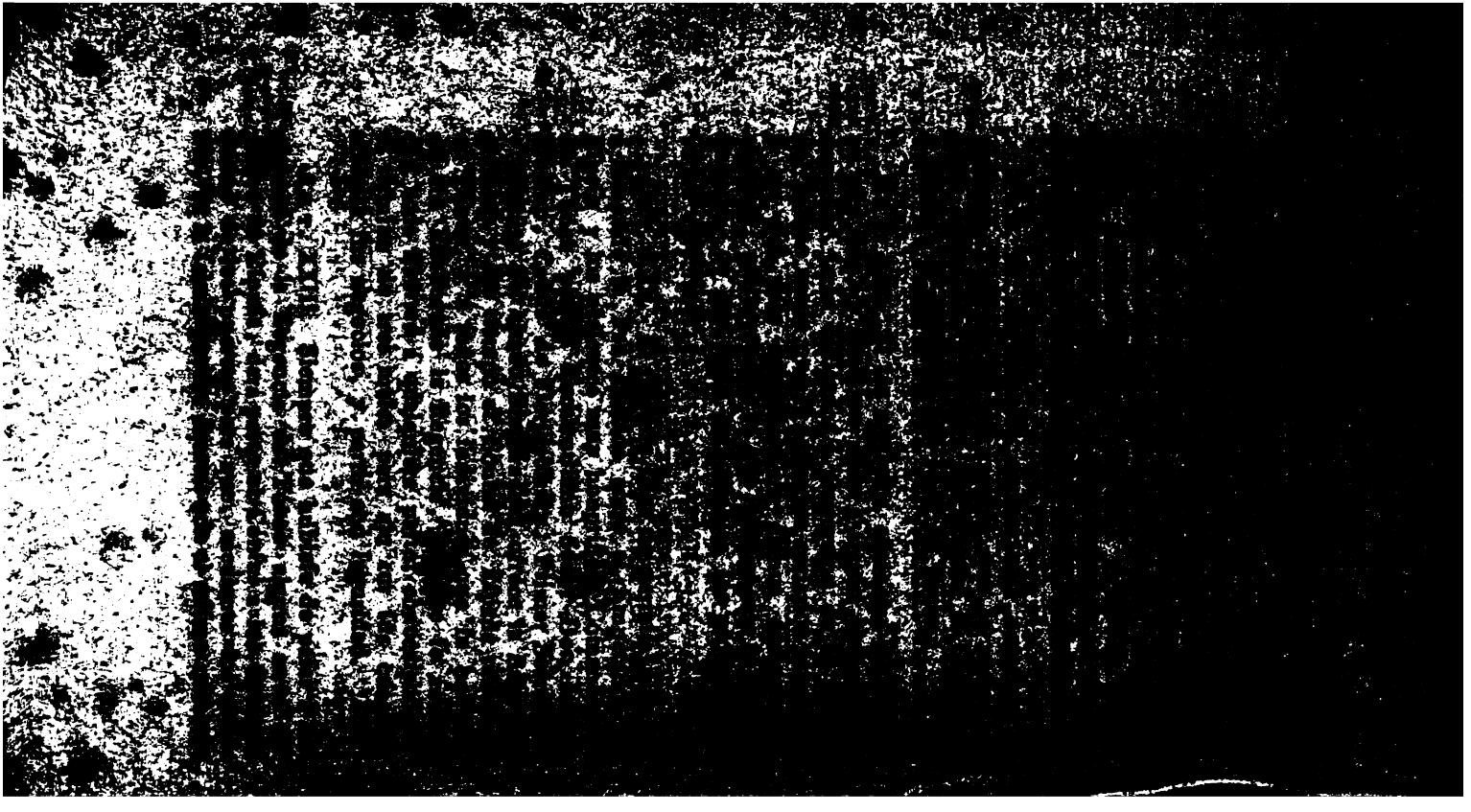
ART. XII. *Personne ne pourra forcer les espagnols de charger leurs navires de marchandises s'il ne leur convient pas, ni d'aller à des parages où ils refusent d'aller.* Liberté de frêter.

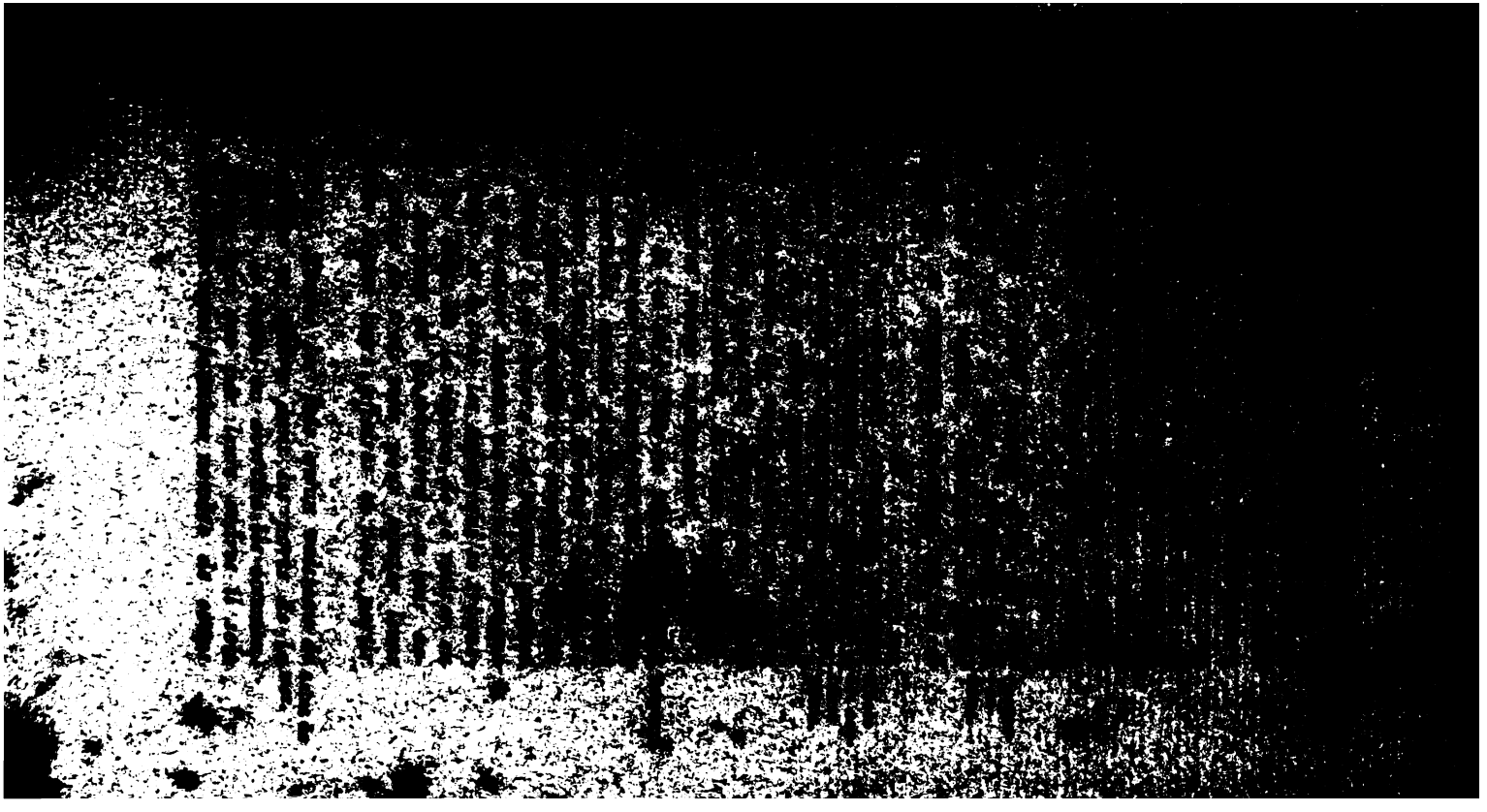
ART. XIII. *Il sera permis au consul que l'Empereur d'Espagne nommera pour diriger les affaires de la nation espagnole et à tous les espagnols à Tunis de célébrer dans leurs maisons le culte de la religion chrétienne et de l'exercer librement: comme aussi il sera permis aux Tunesains qu'en Espagne ils observent de même dans leur maison, les rits de leur religion mussulmanne, et fassent leurs prières. Le consul d'Espagne et tous ceux de sa nation seront respectés et estimés à Tunis comme le sont le consul de France et la nation française: et quand il y aura quelques différends entre les nationaux espagnols entre eux, le consul sera le maître de les décider et arranger sans interposition ou empêchement de personne.* Consuls culte.

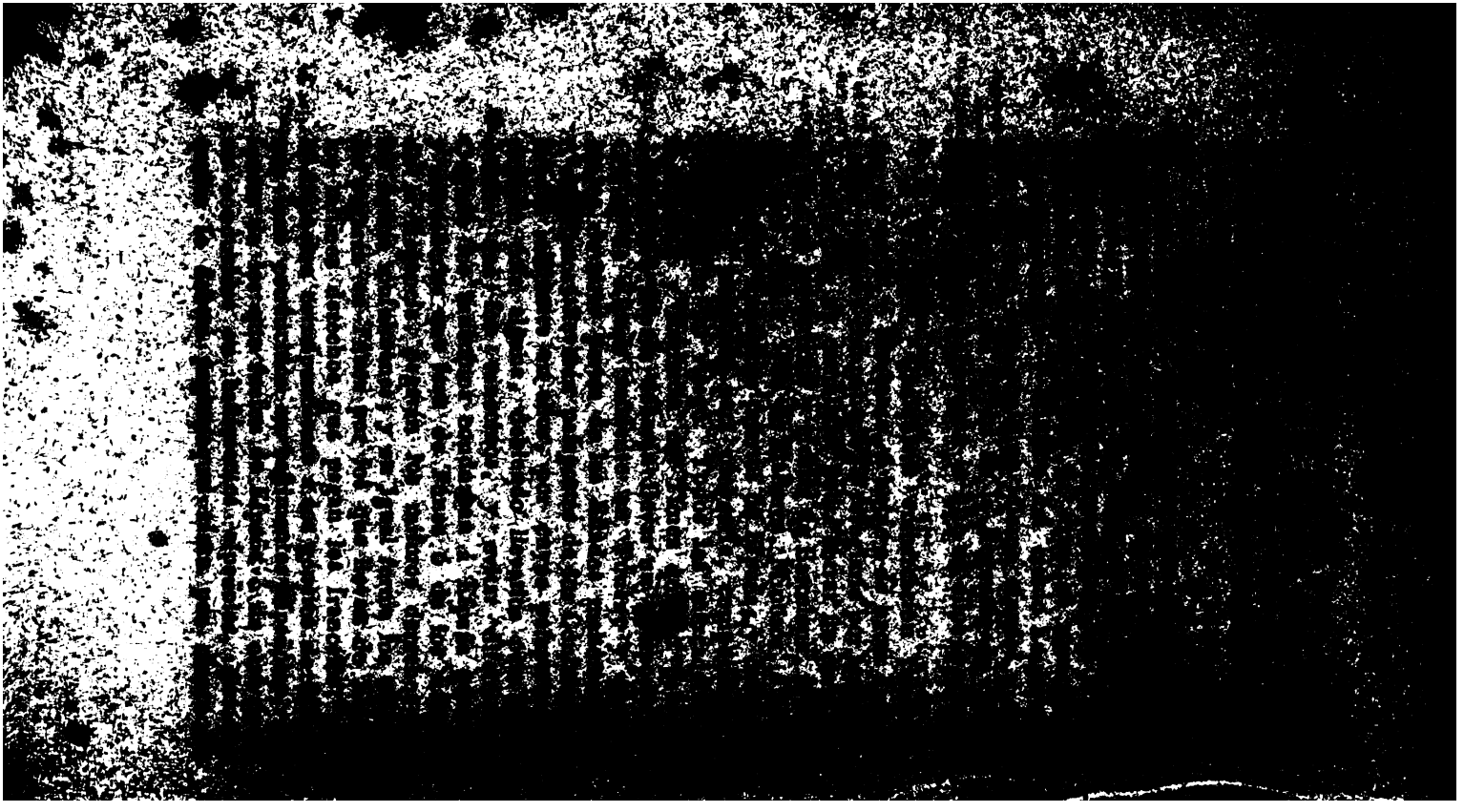
ART. XIV. *Tous les religieux qui passeront de Rome à Tunis jouiront de la protection du consul d'Espagne, tant pour leur personne que pour leurs biens, qui seront libres: et ils pourront exercer le* Religieux.

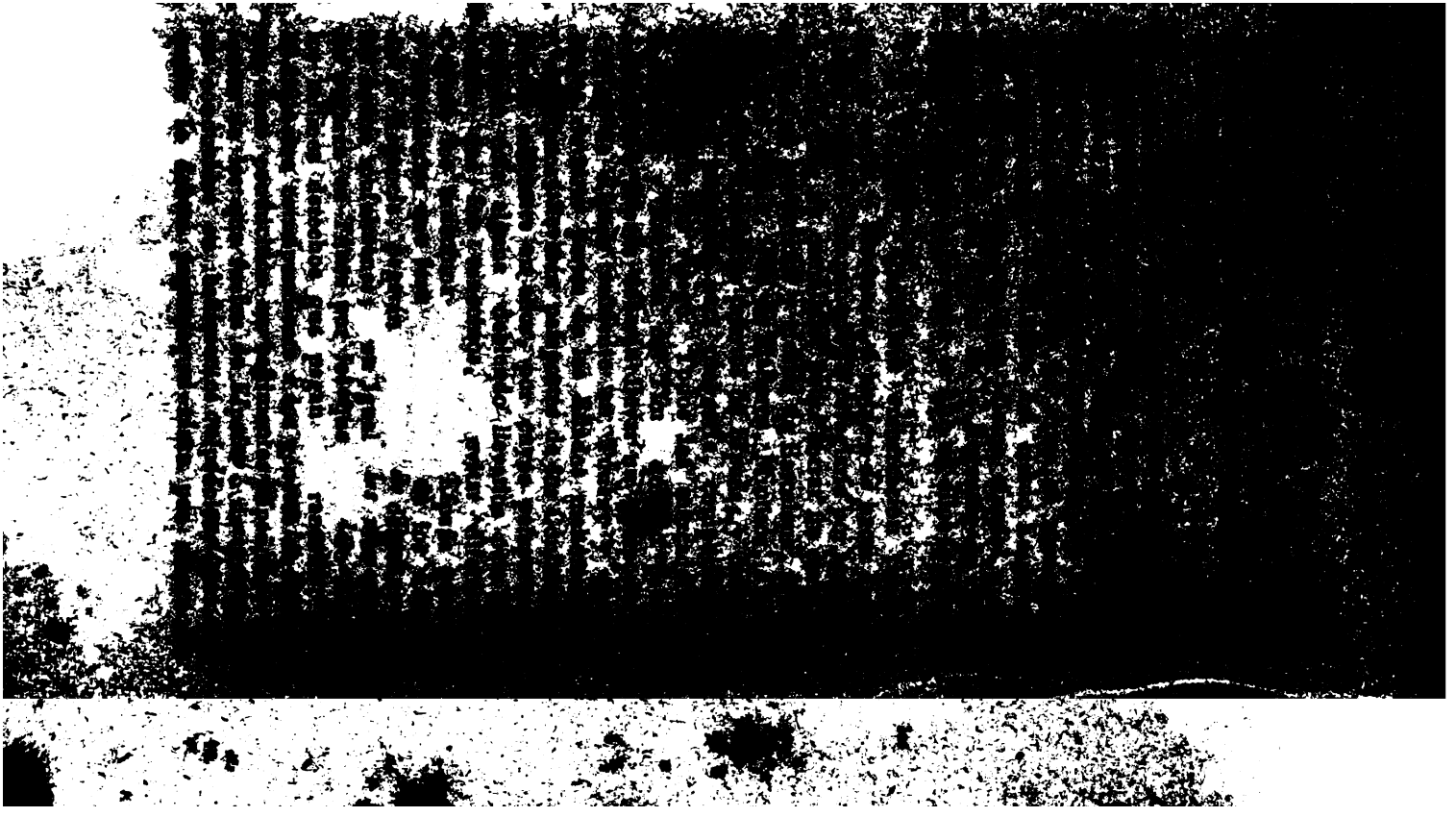


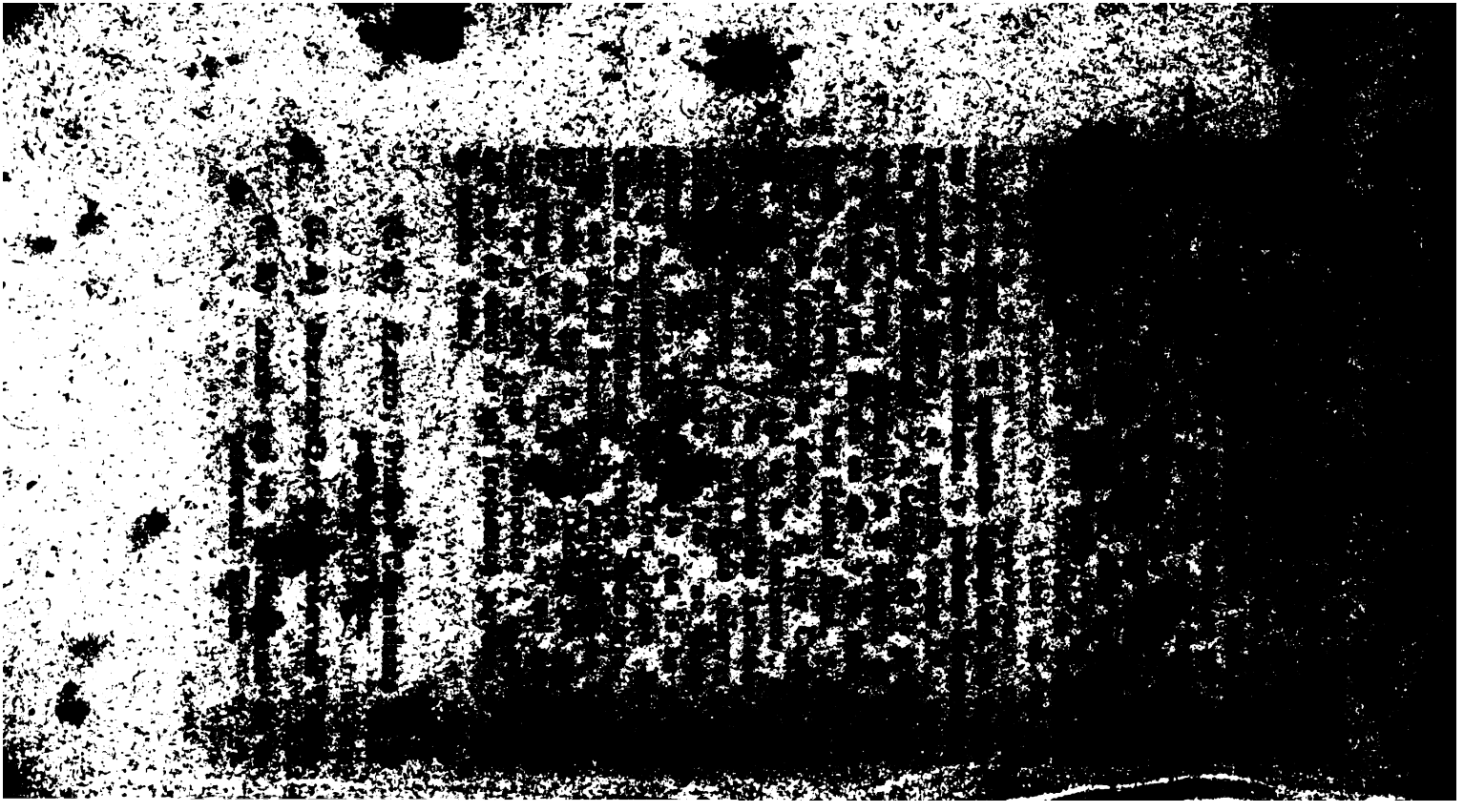


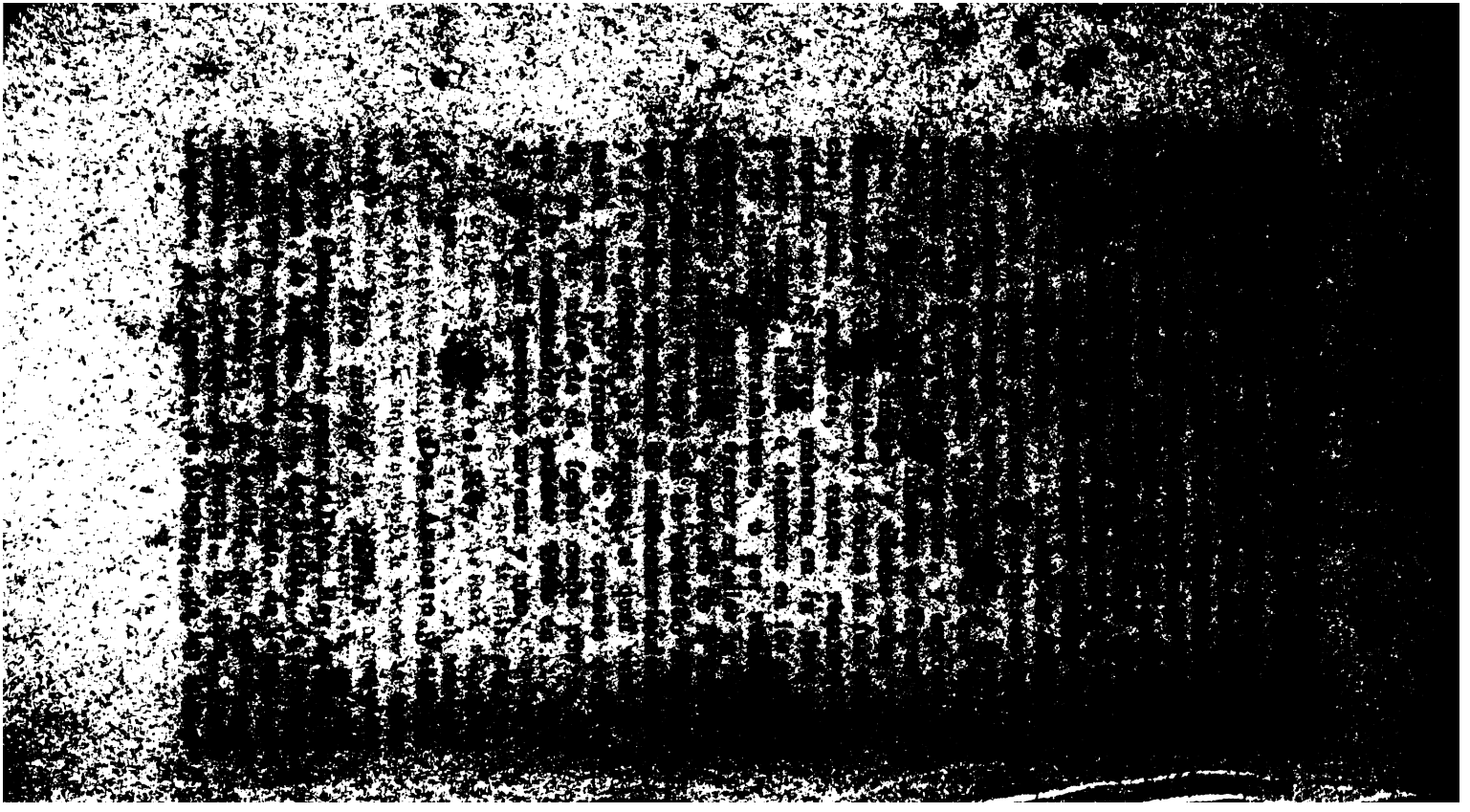


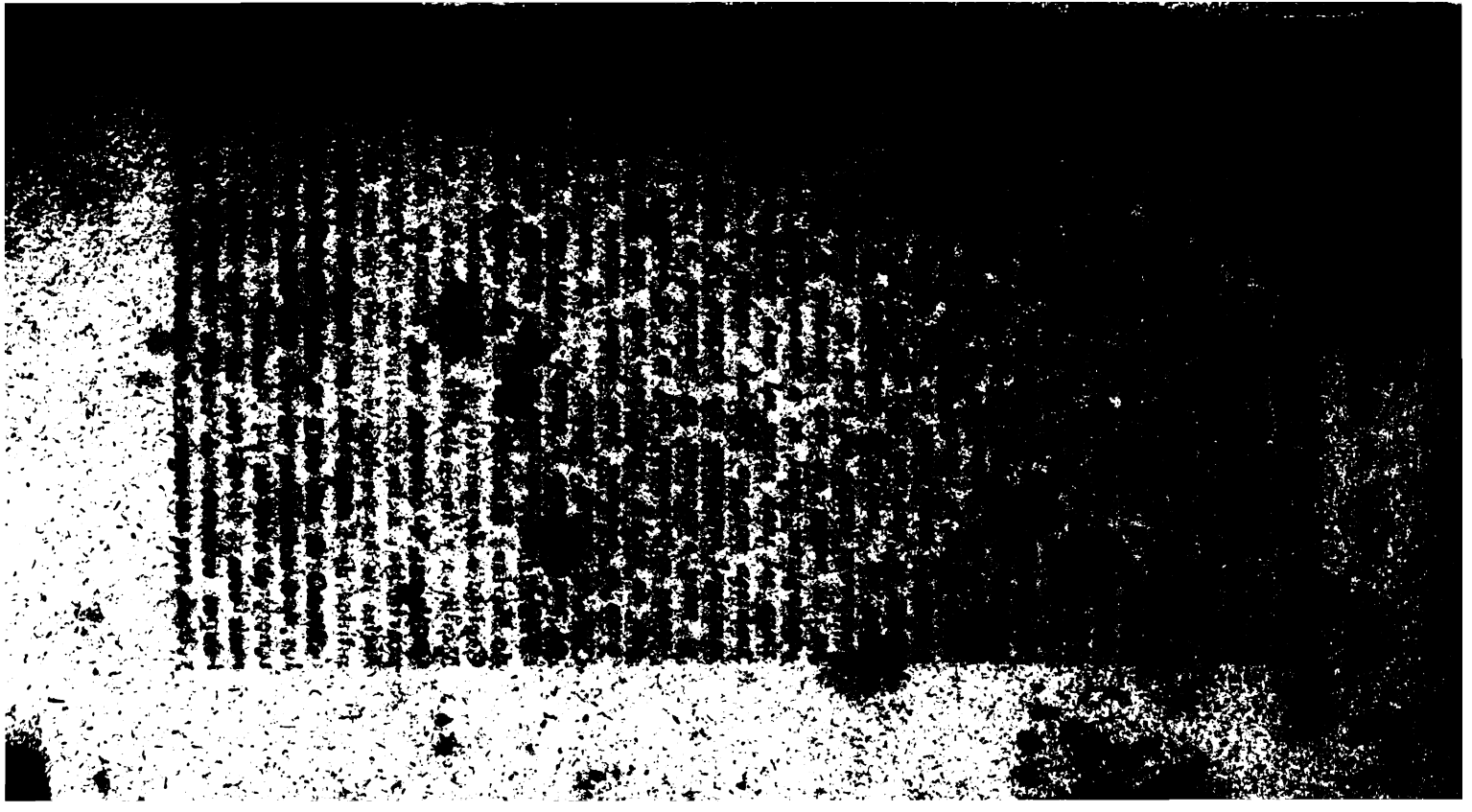


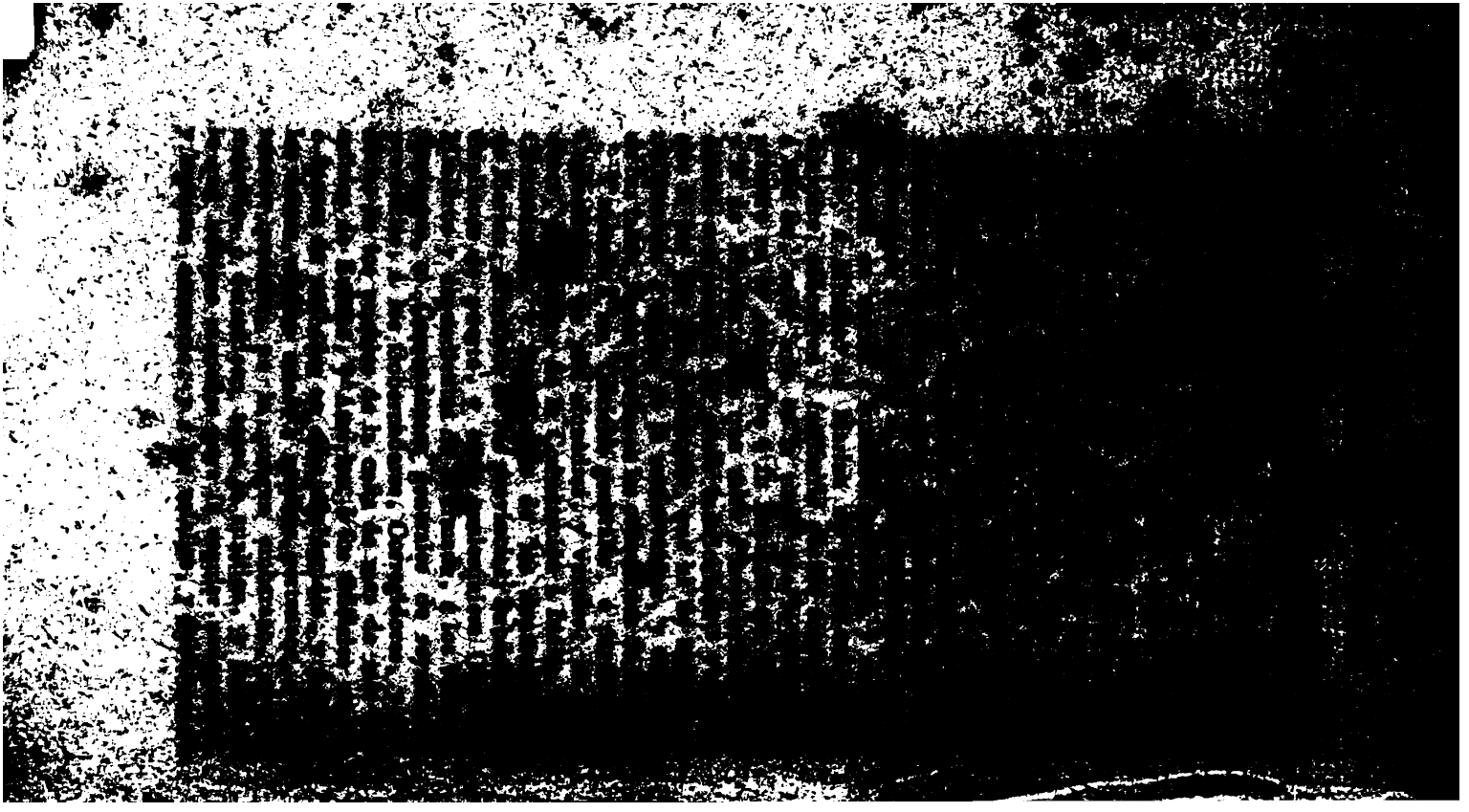


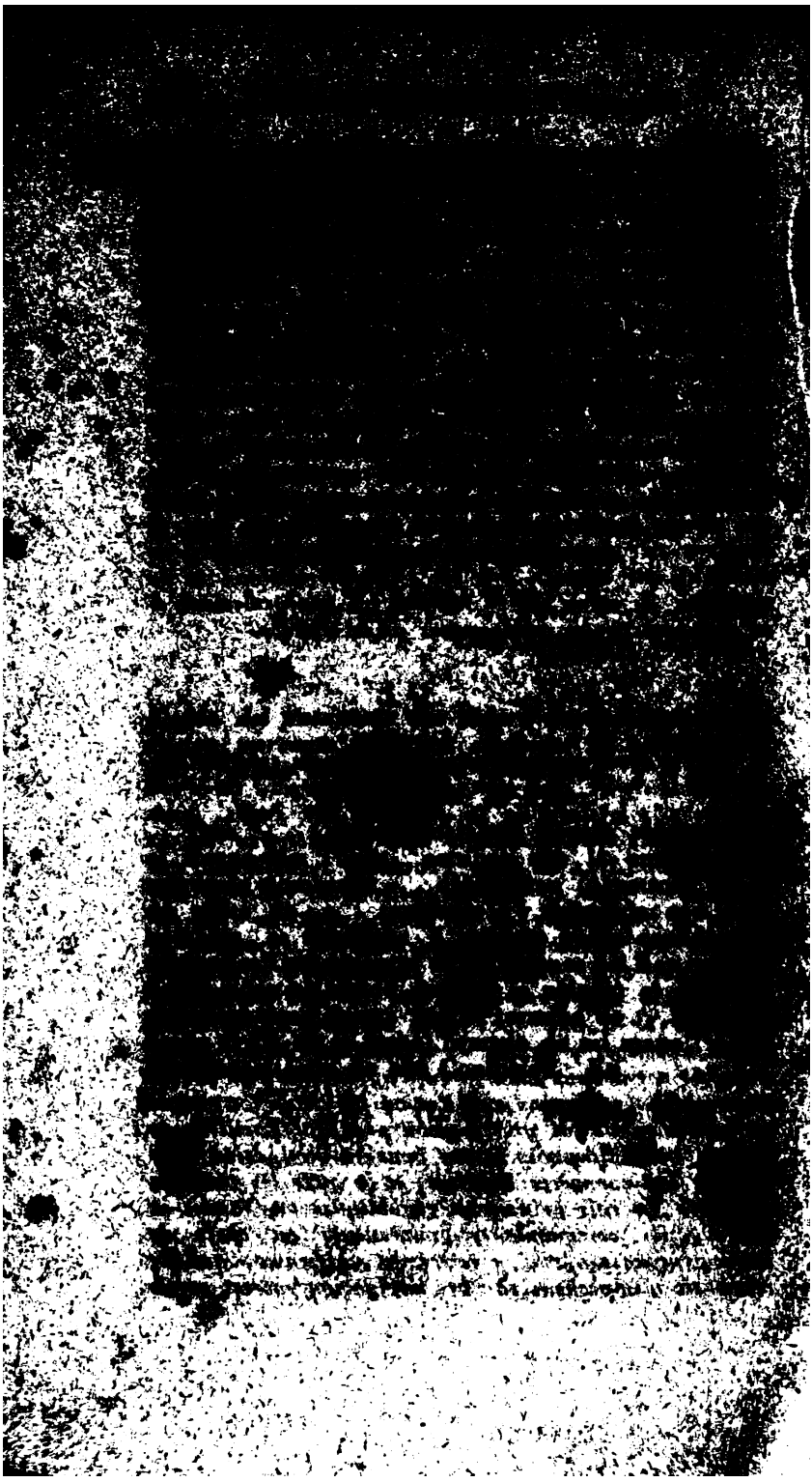


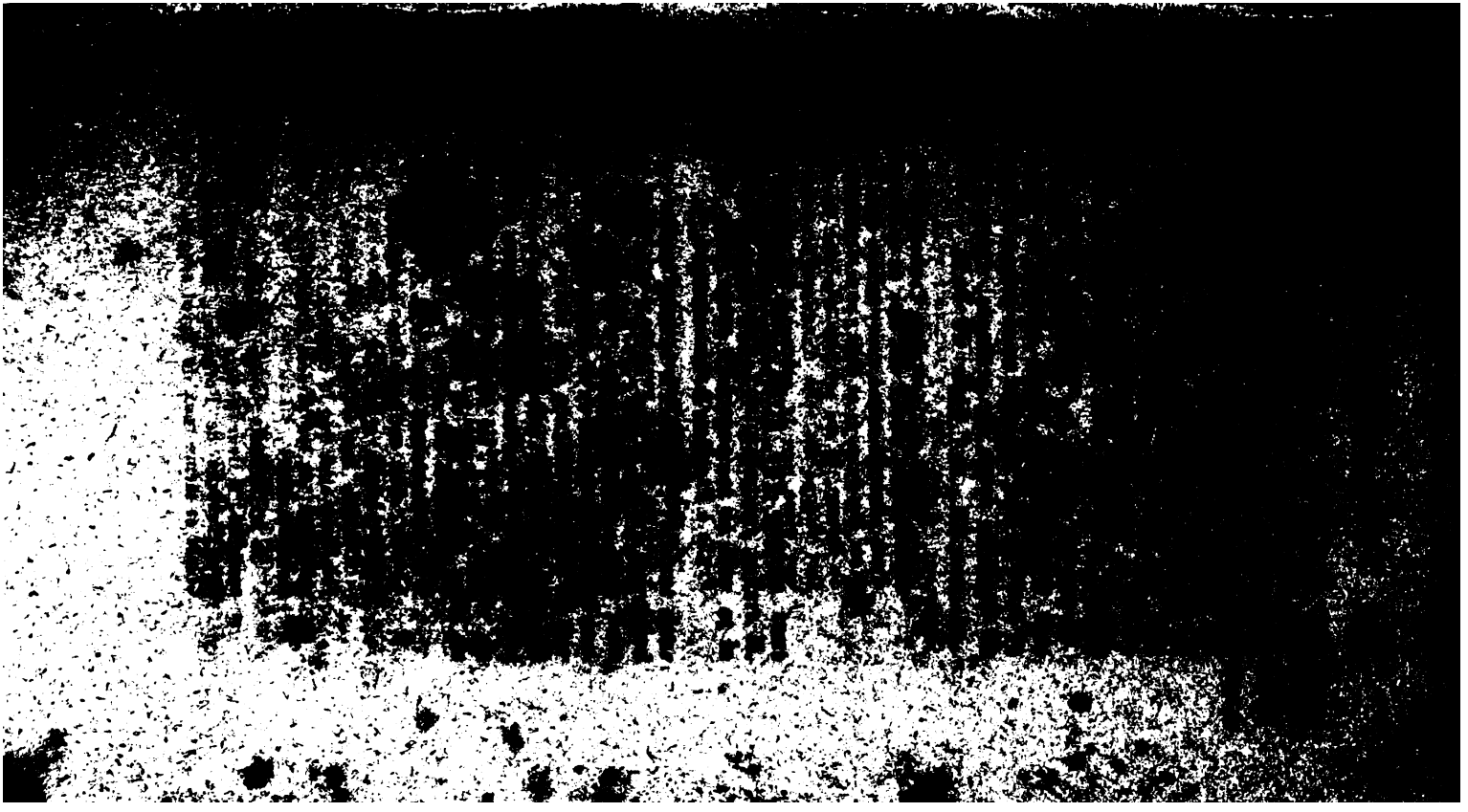


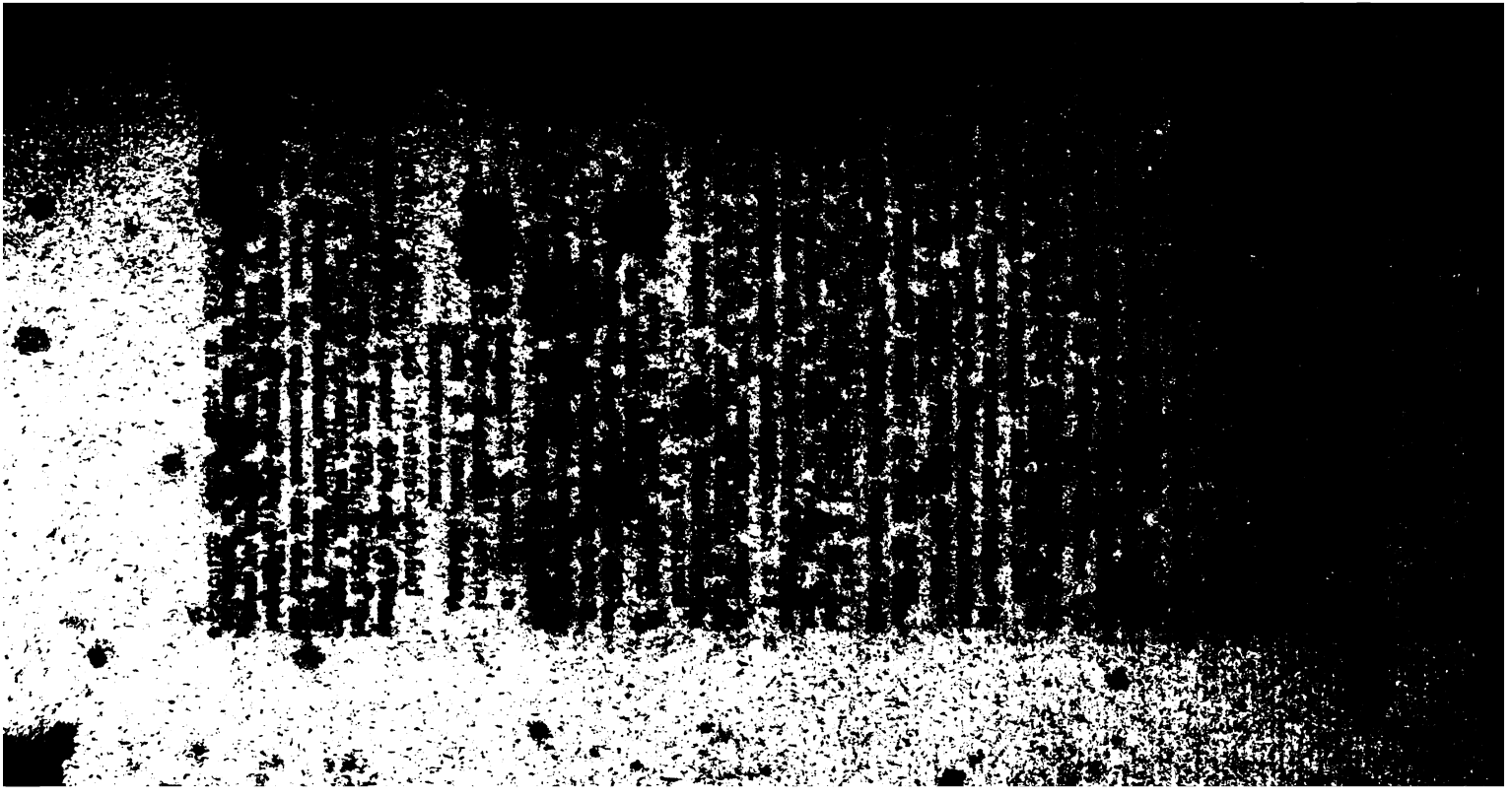


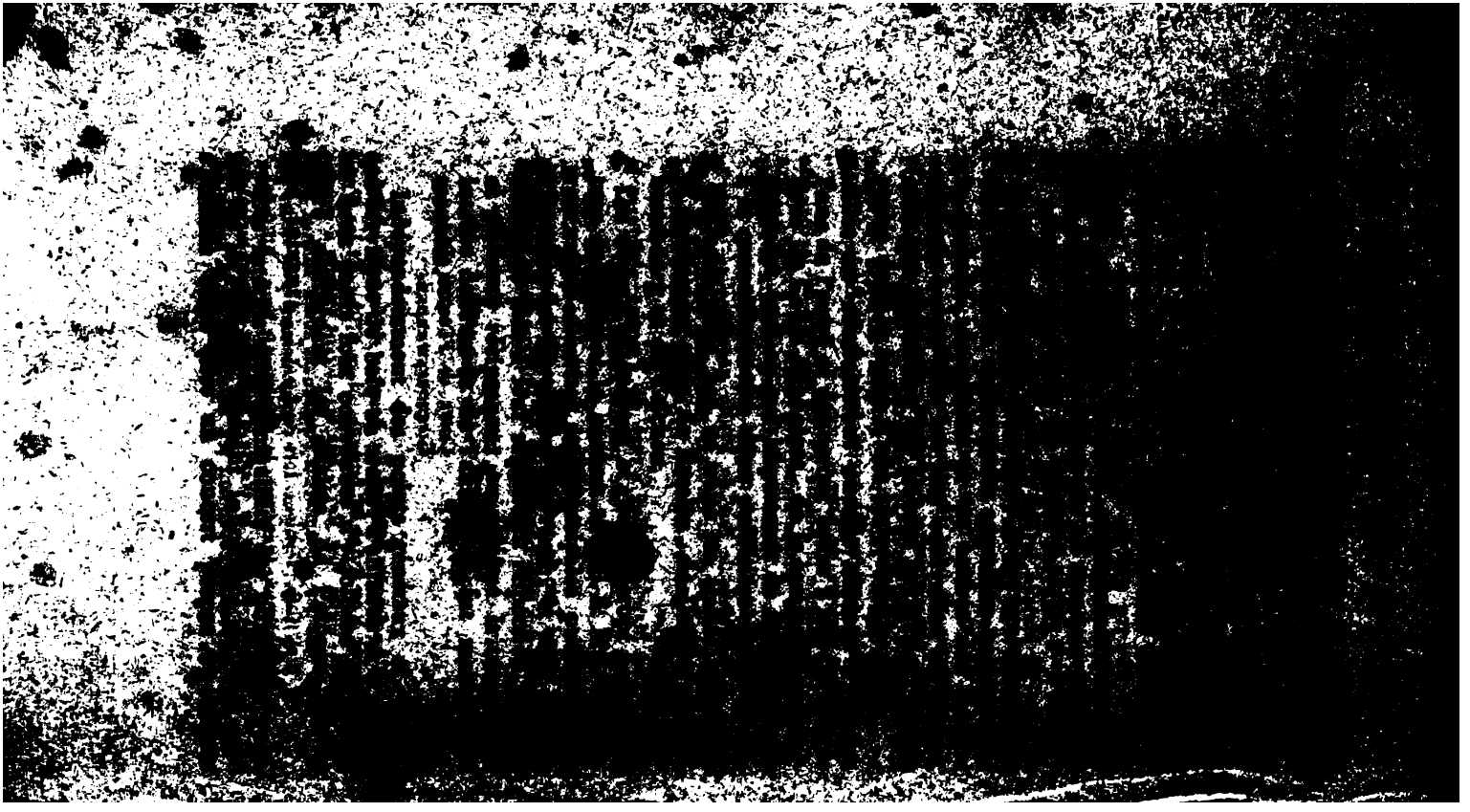


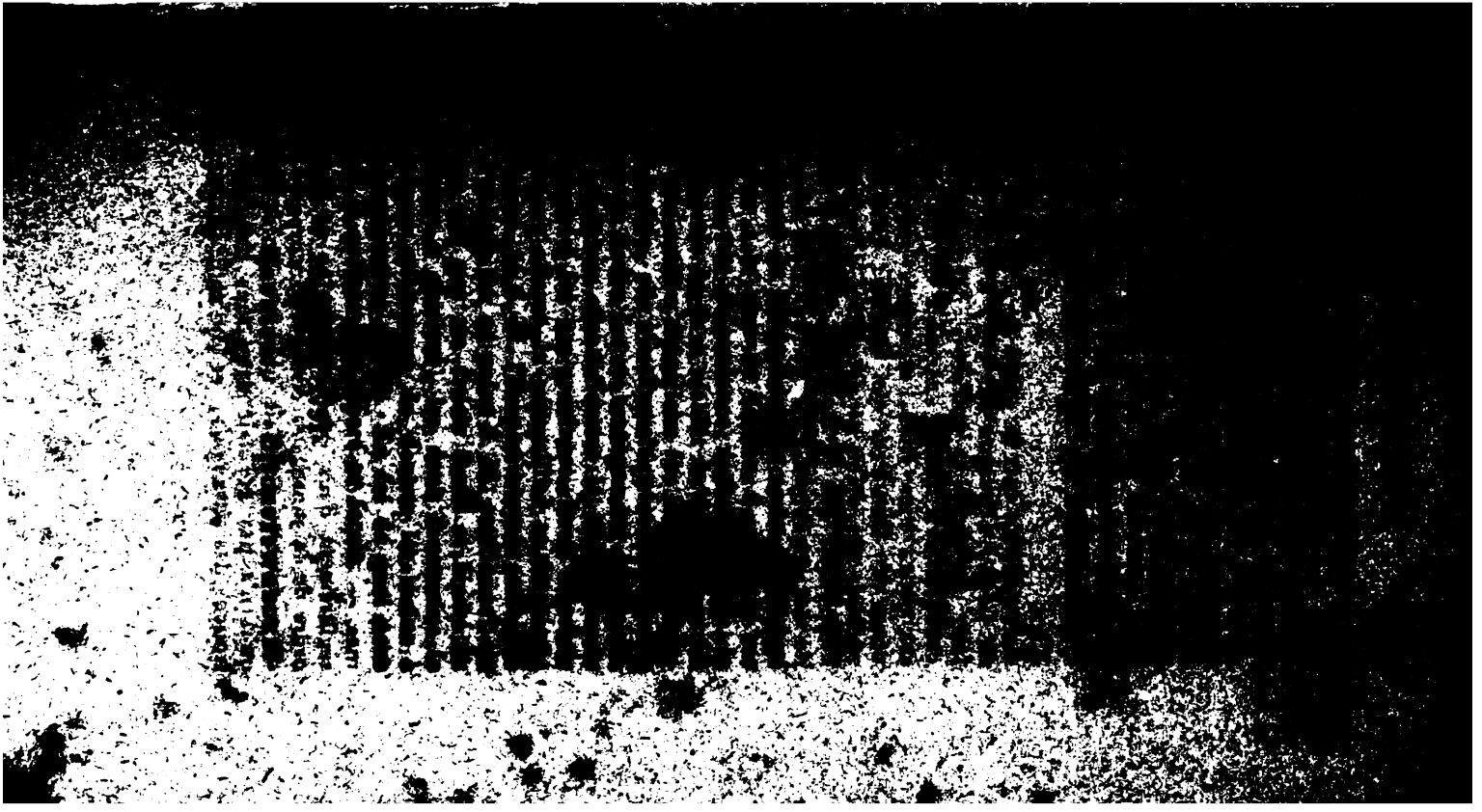


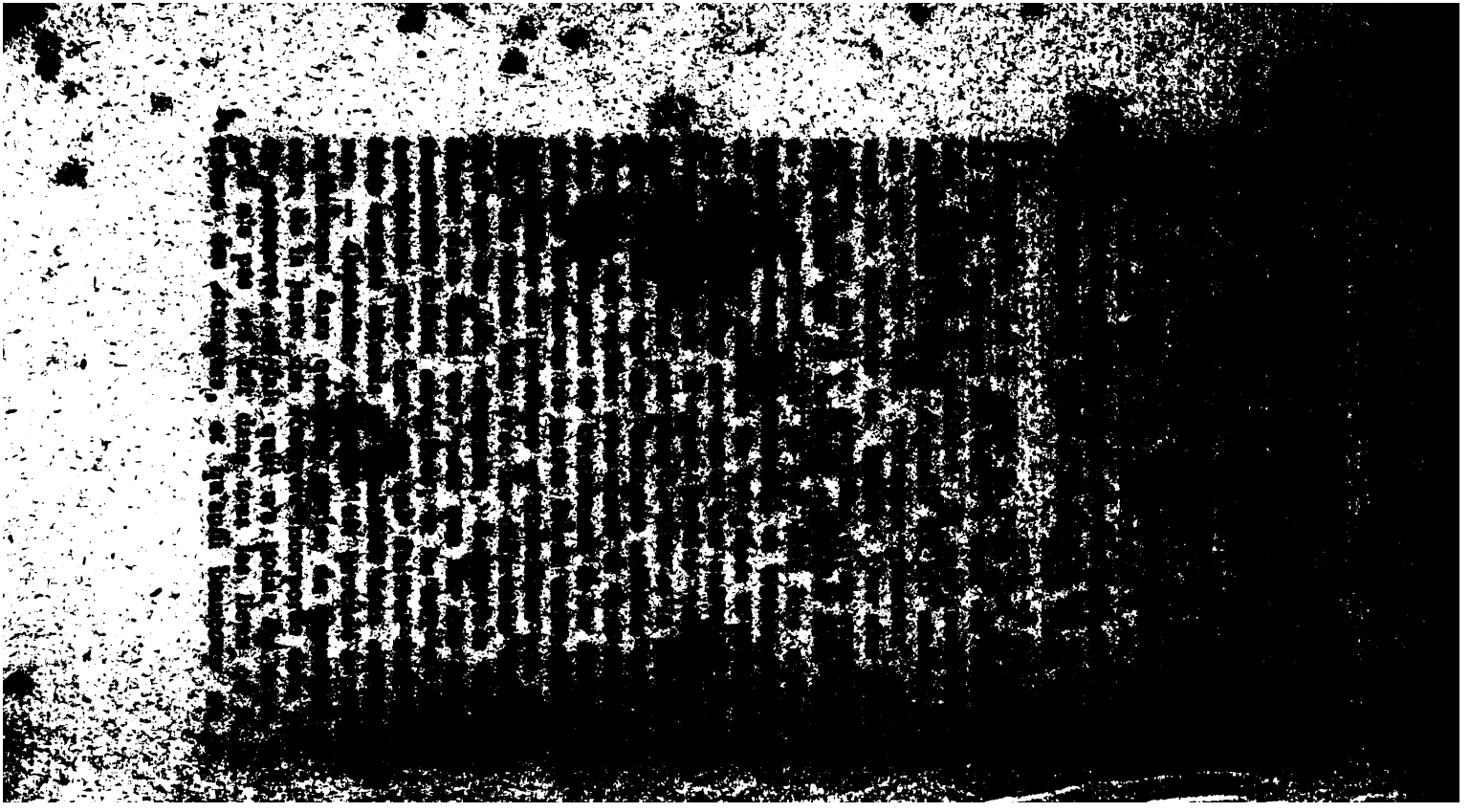


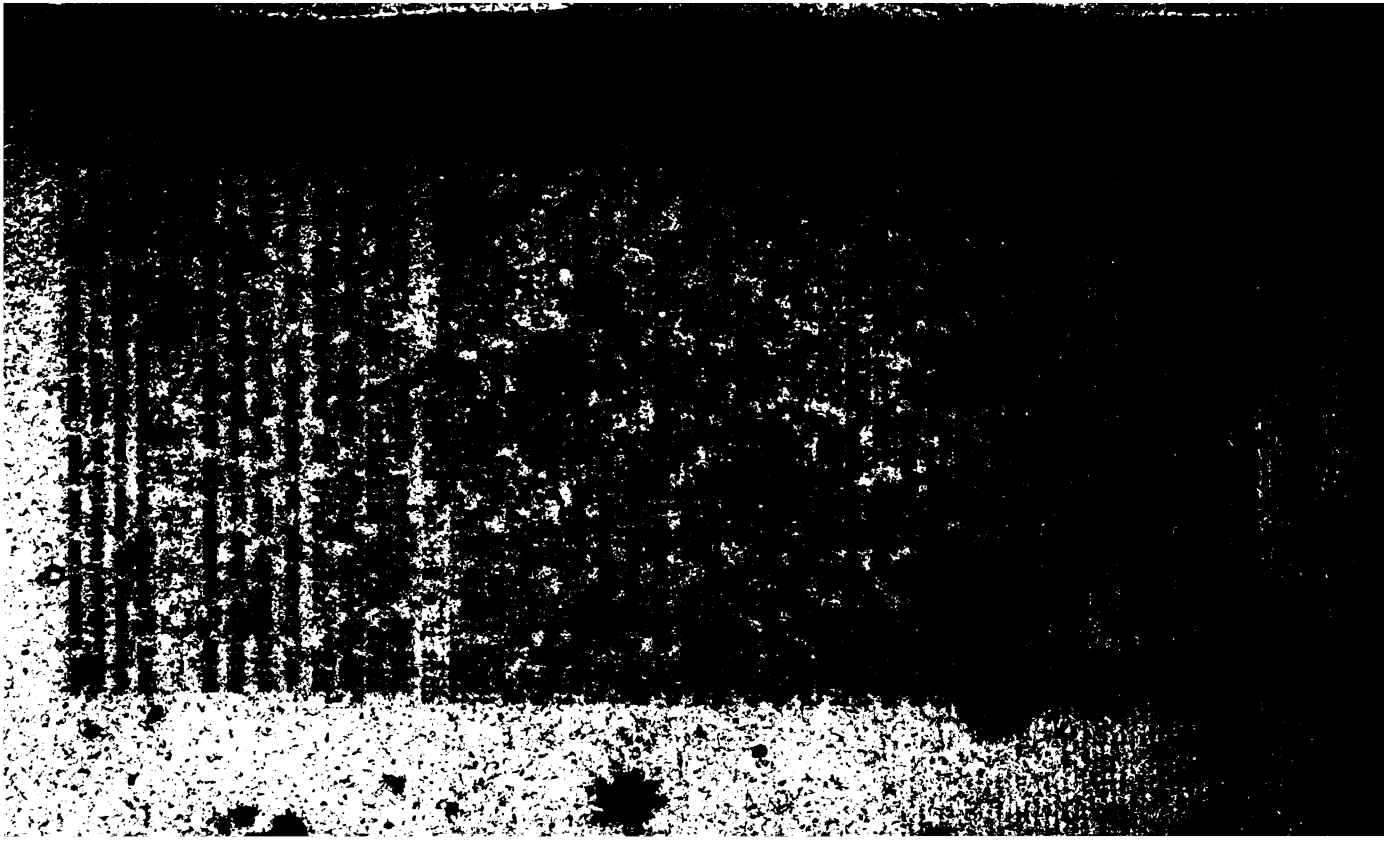


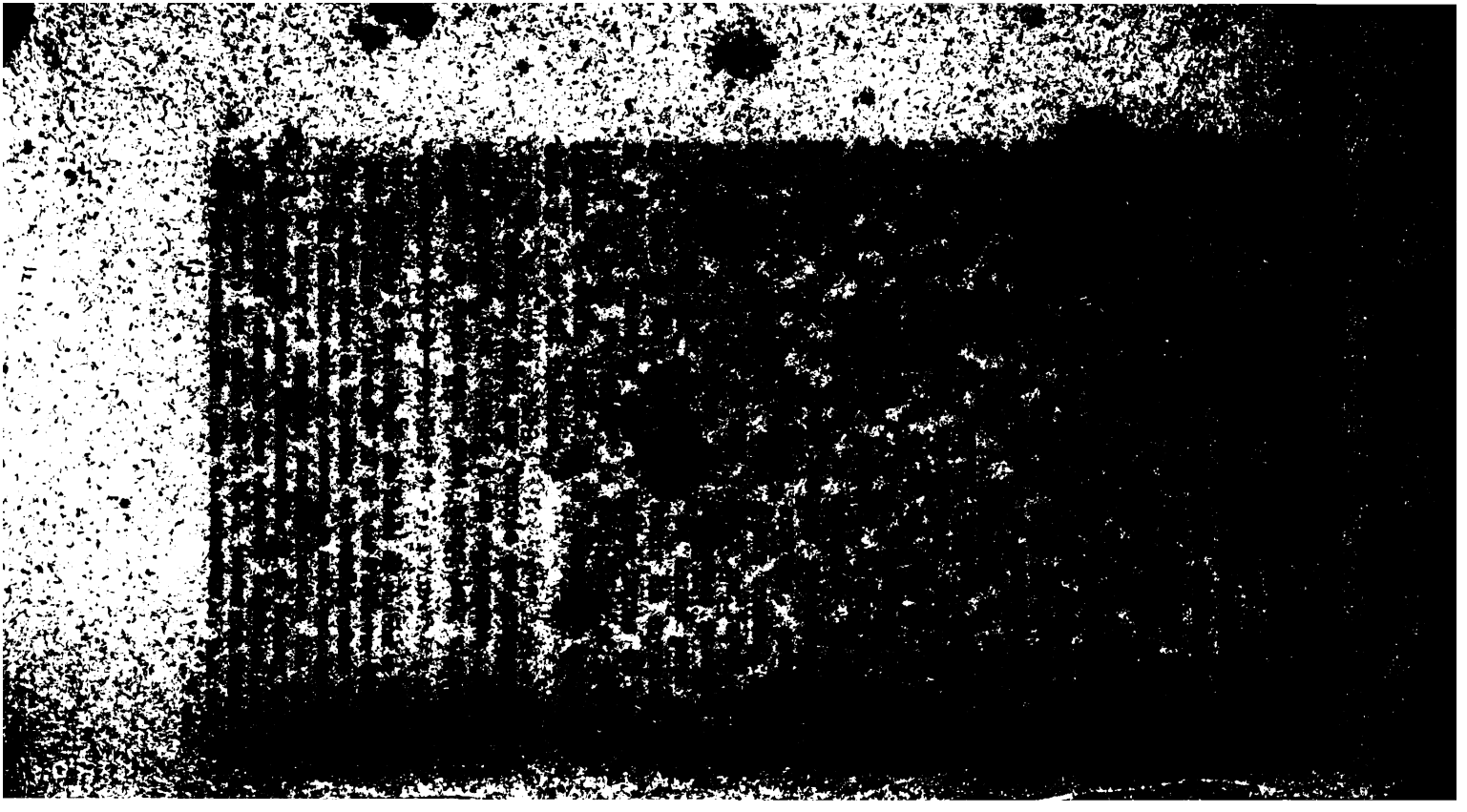


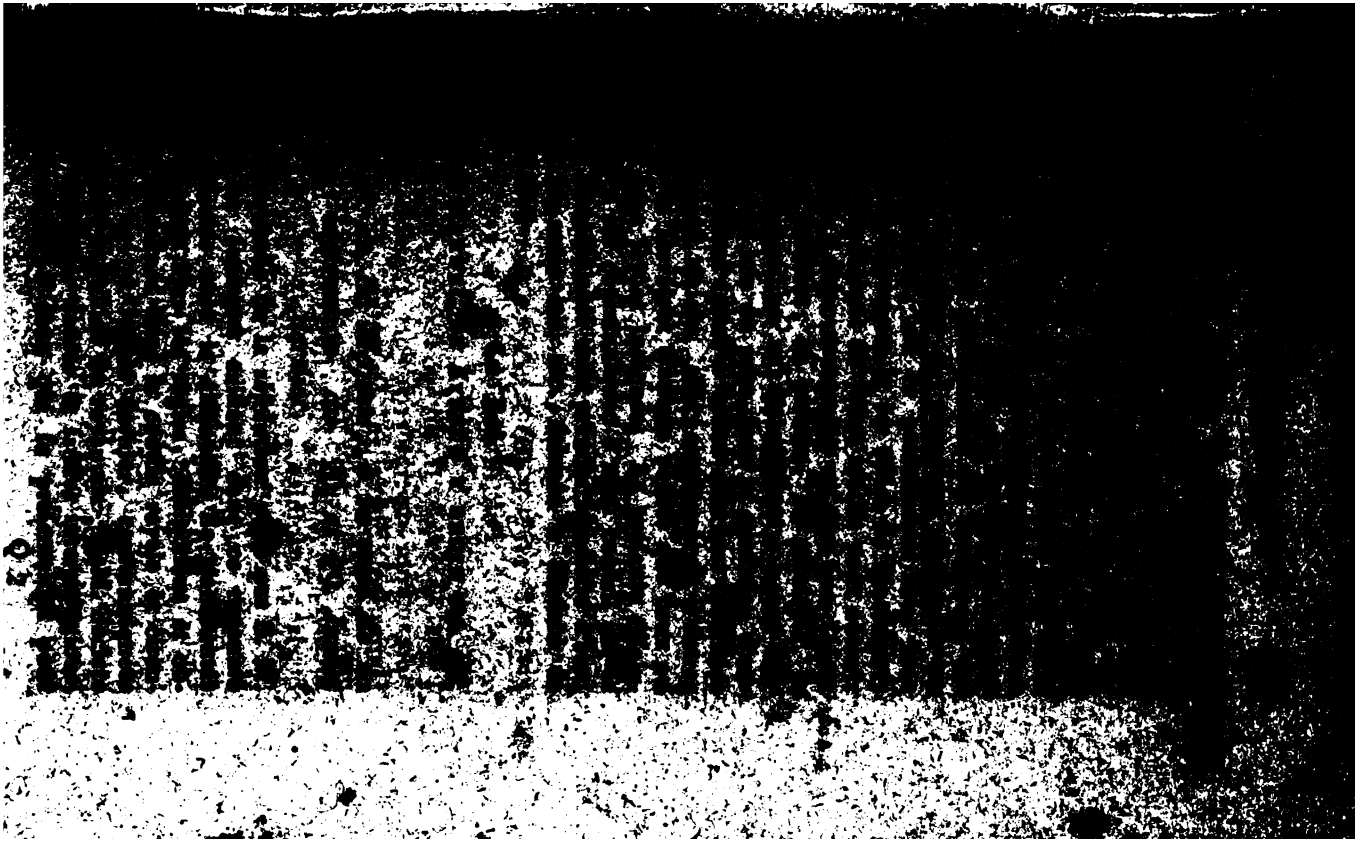


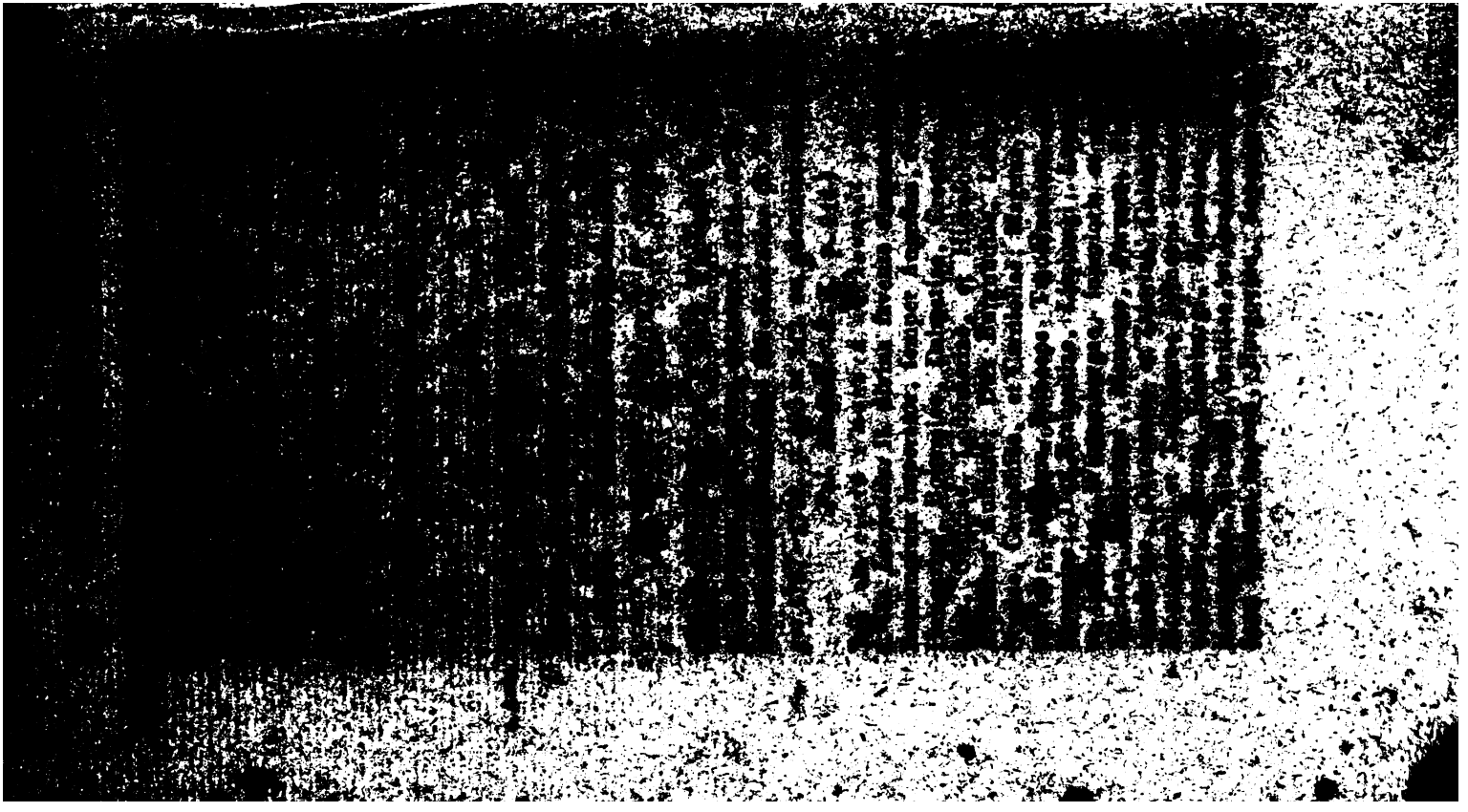


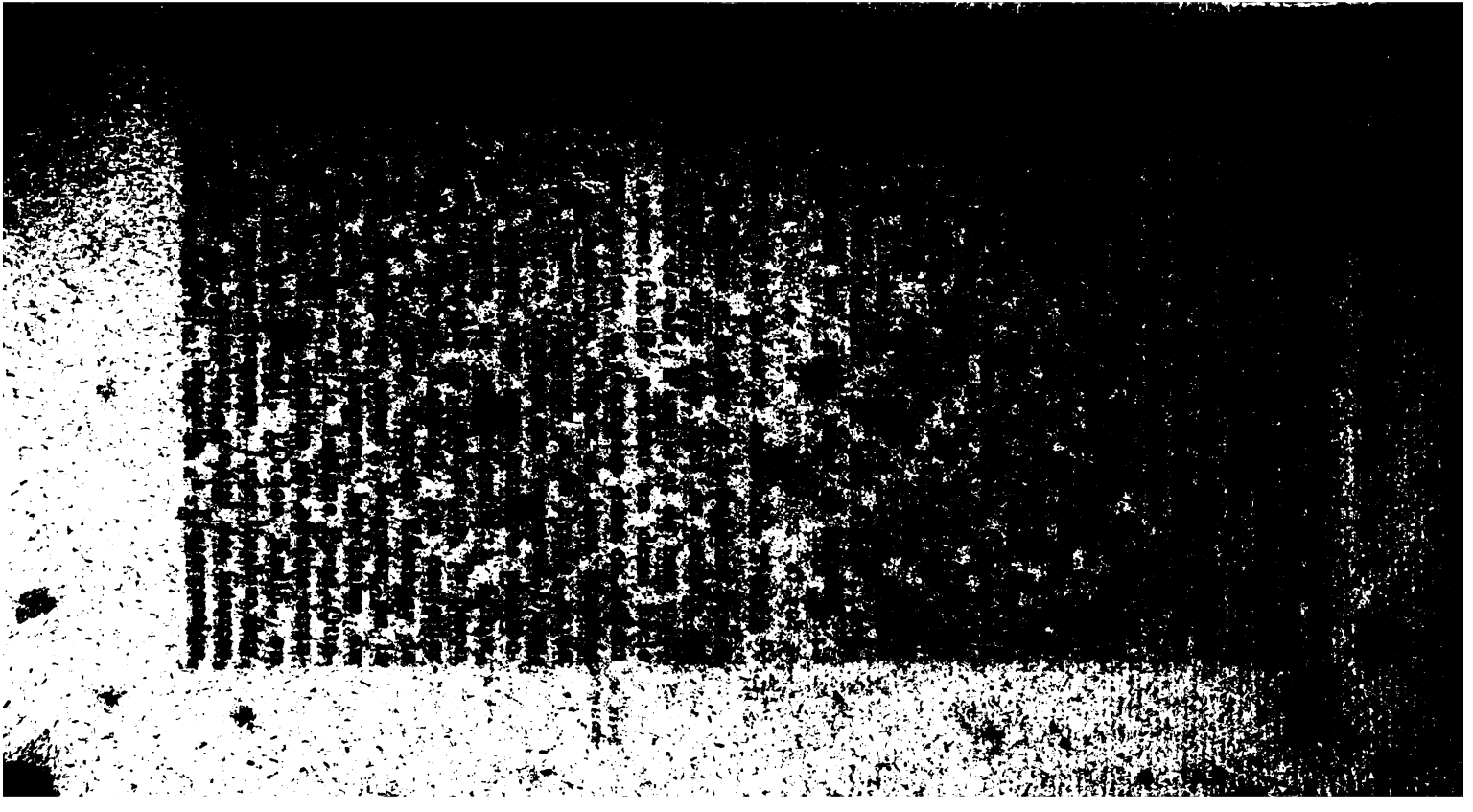


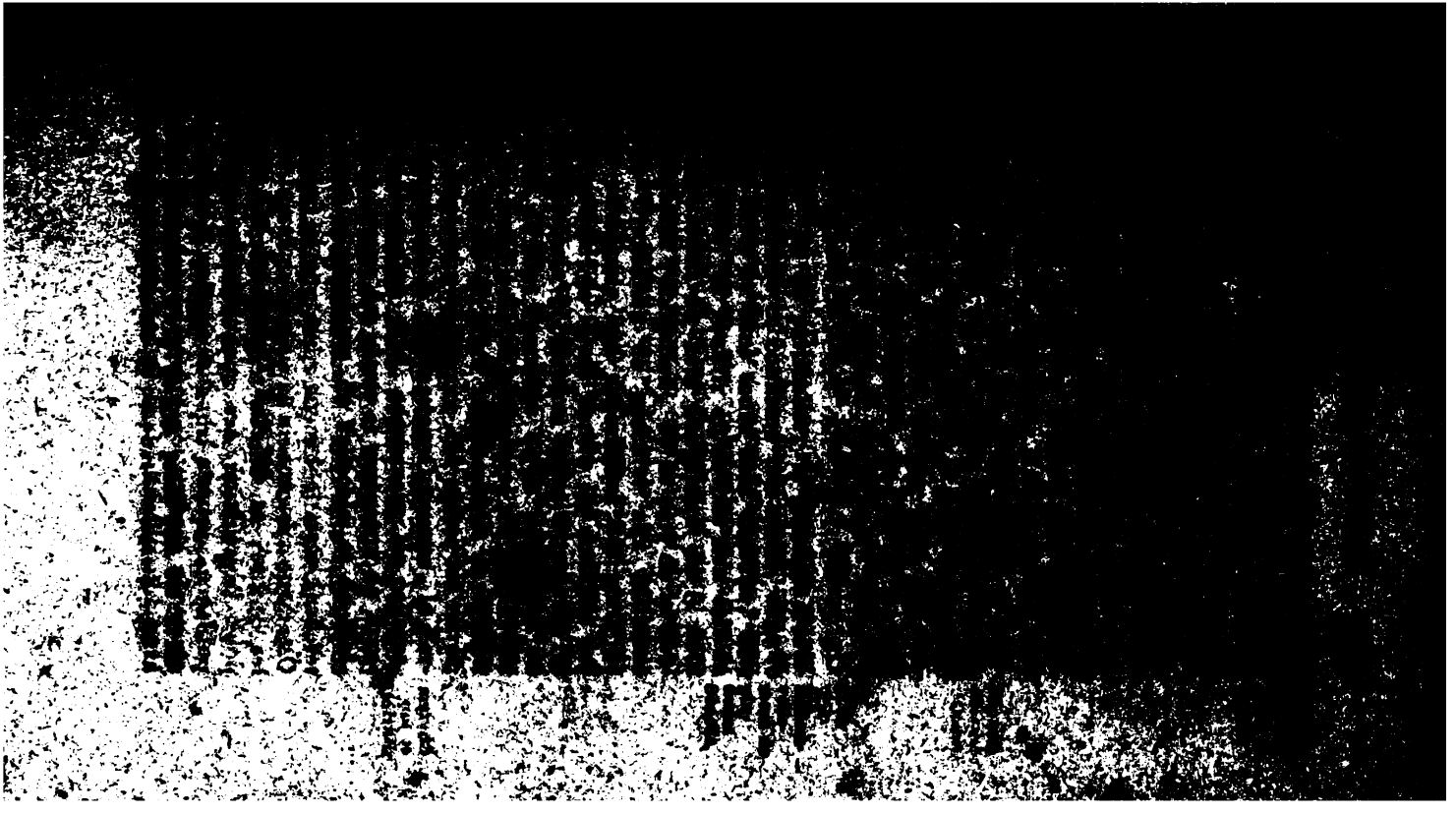


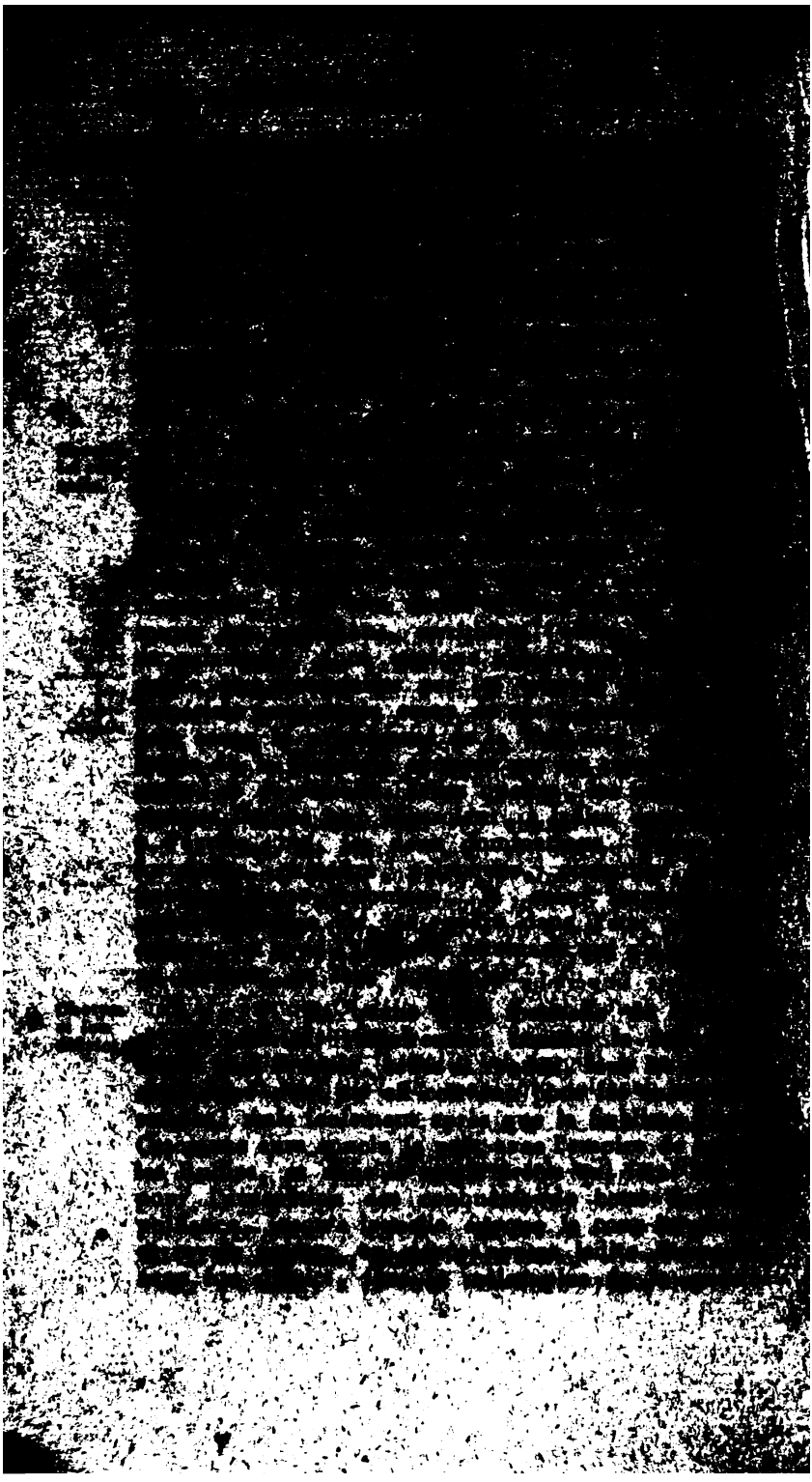


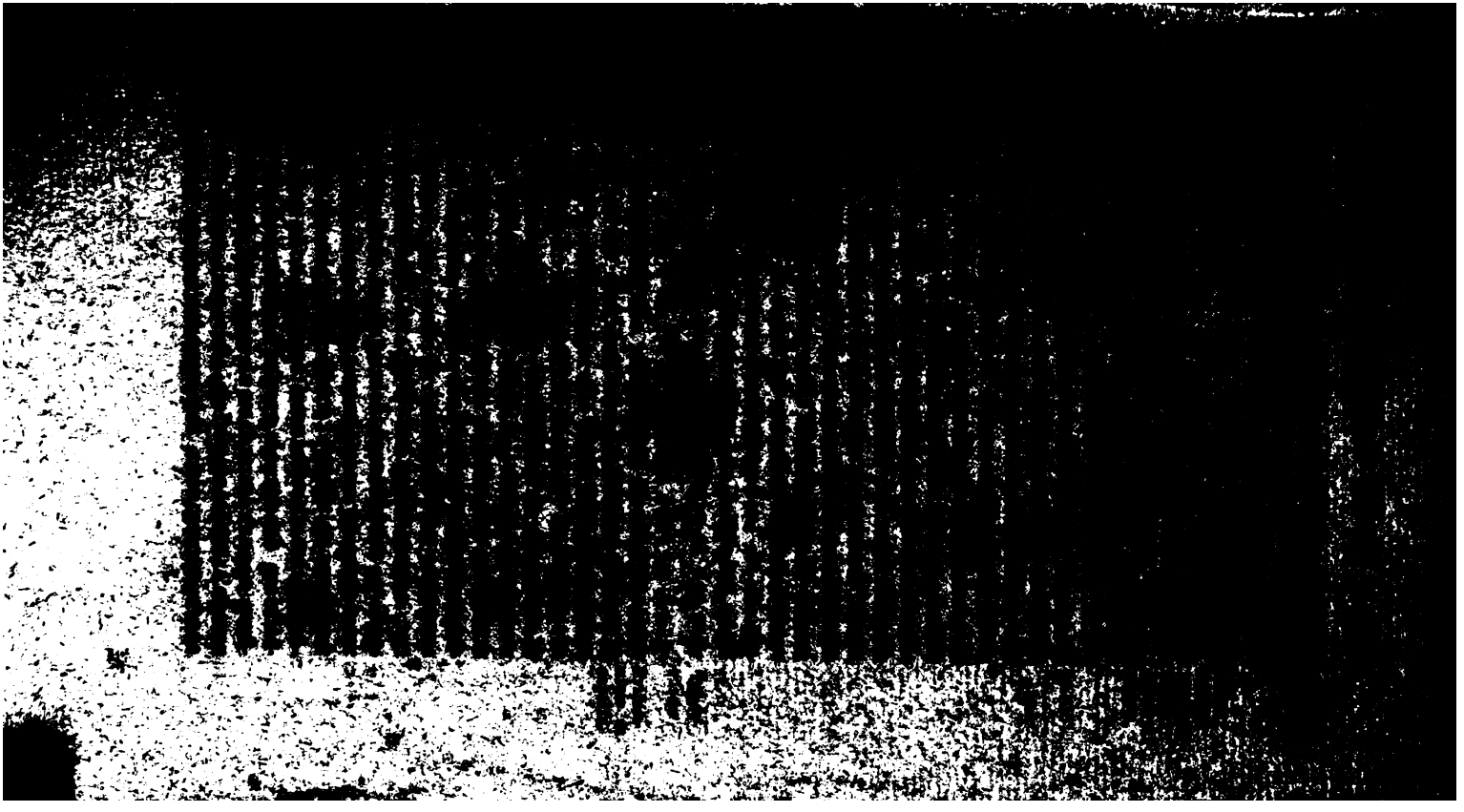


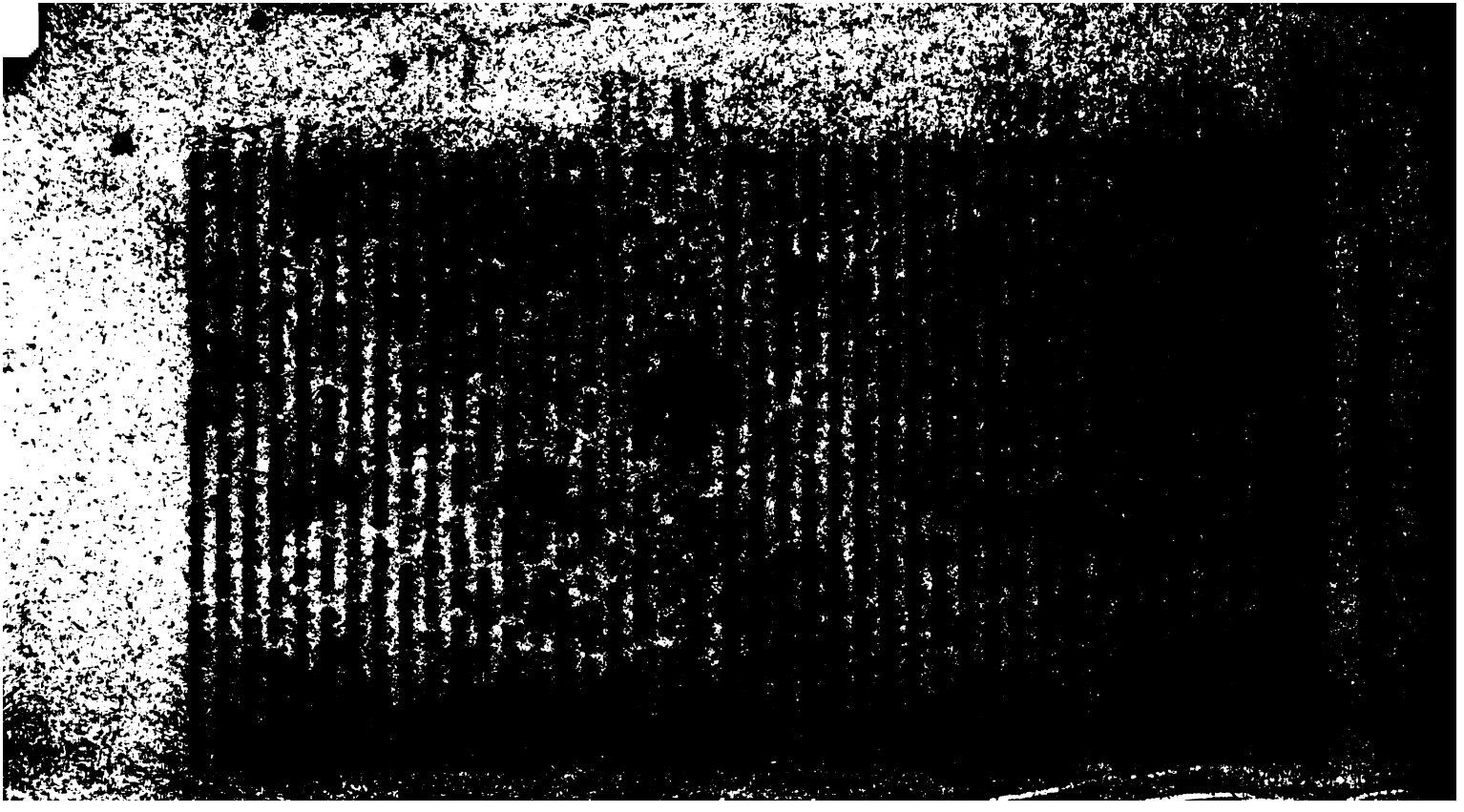


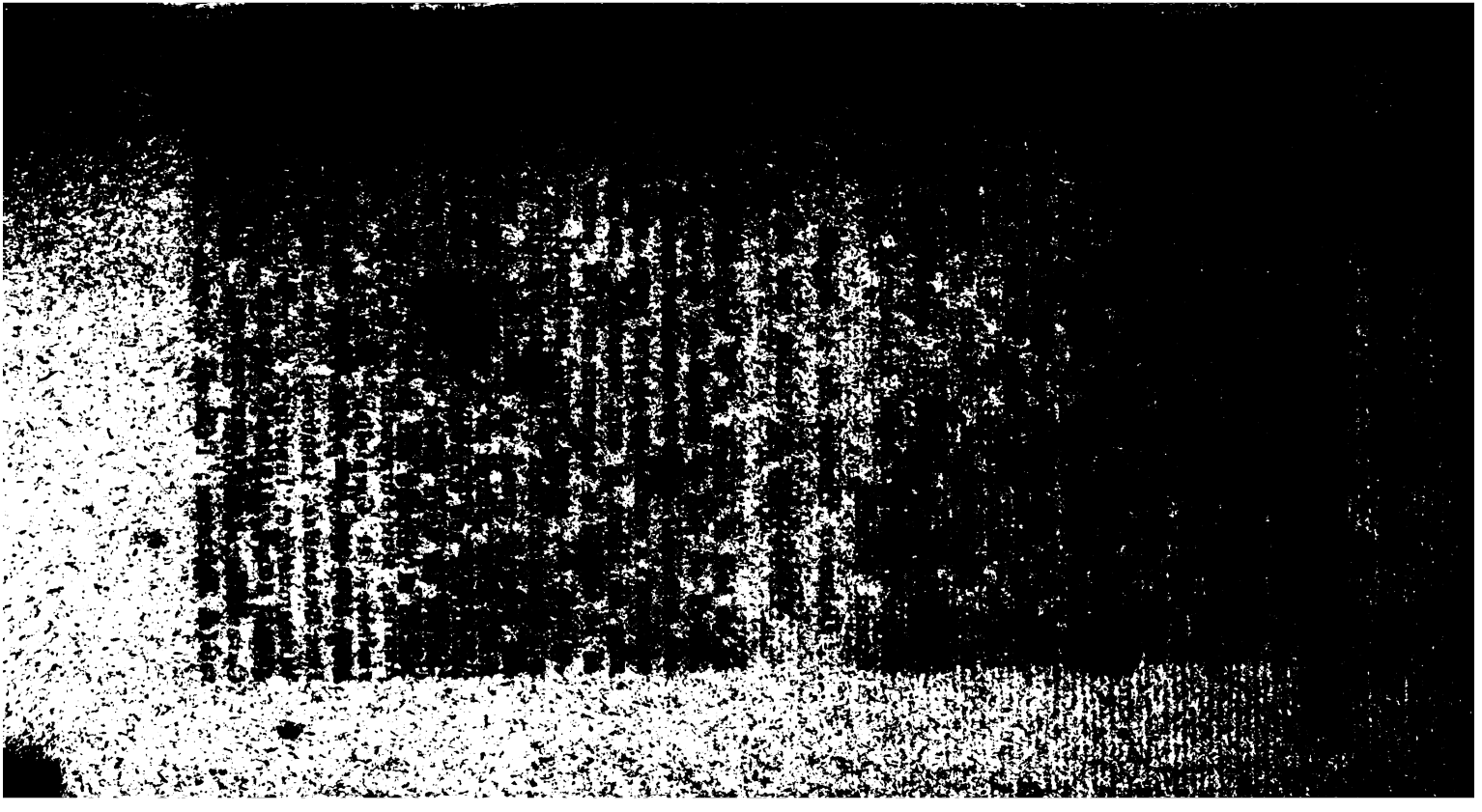


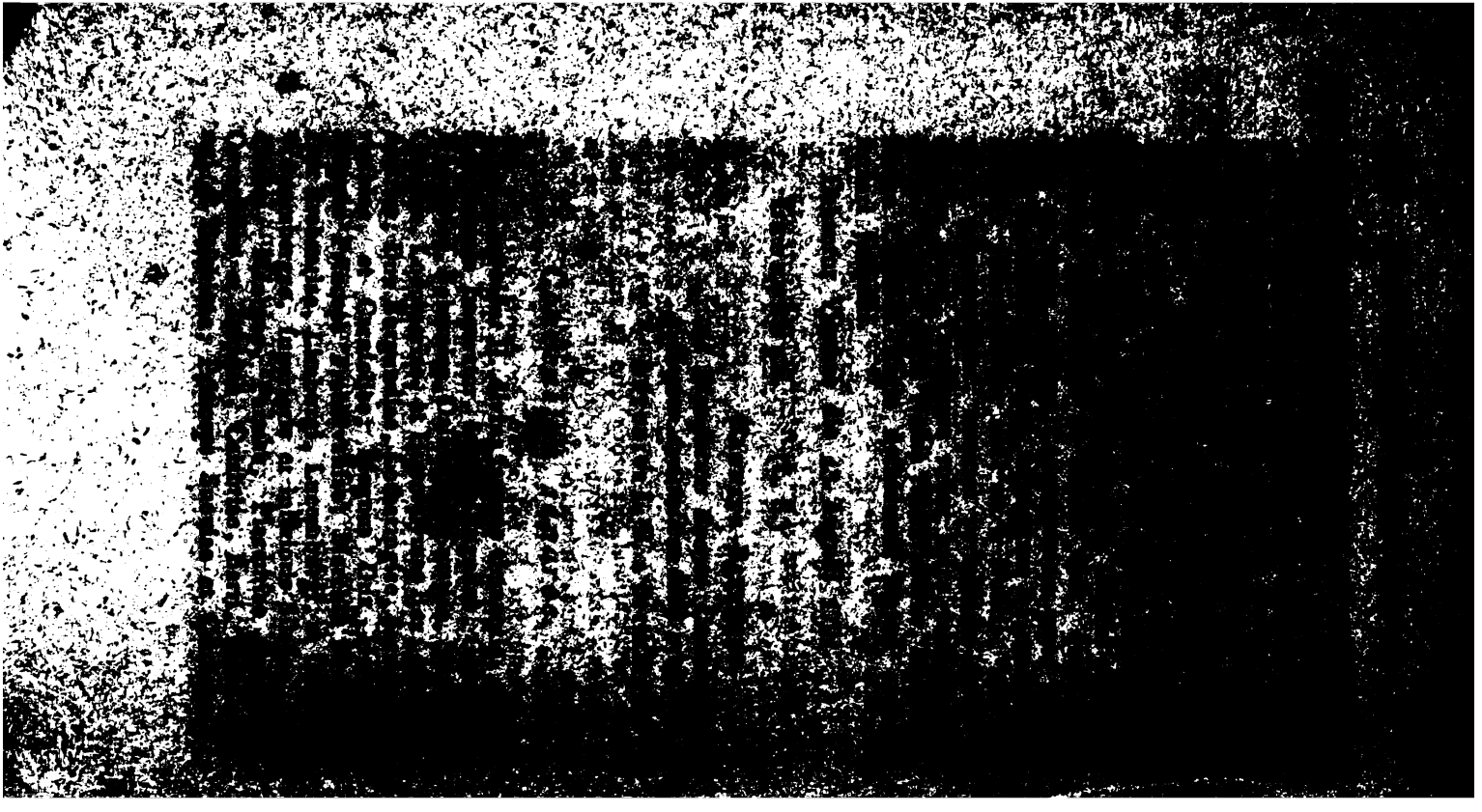


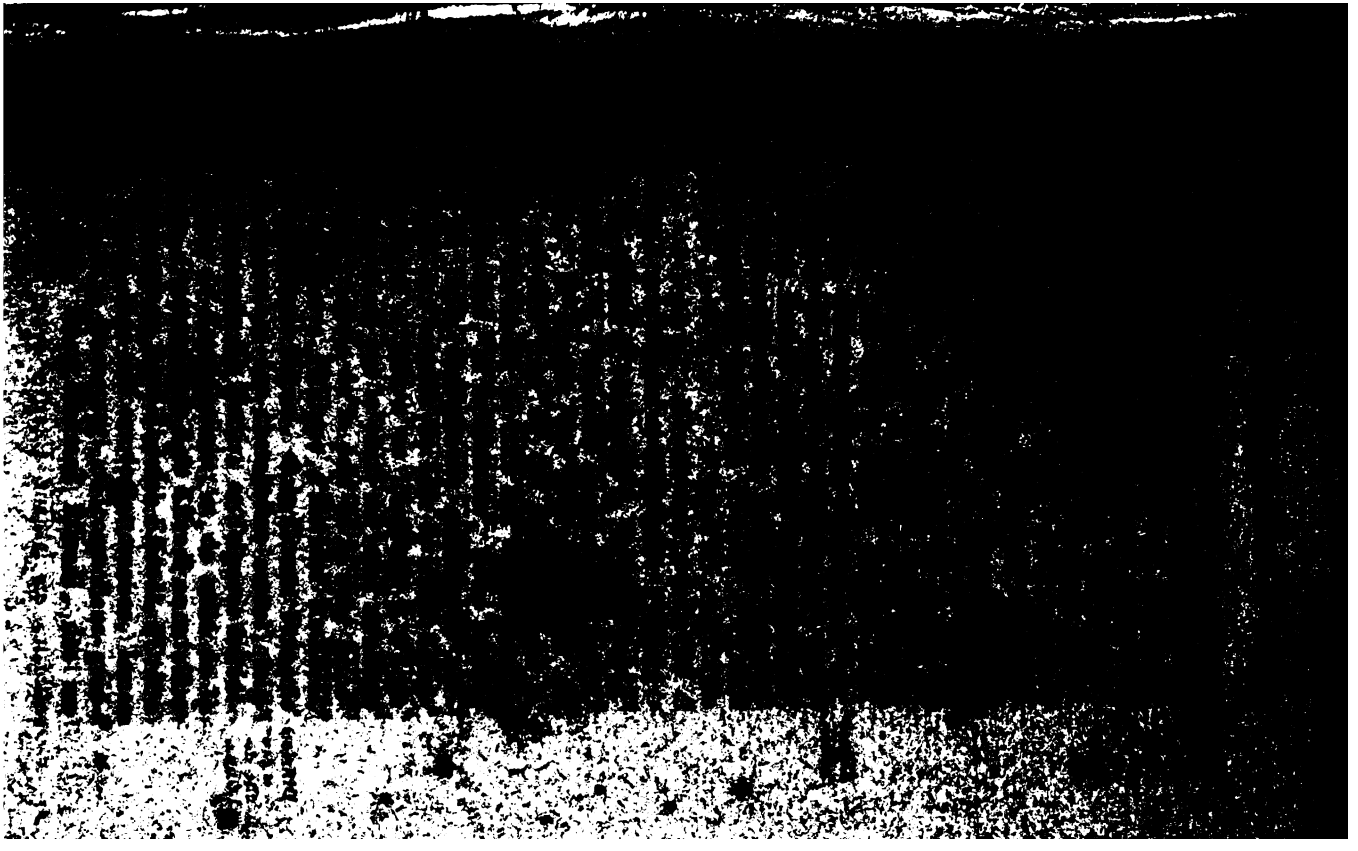


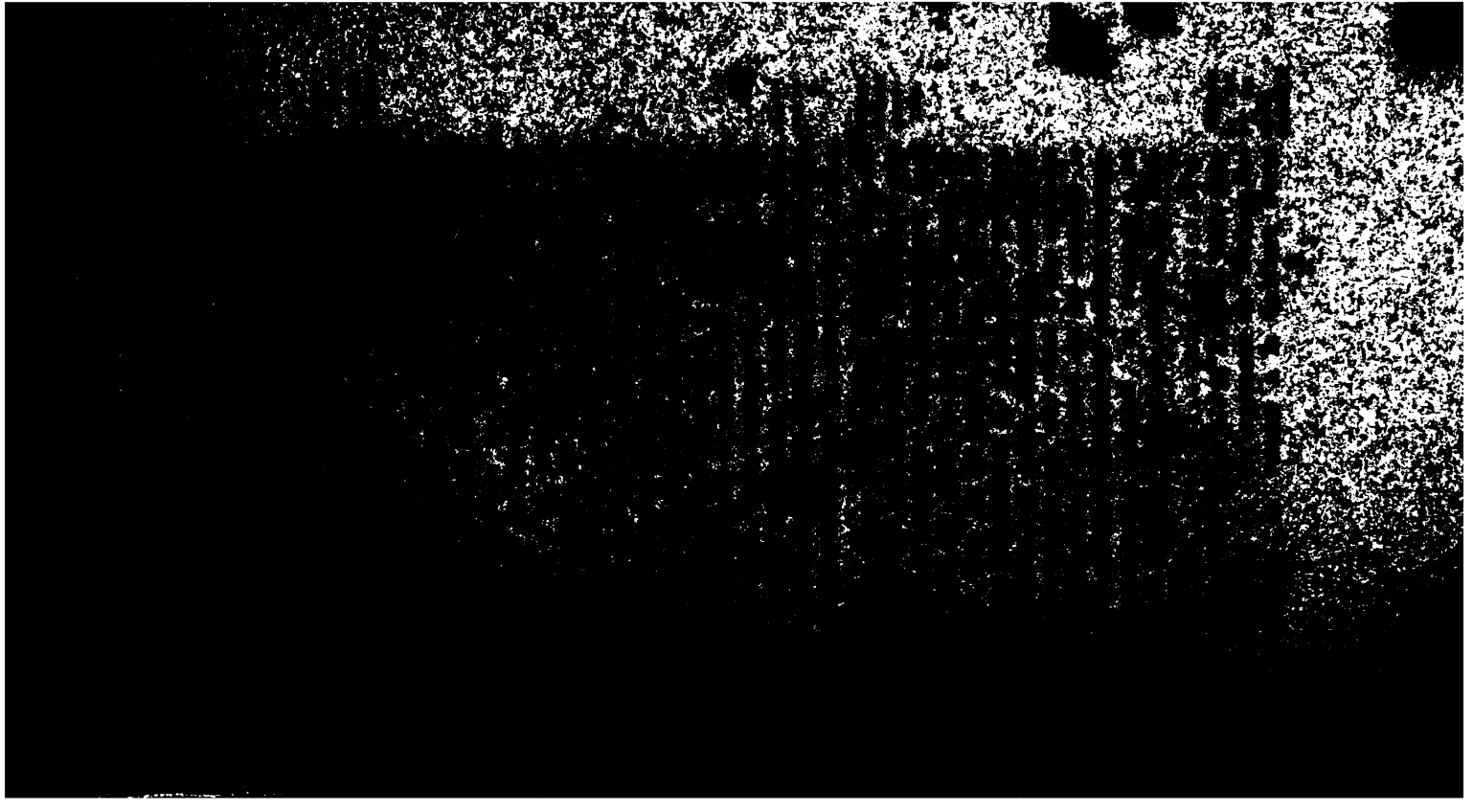


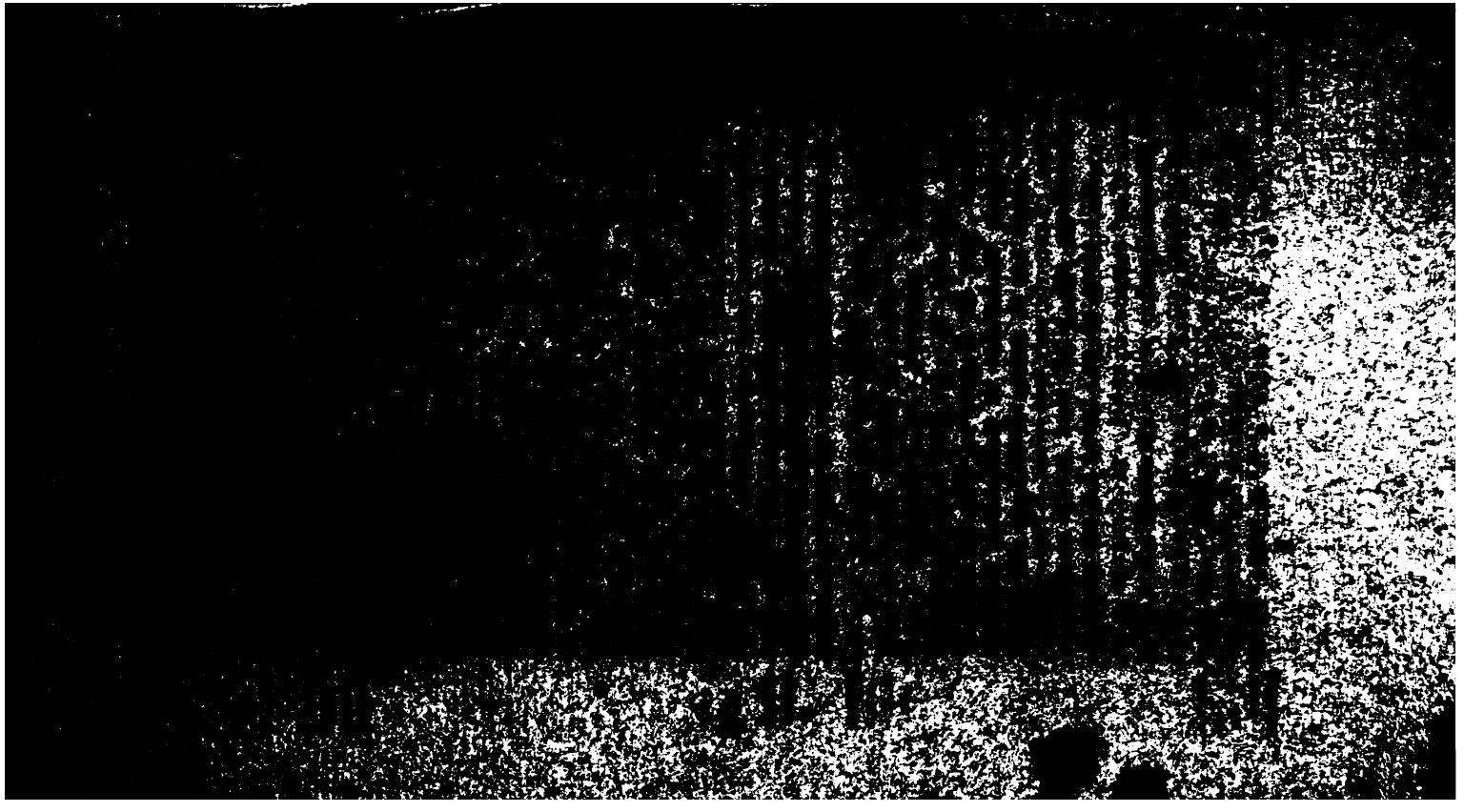


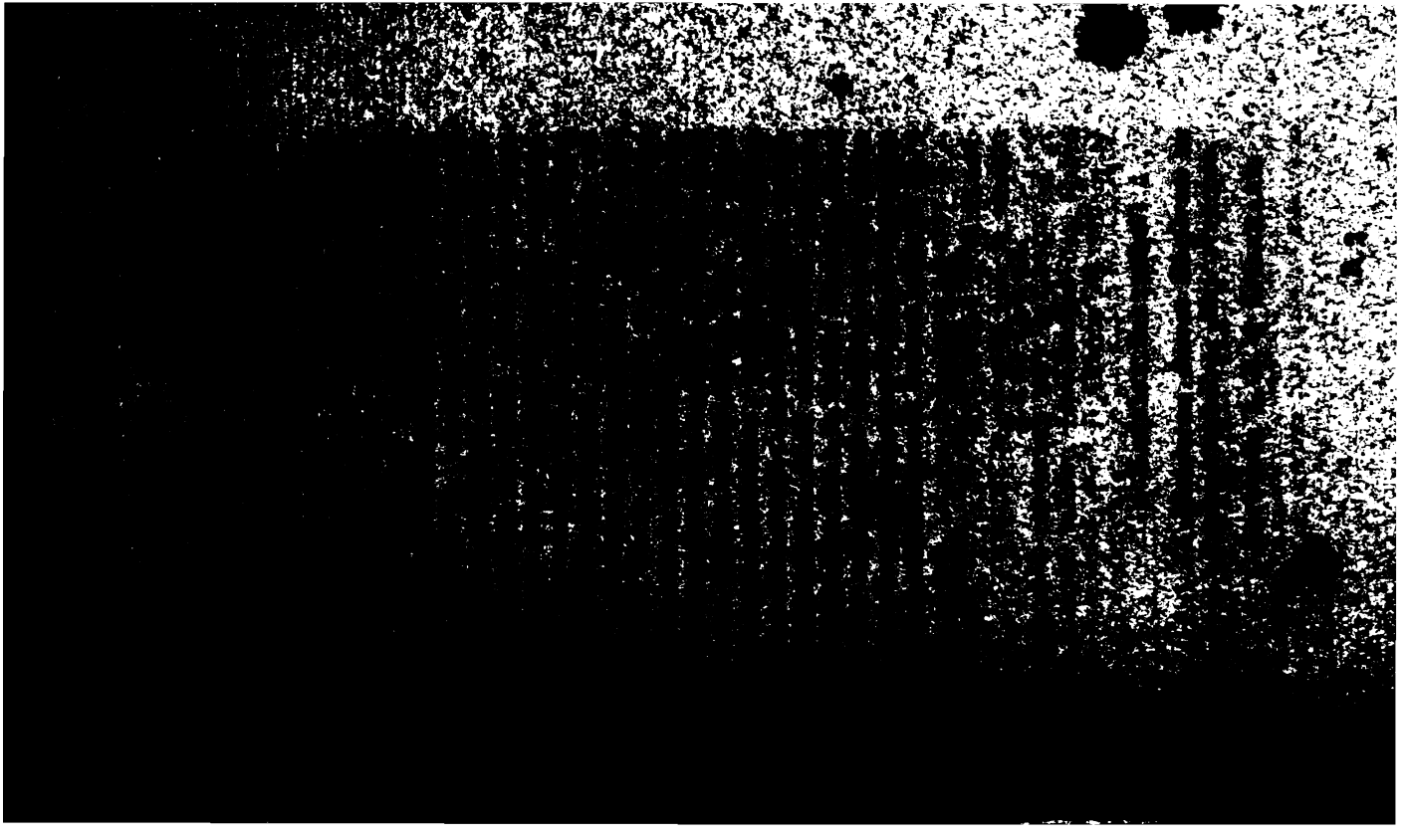


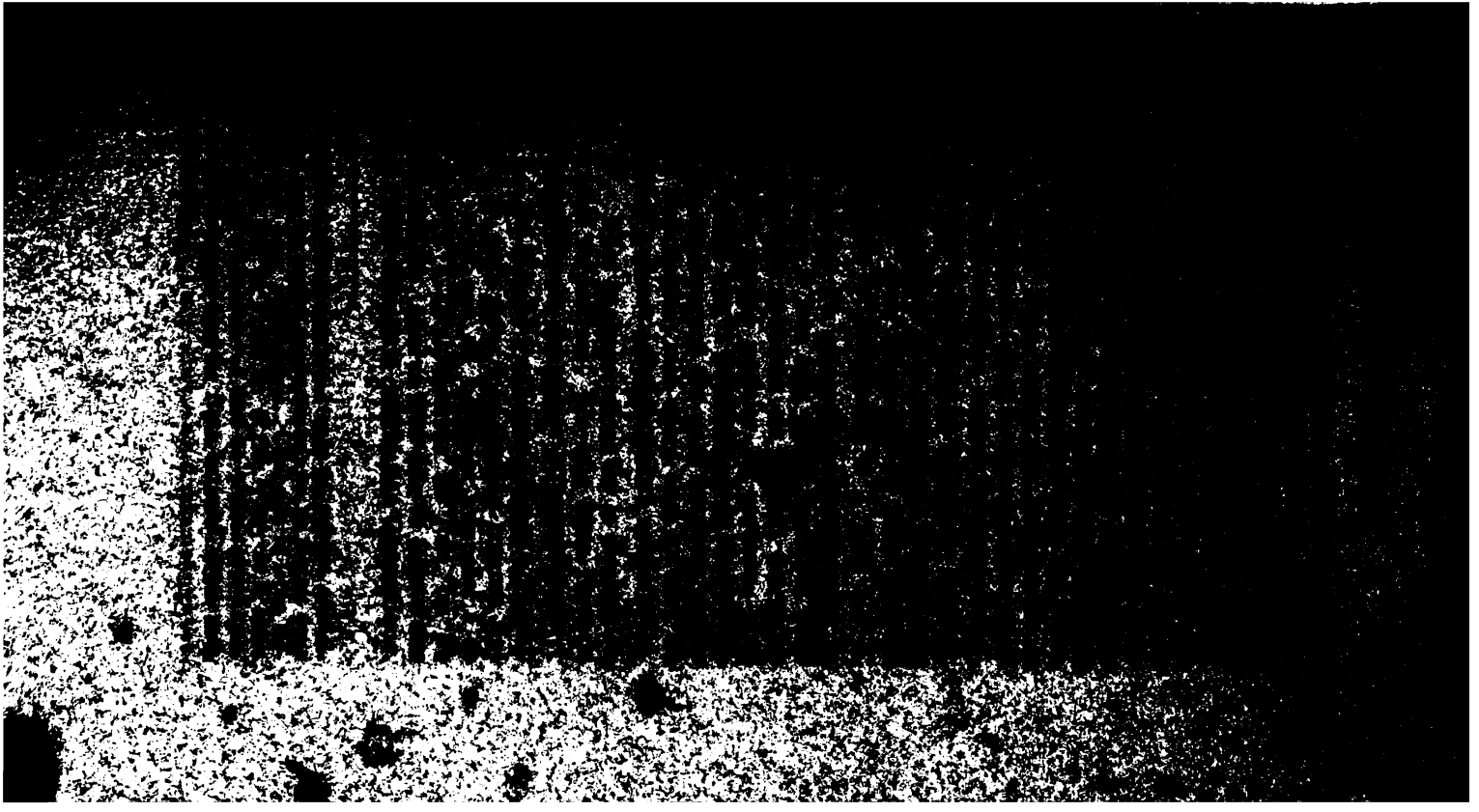


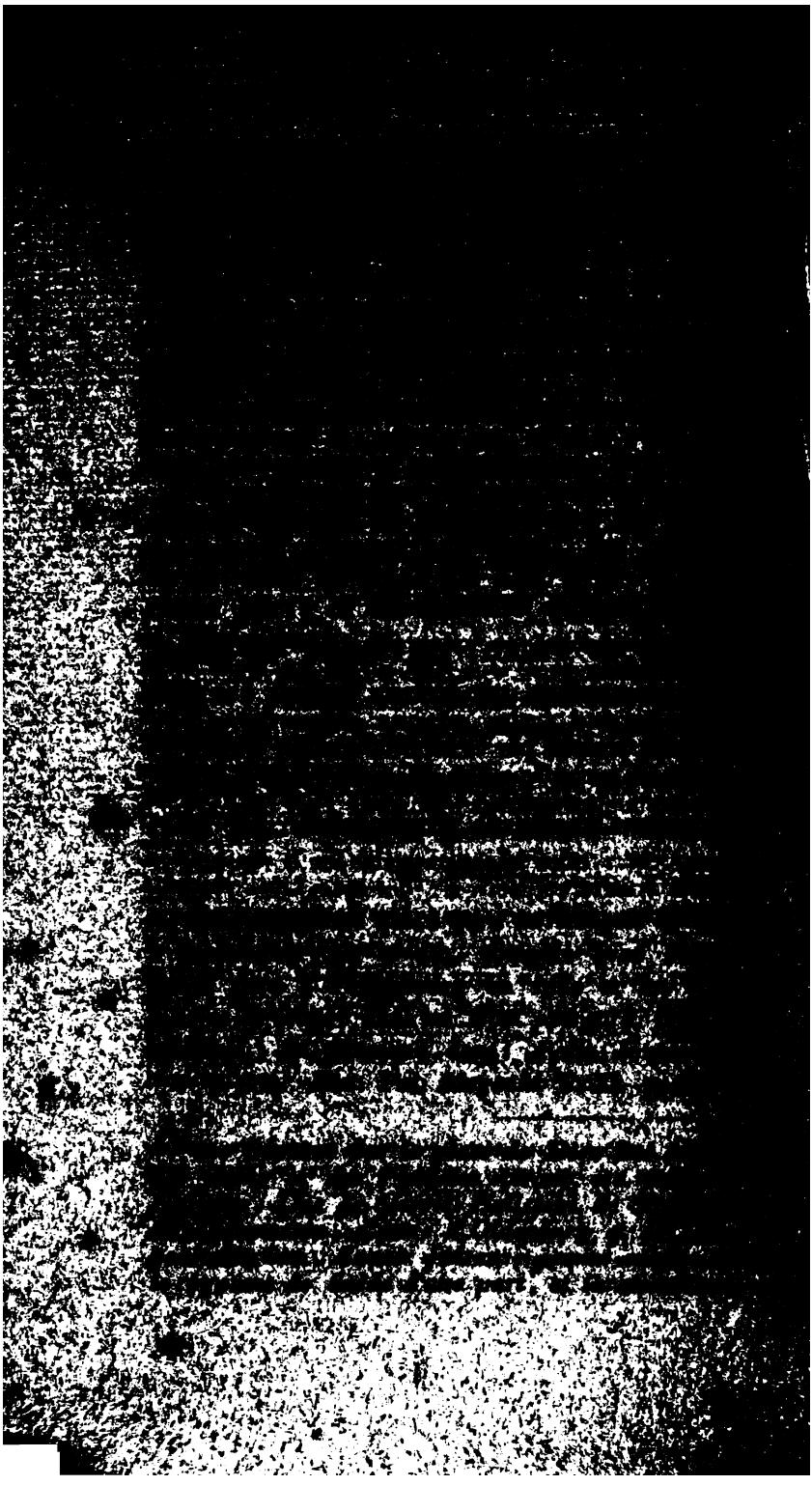


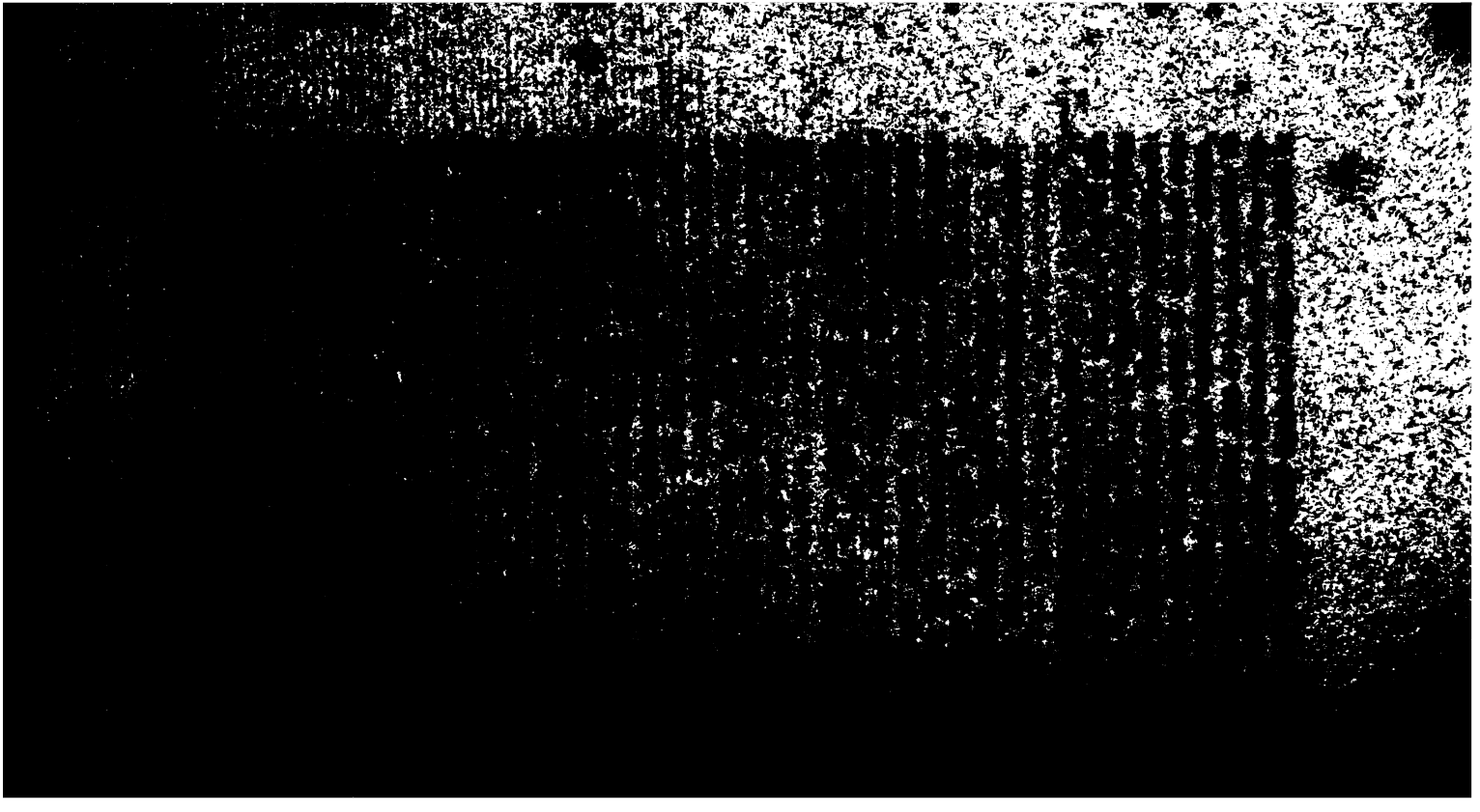


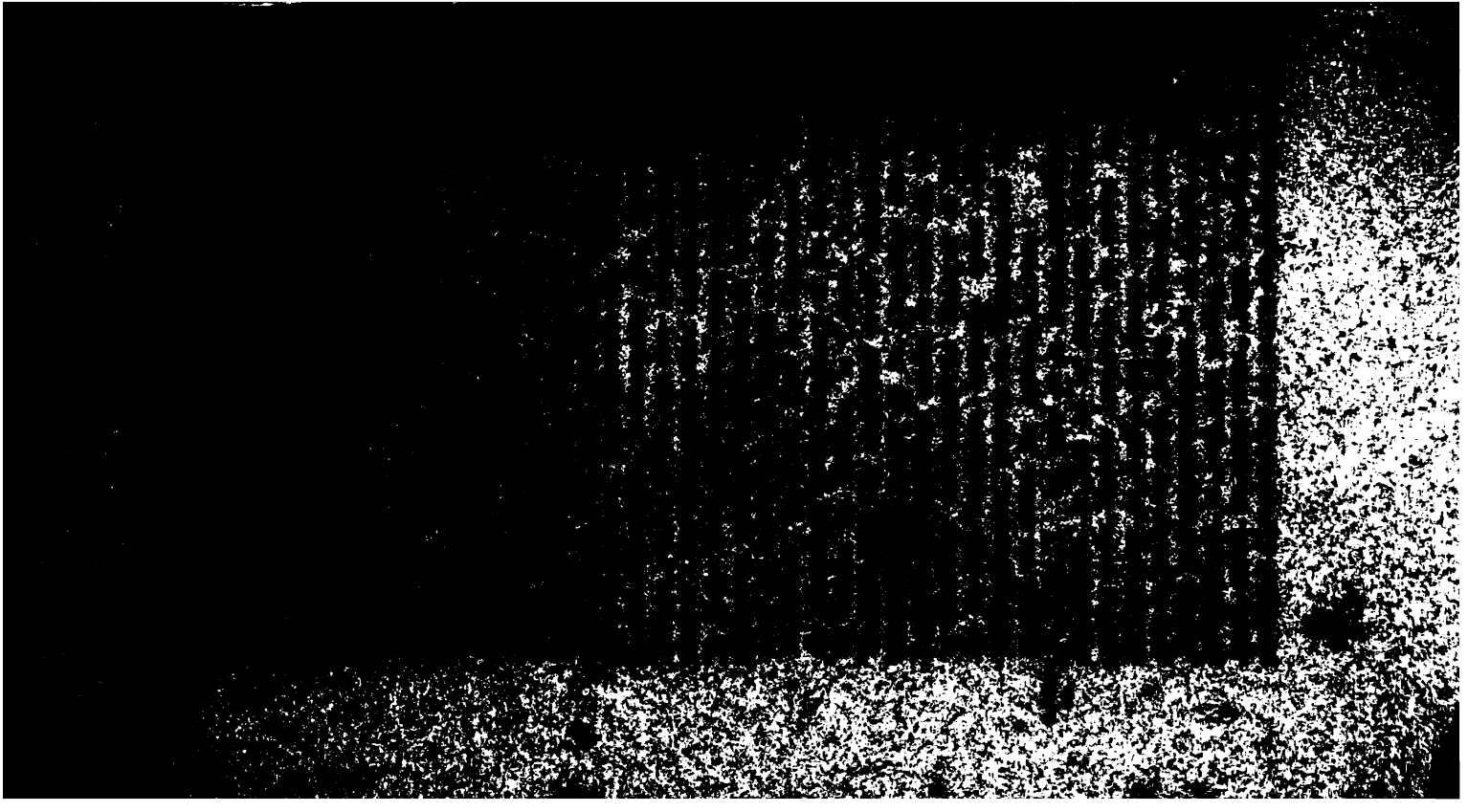


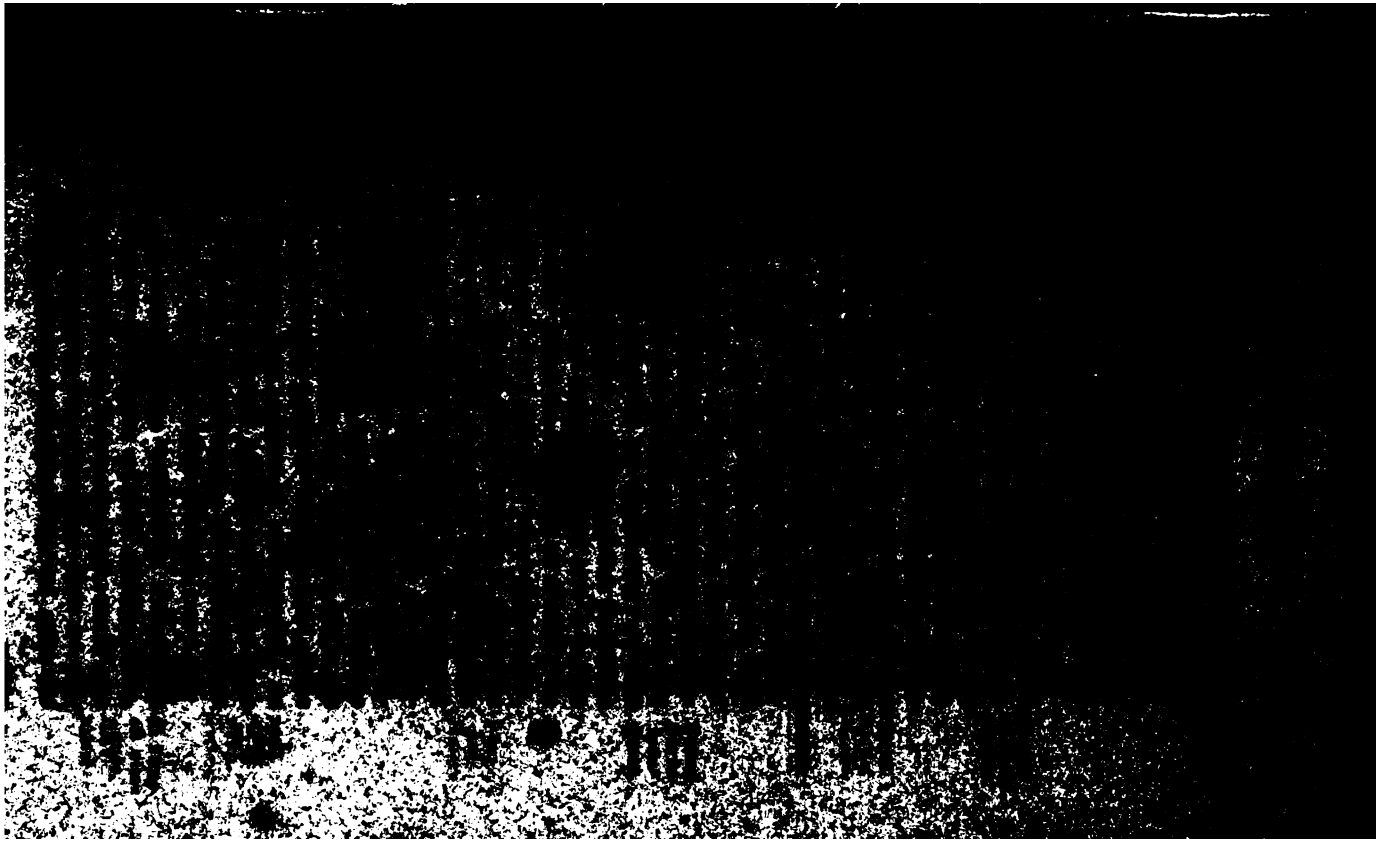


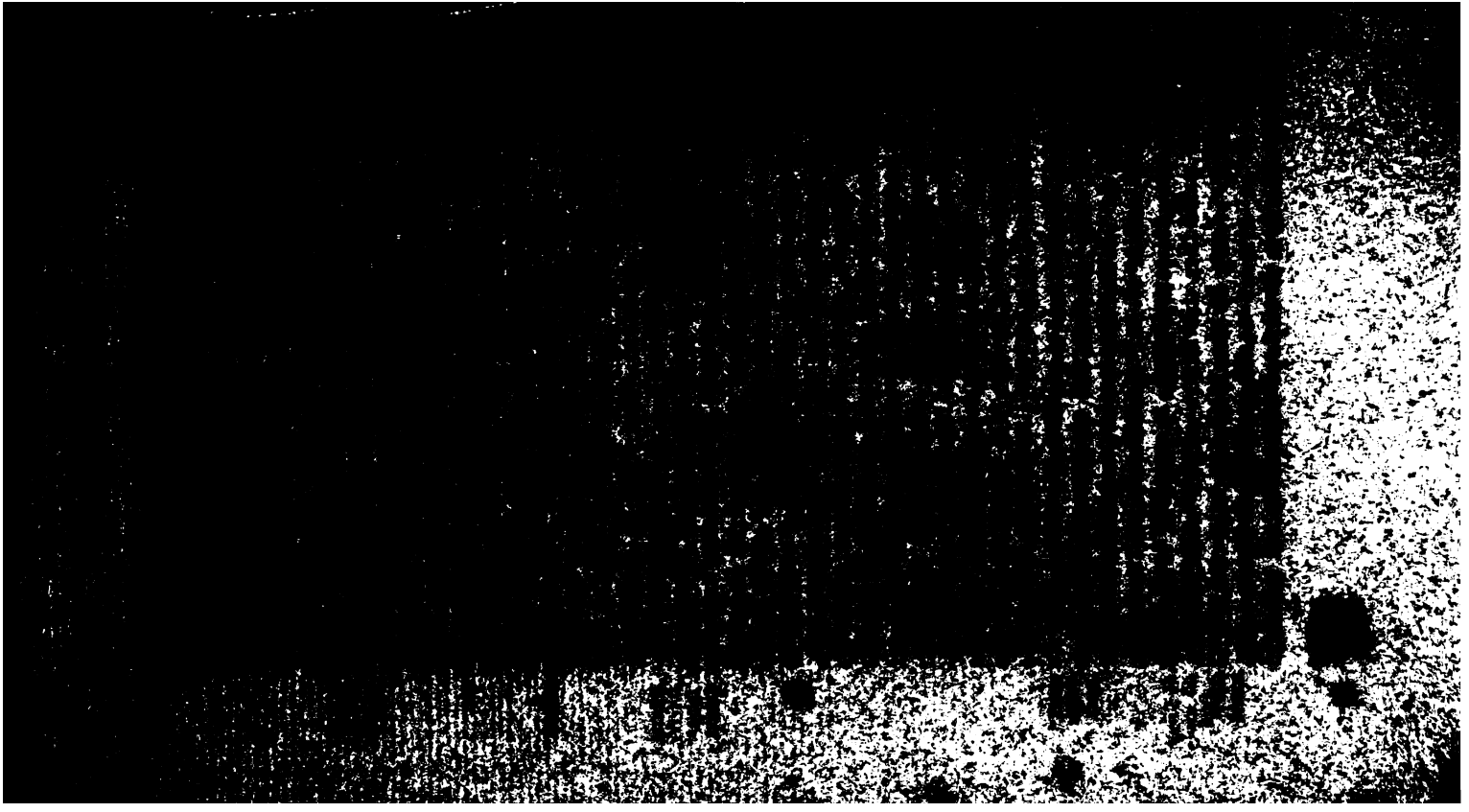


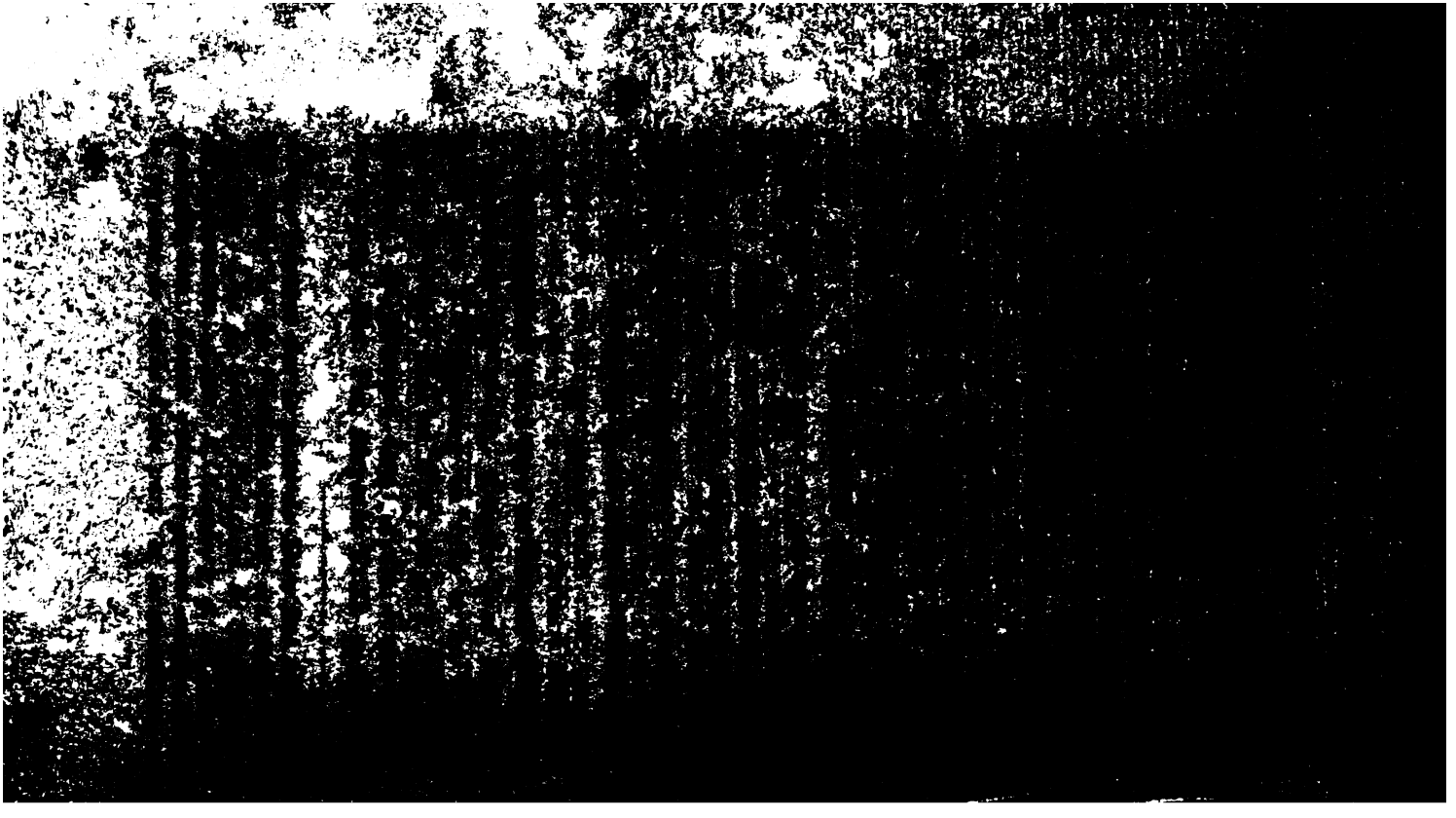


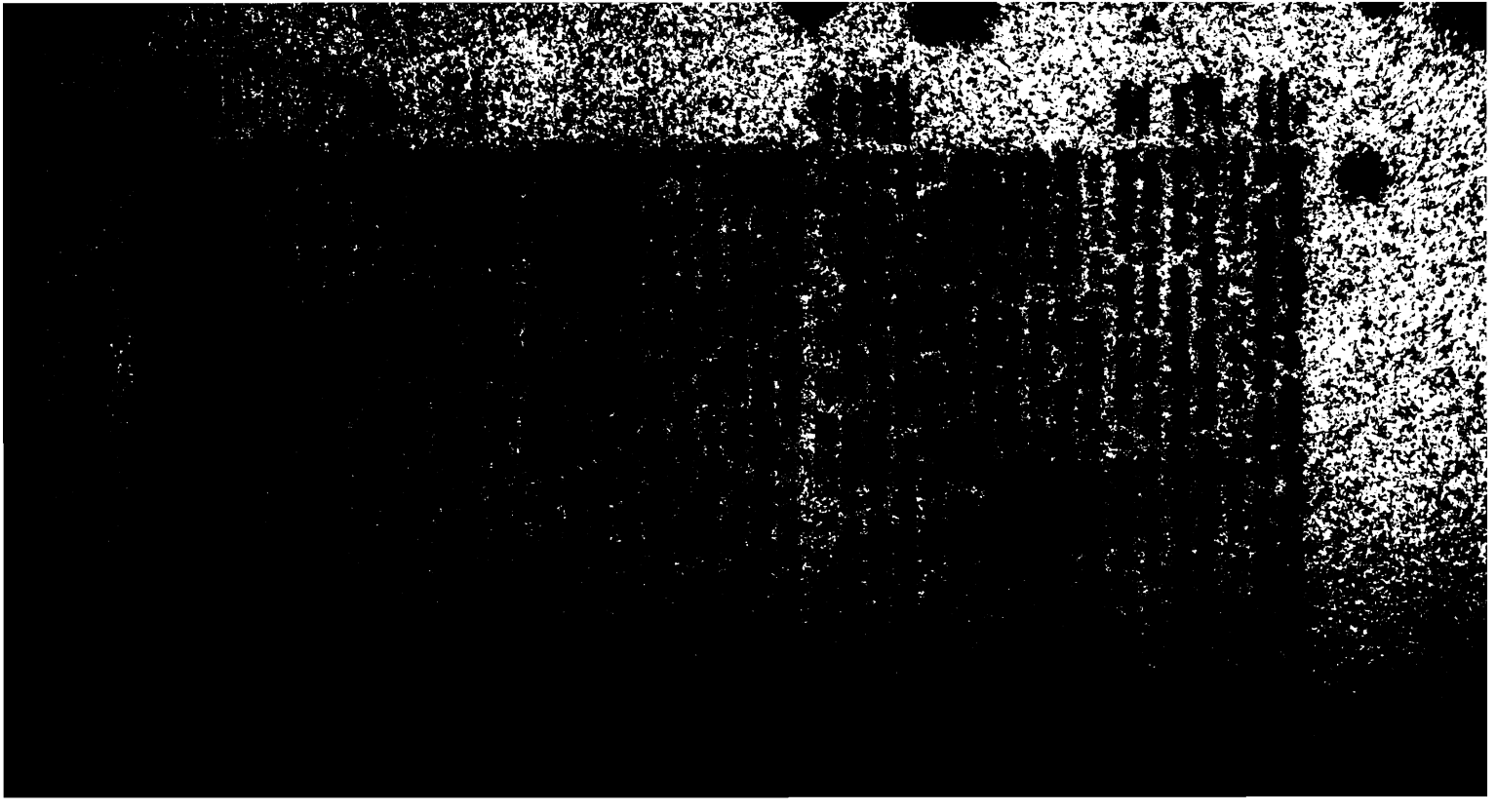


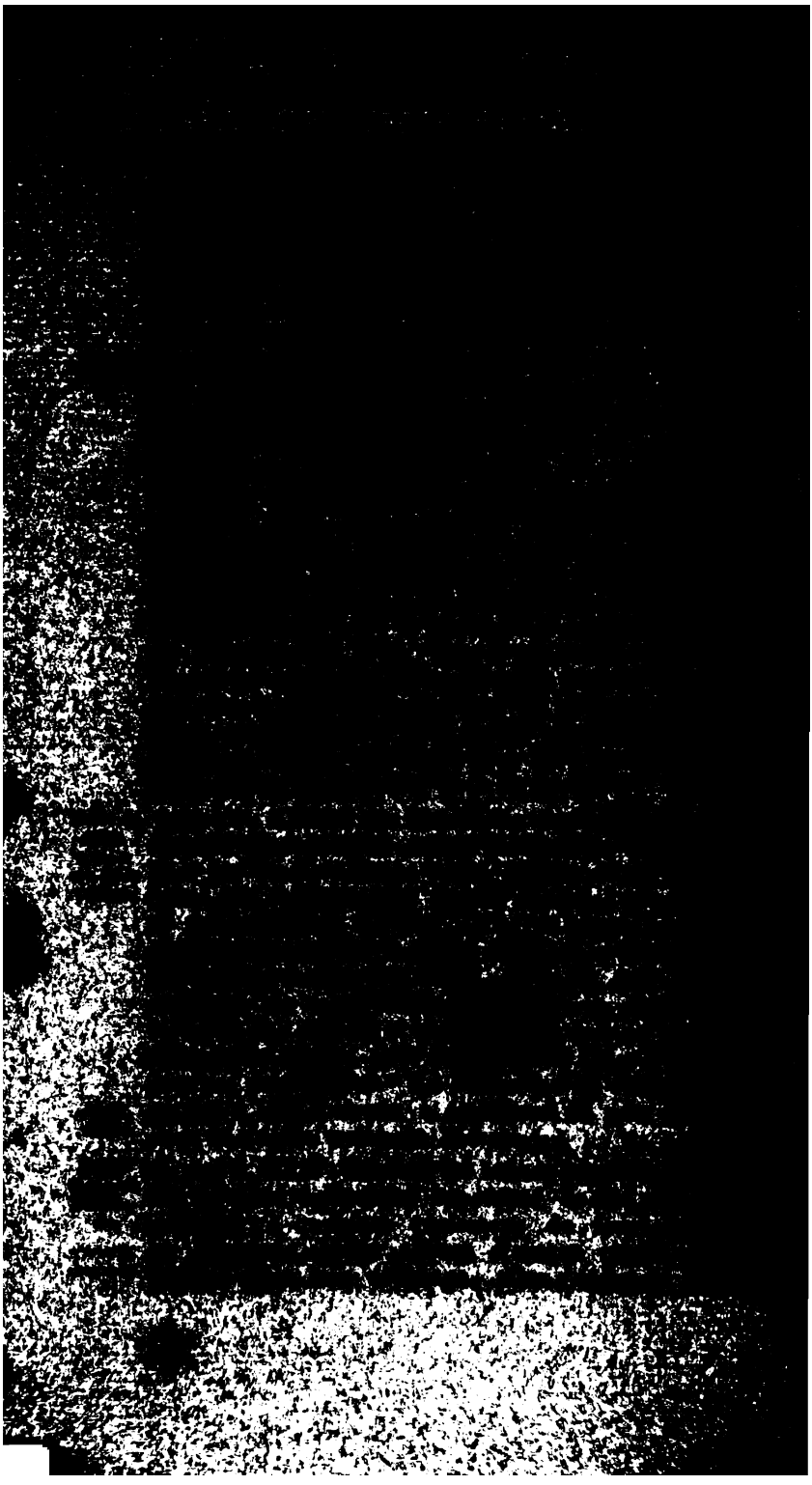


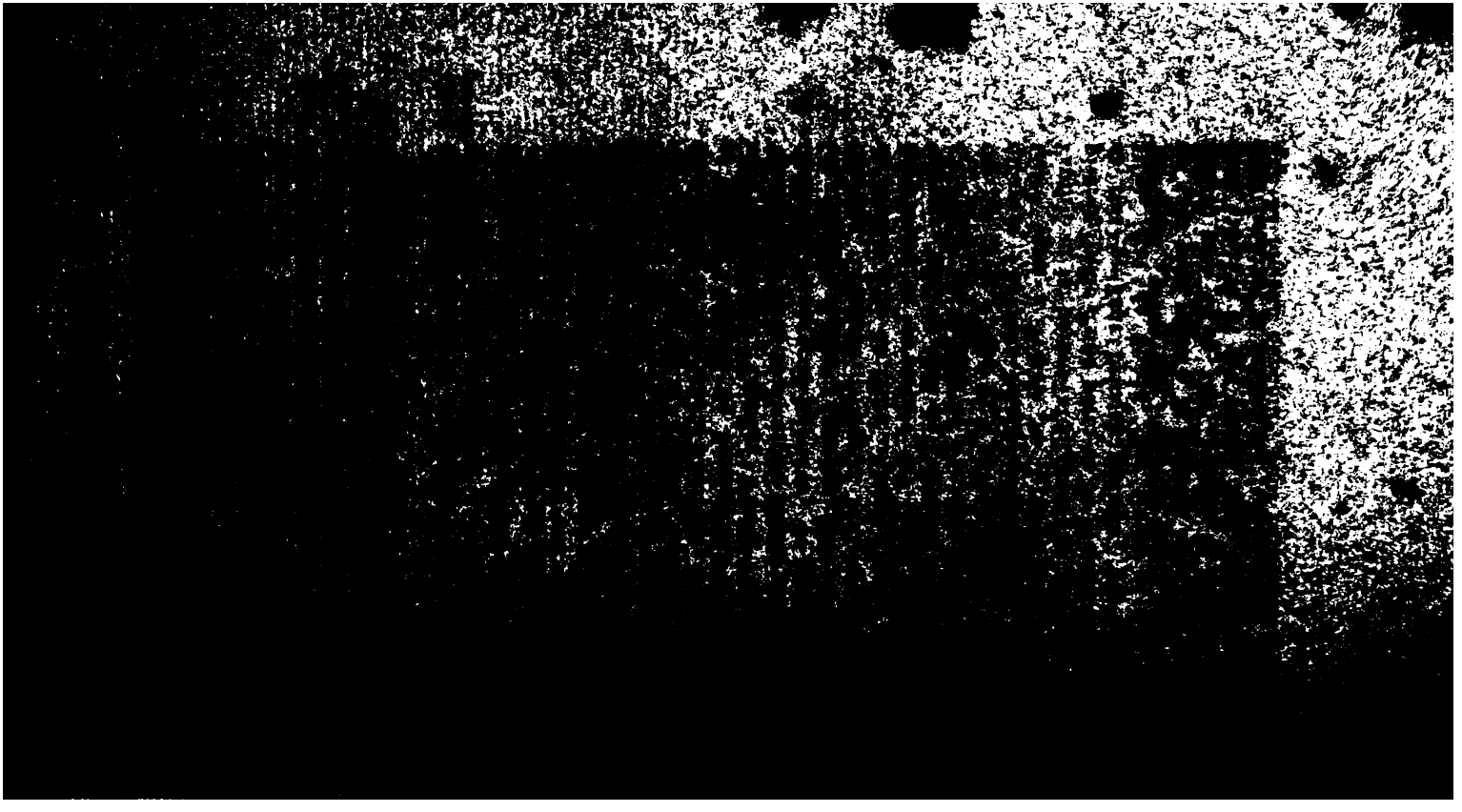


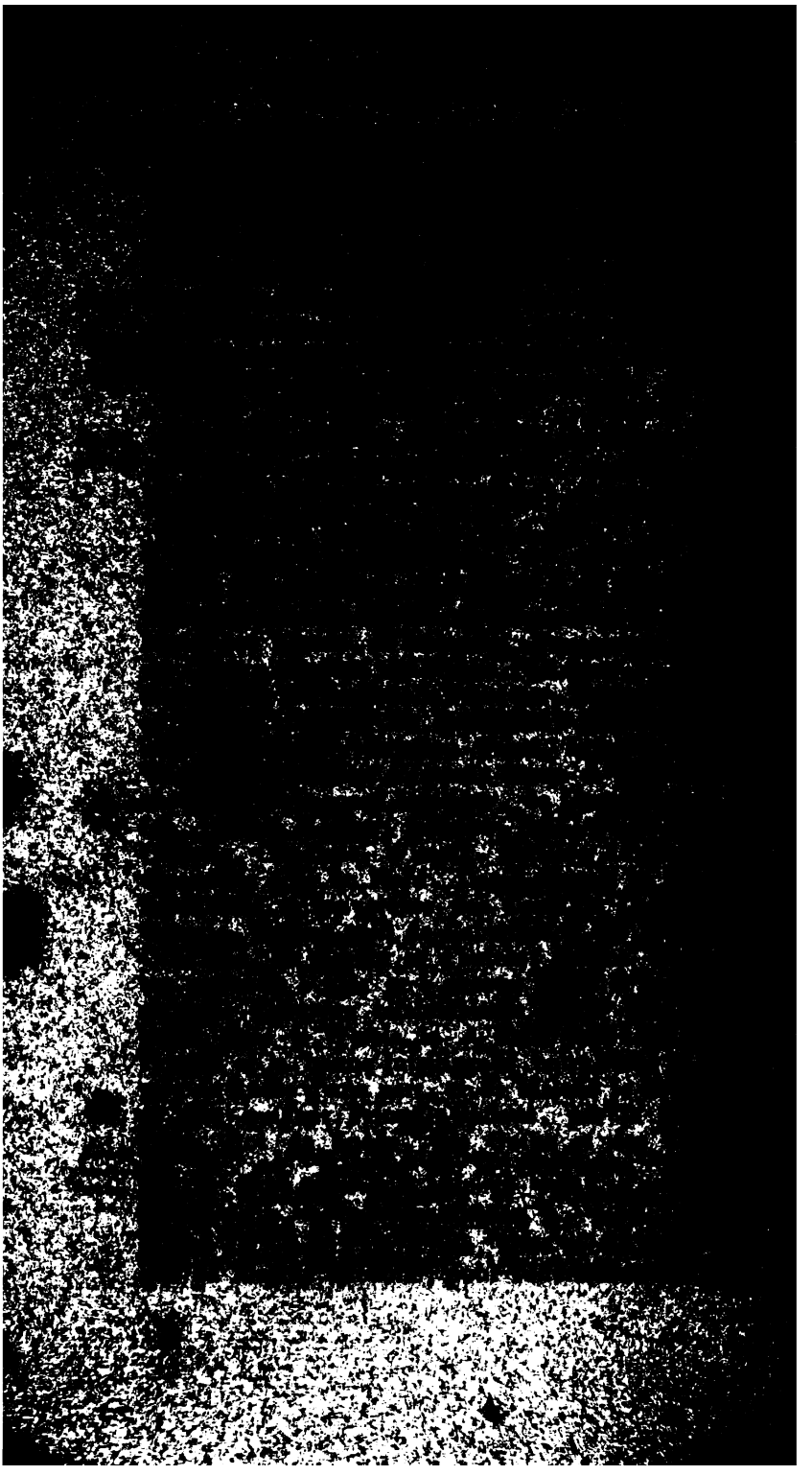


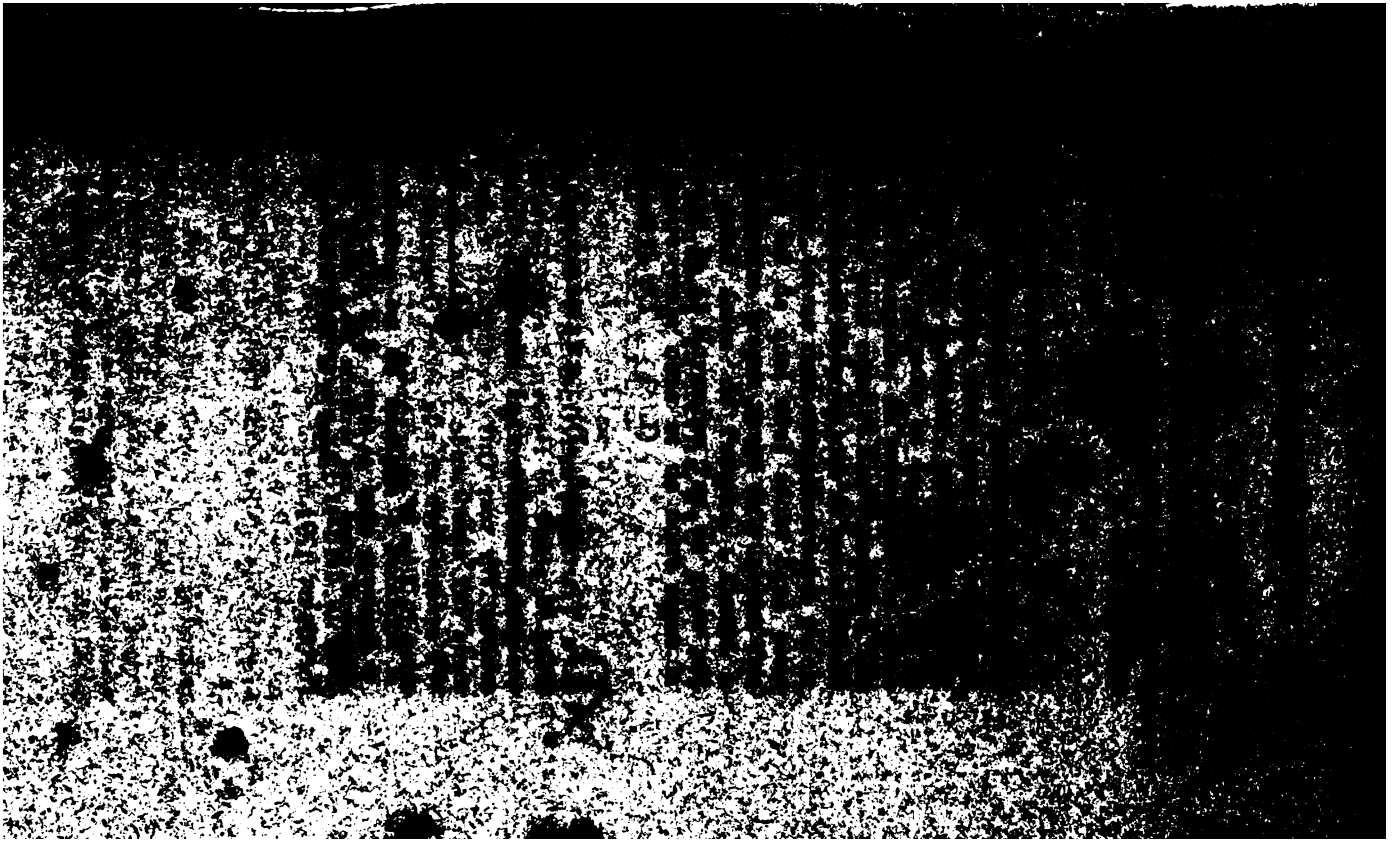


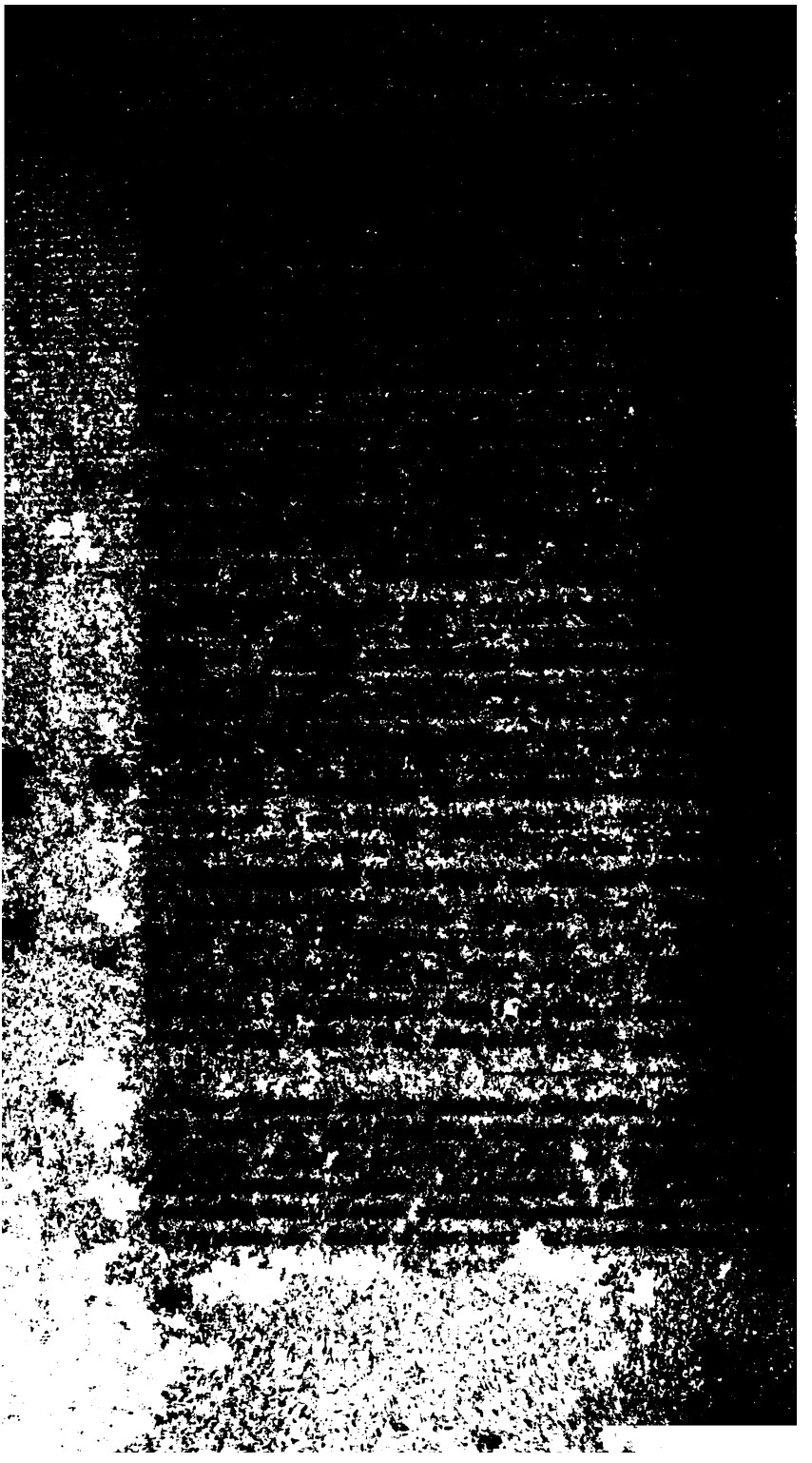


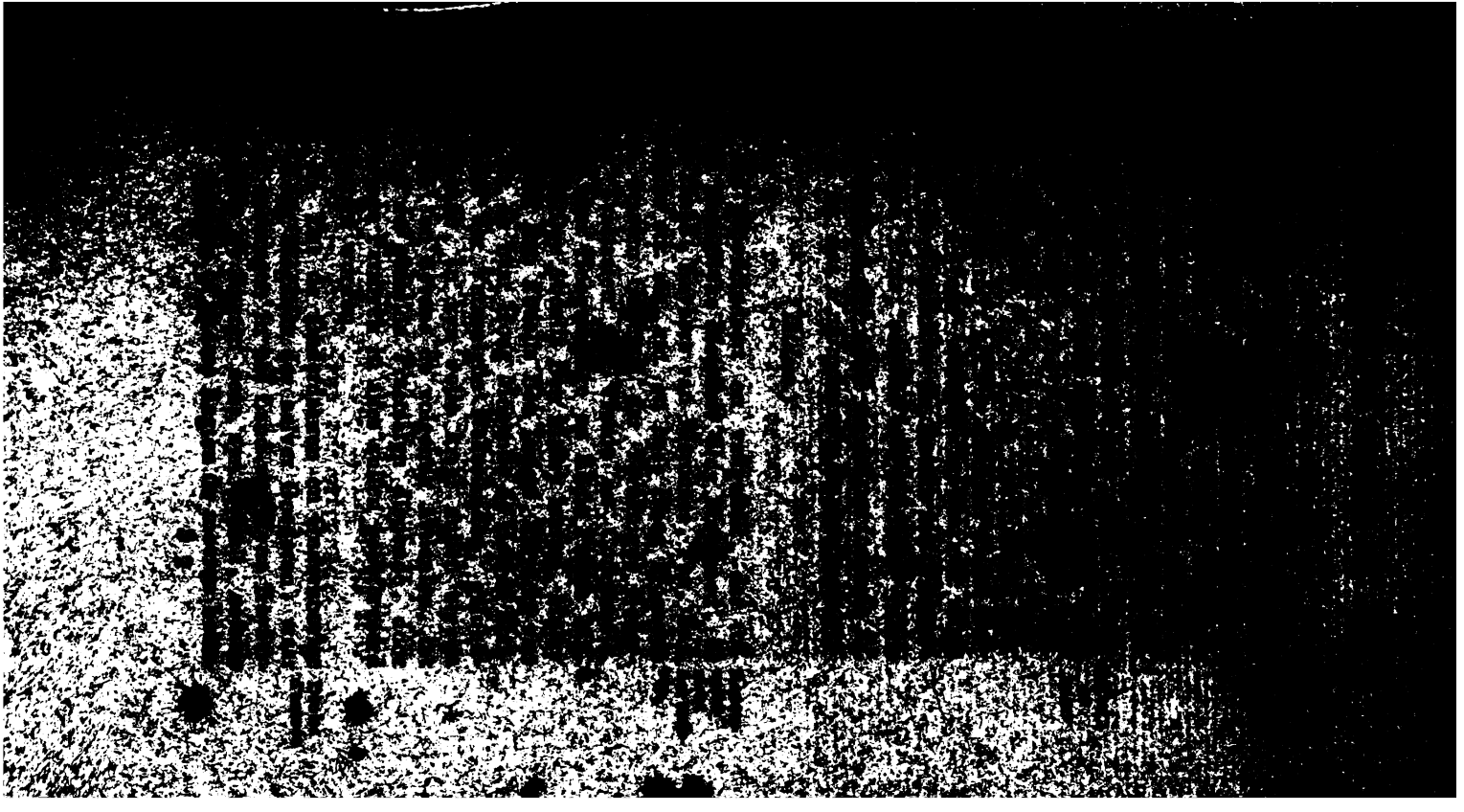


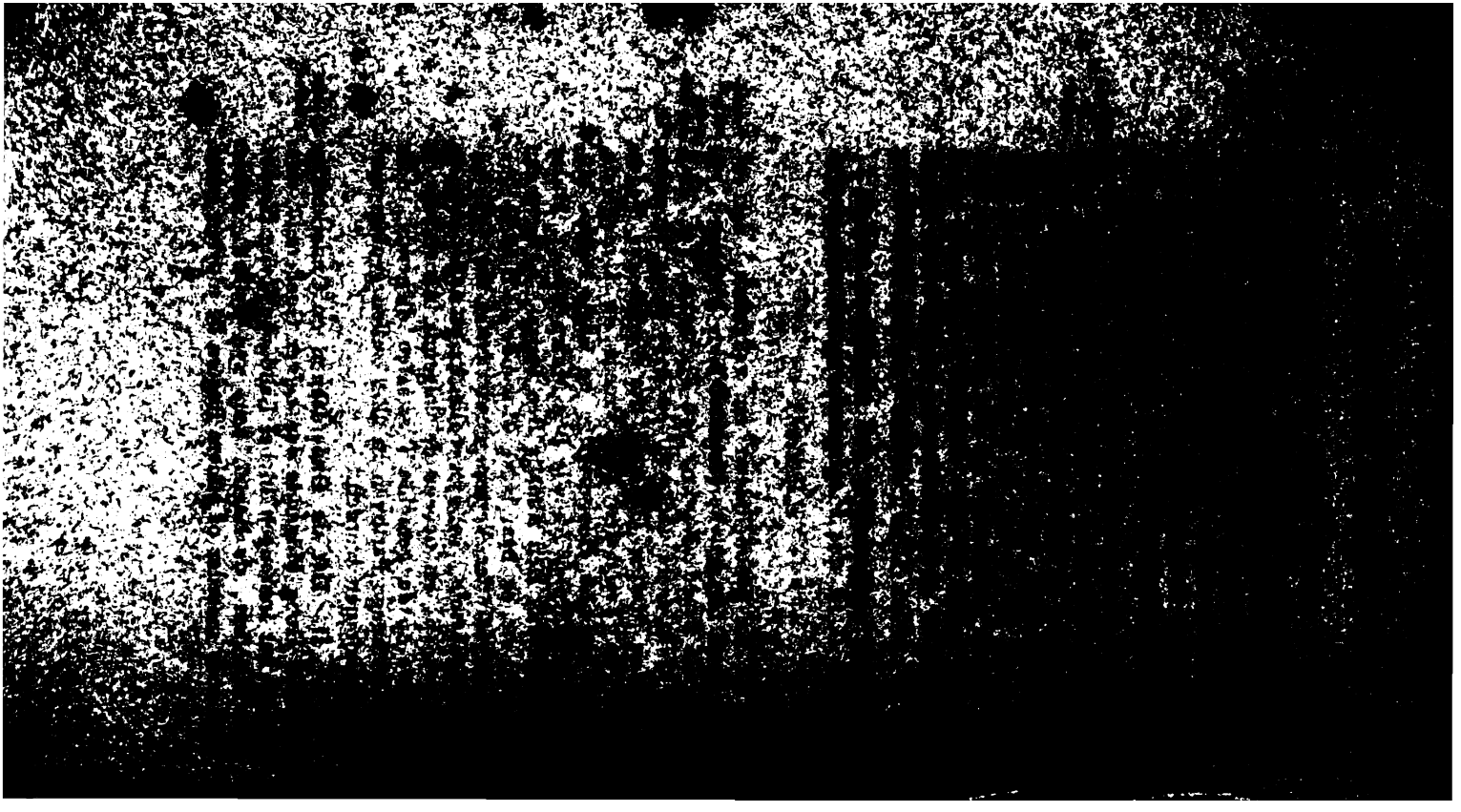


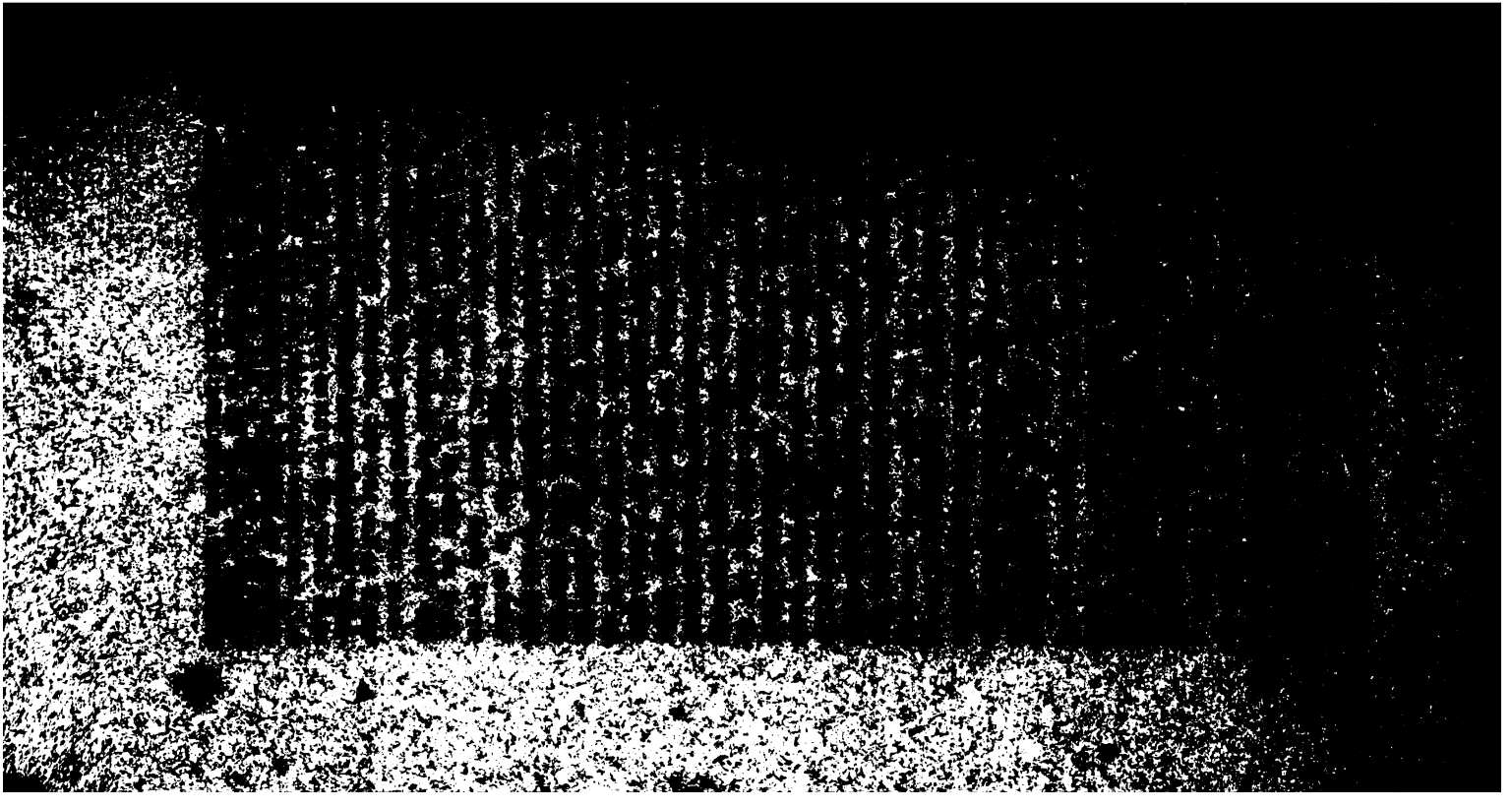


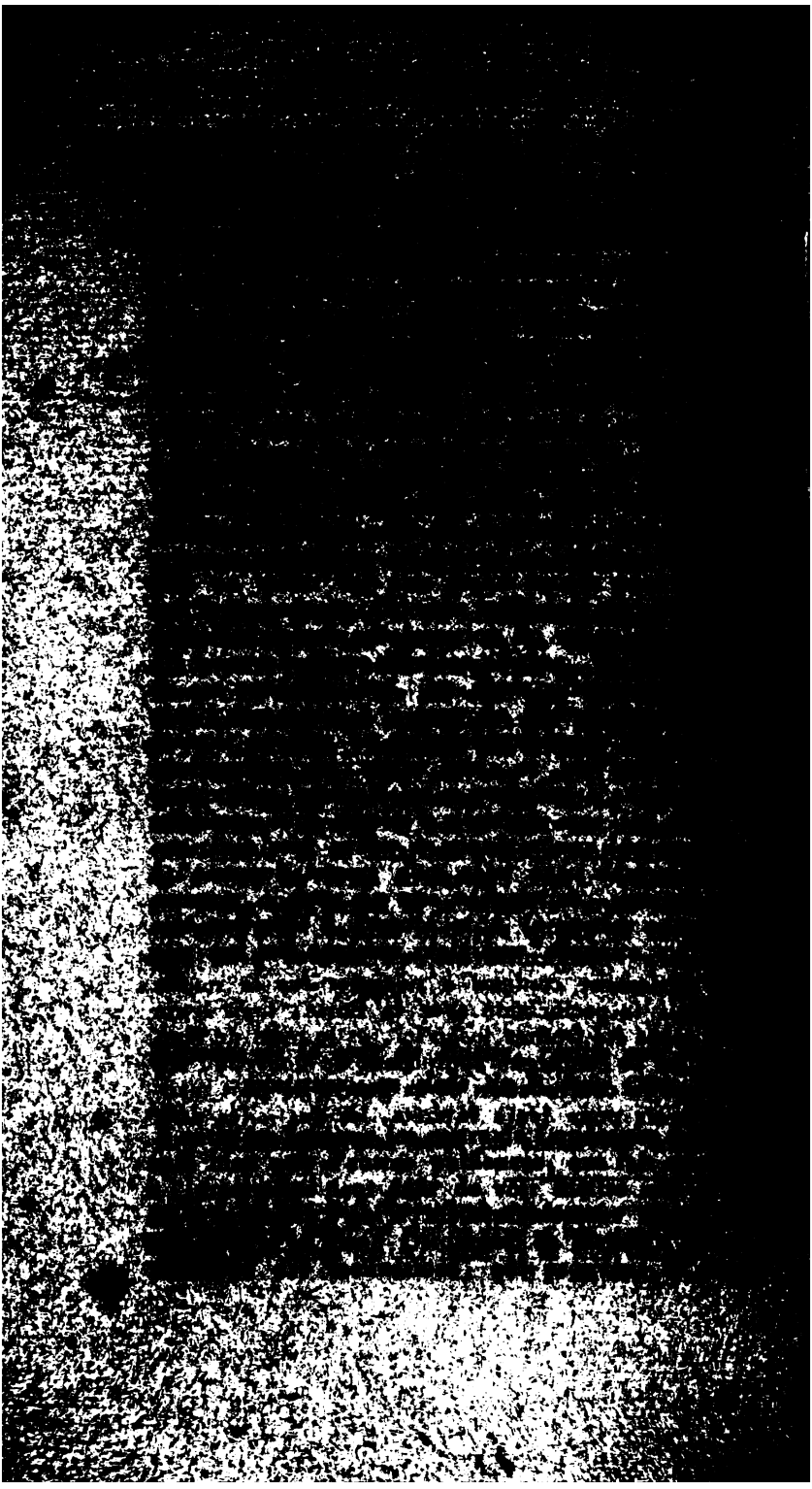


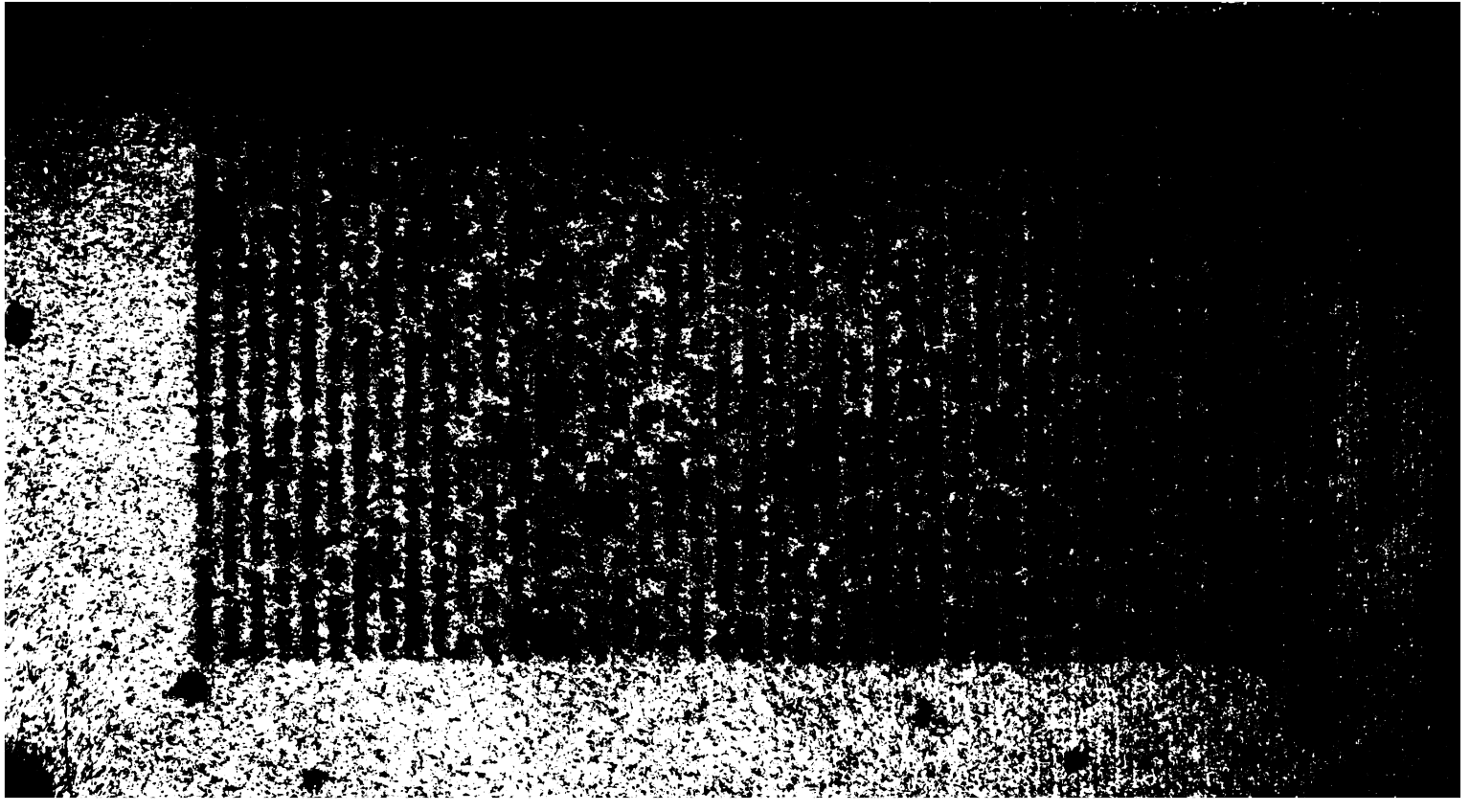


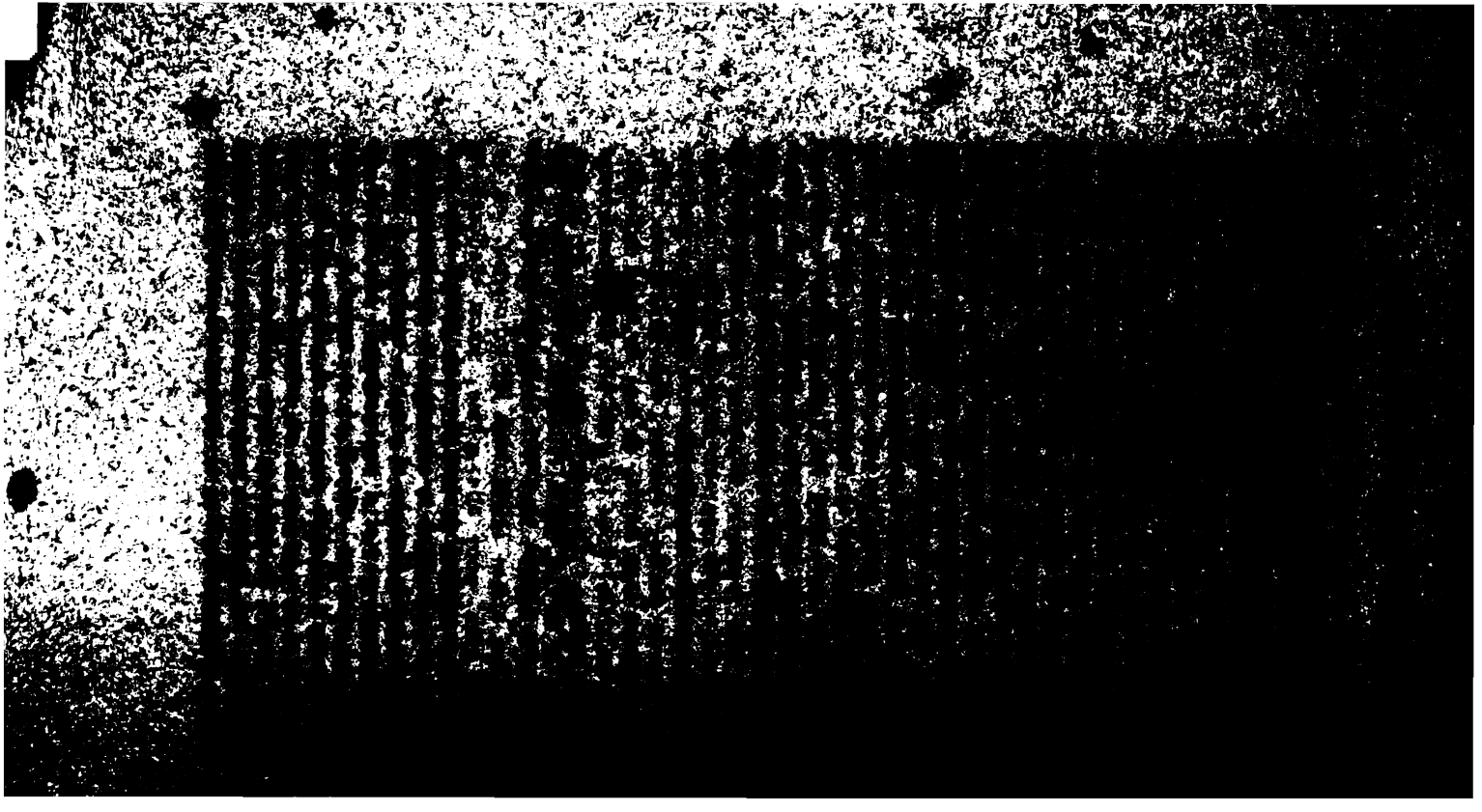


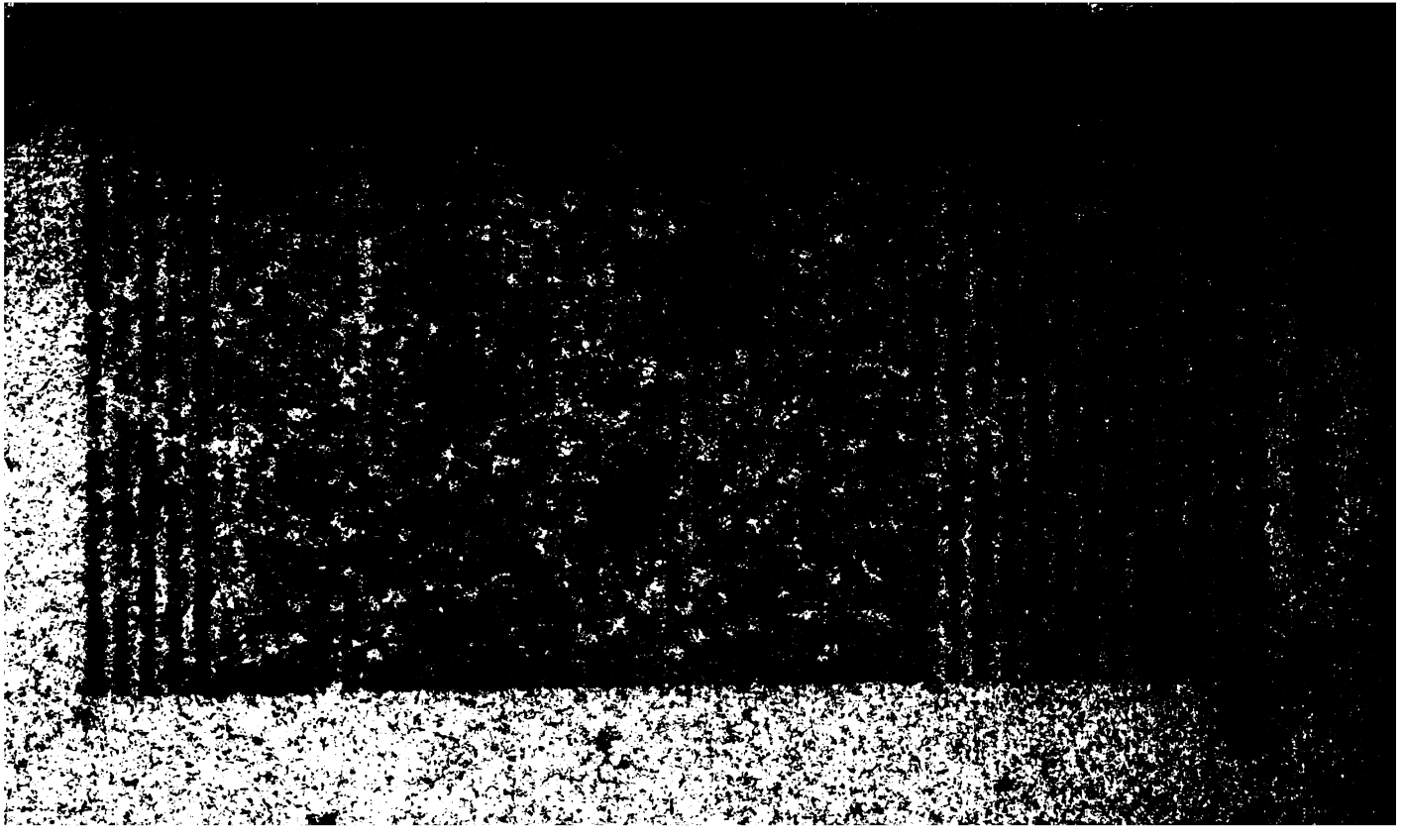


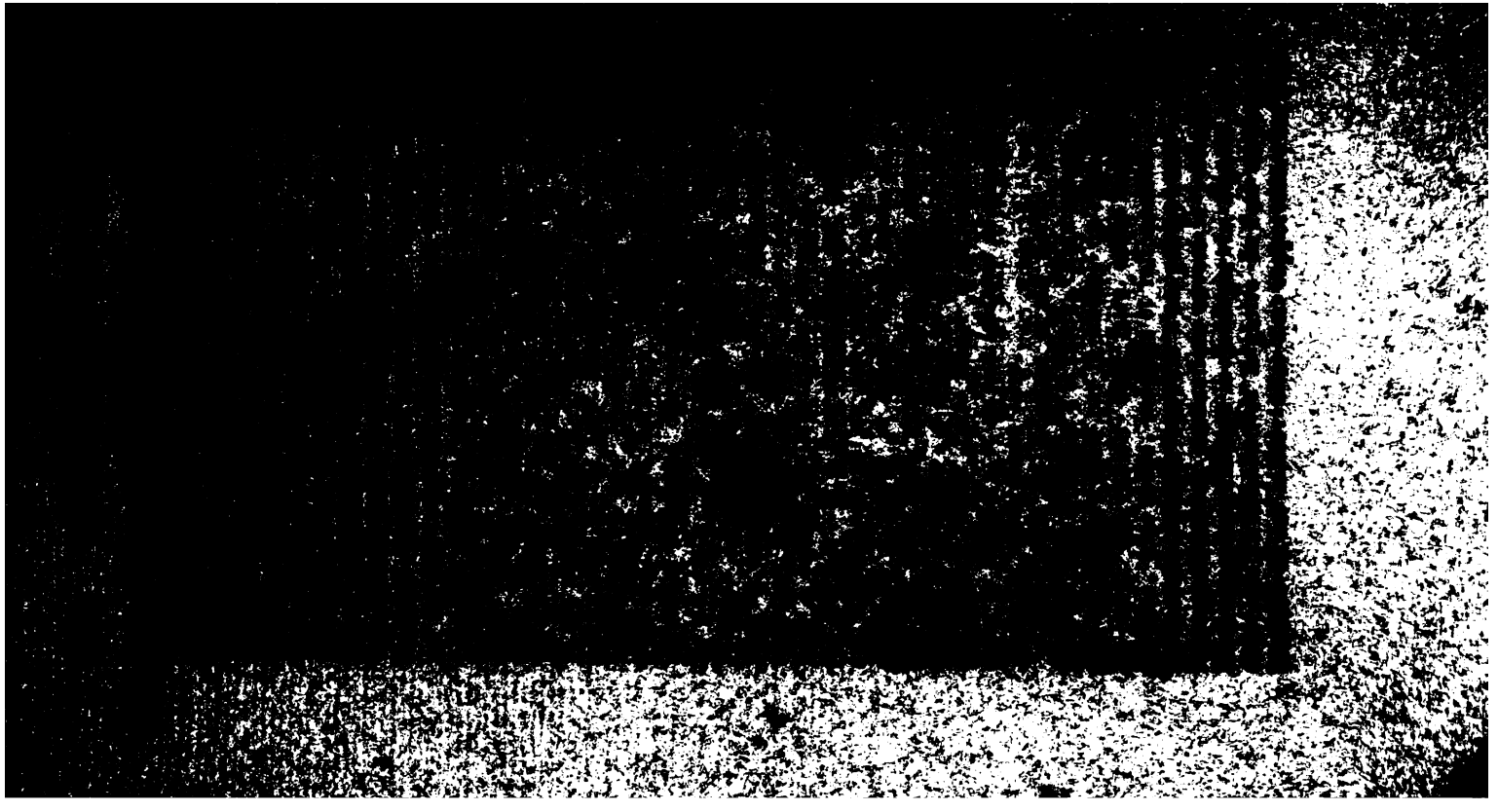


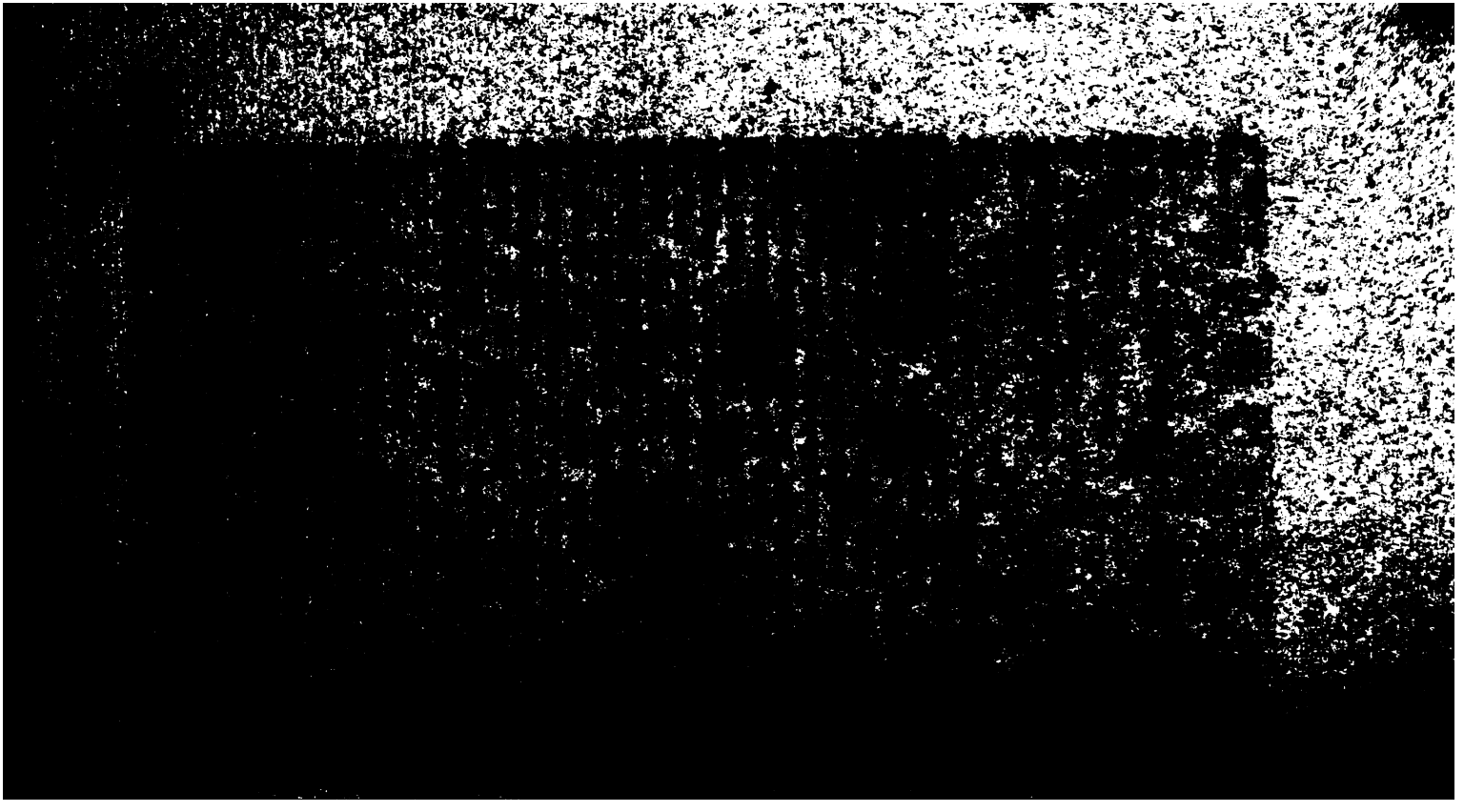


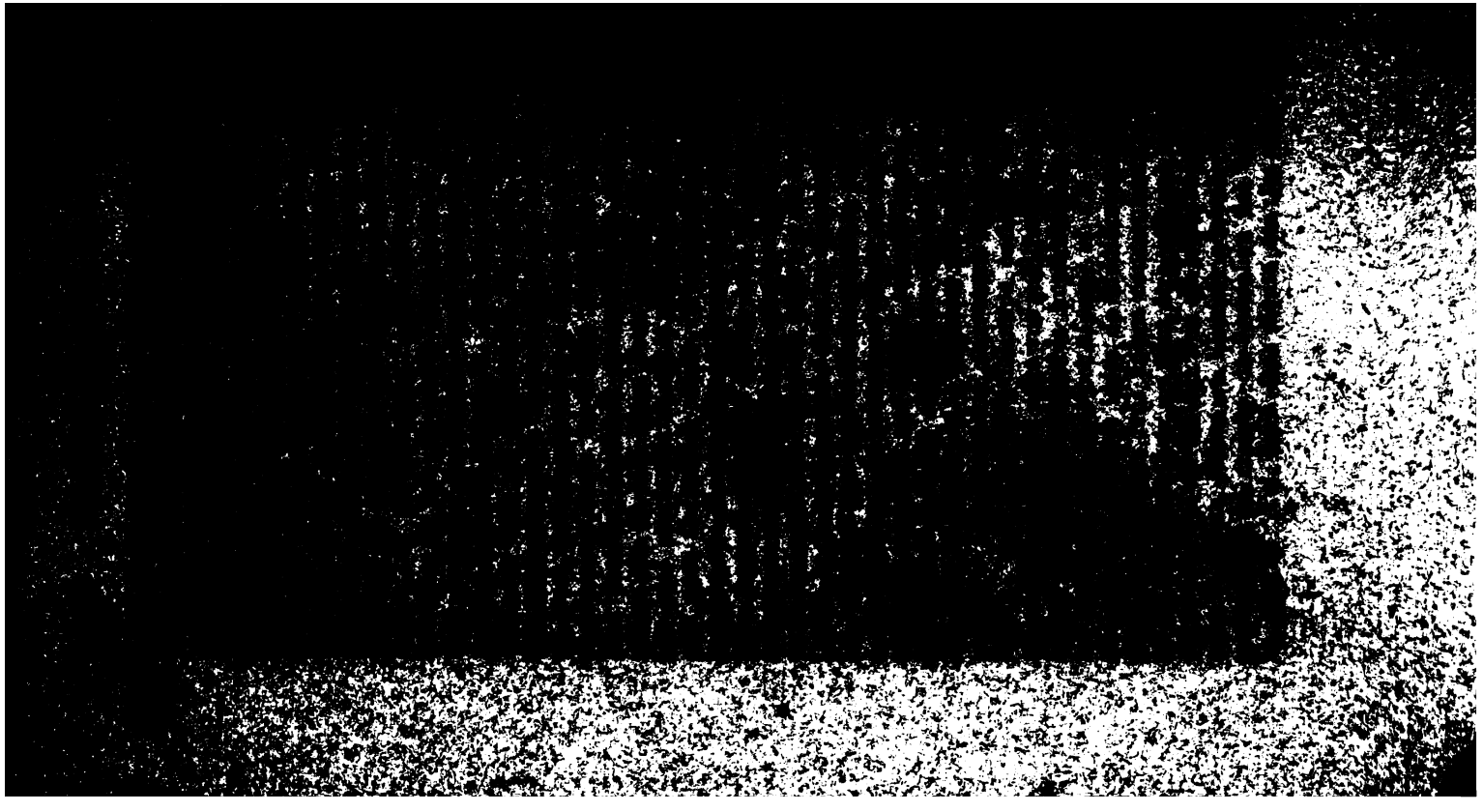


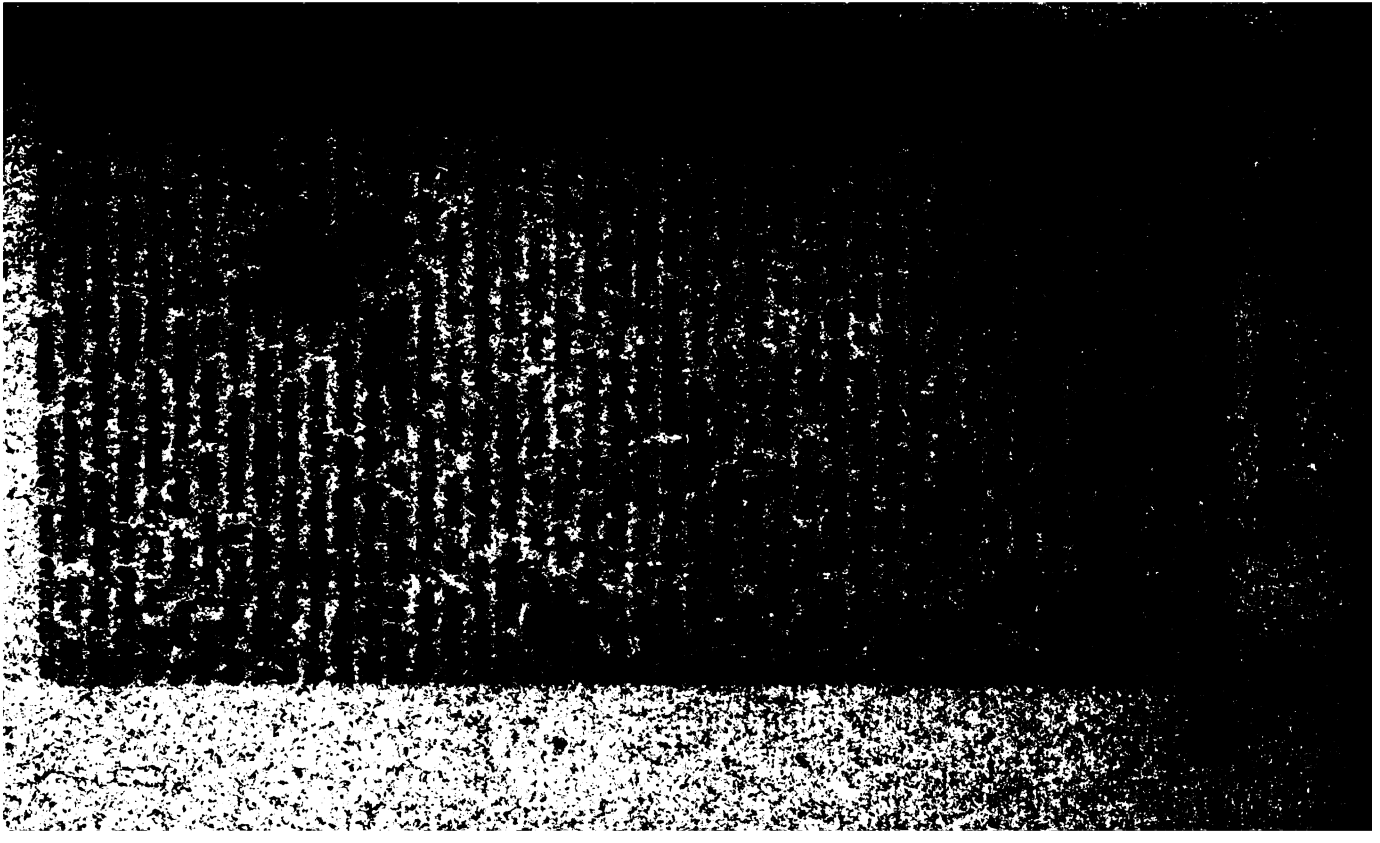


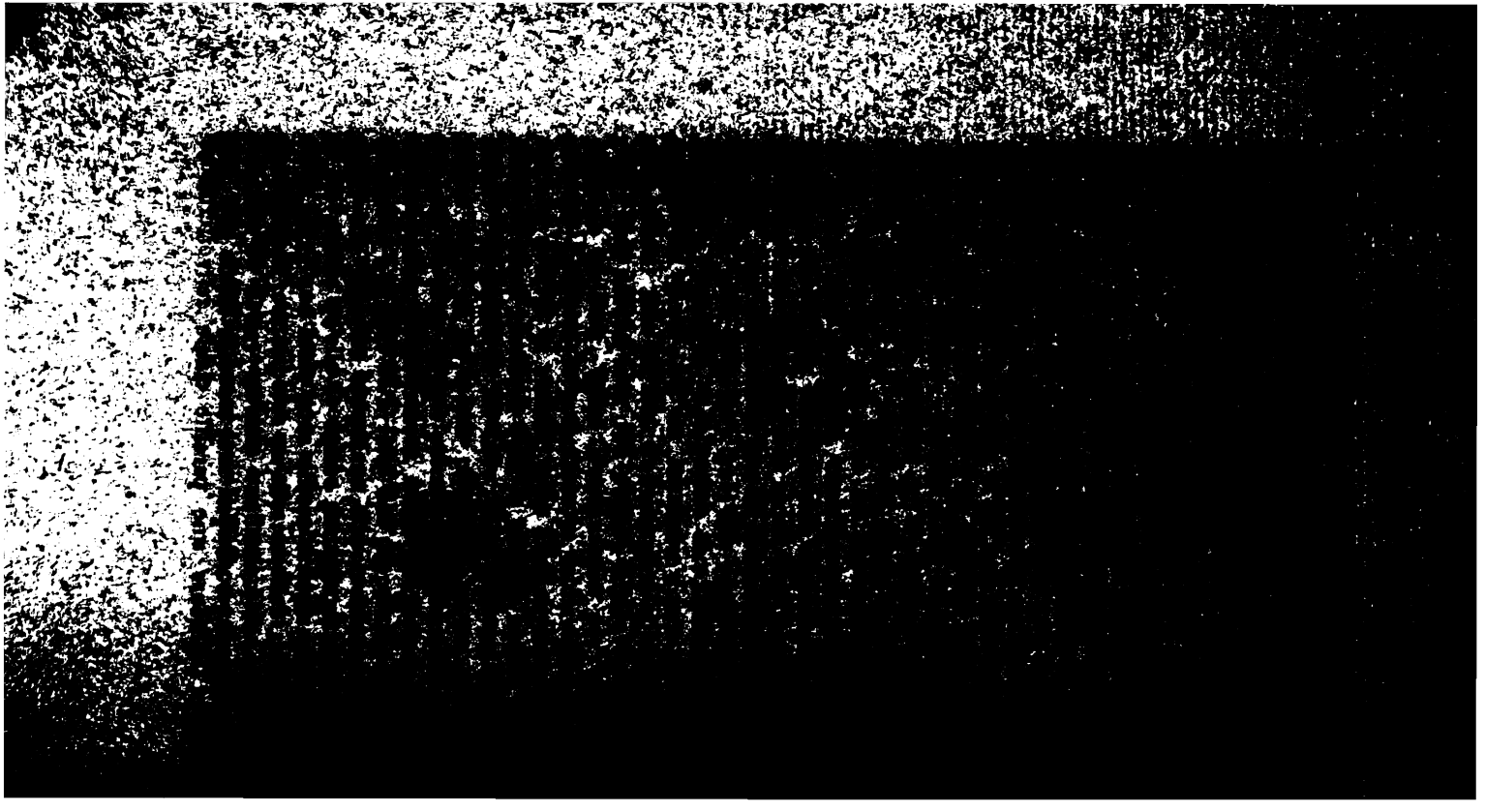


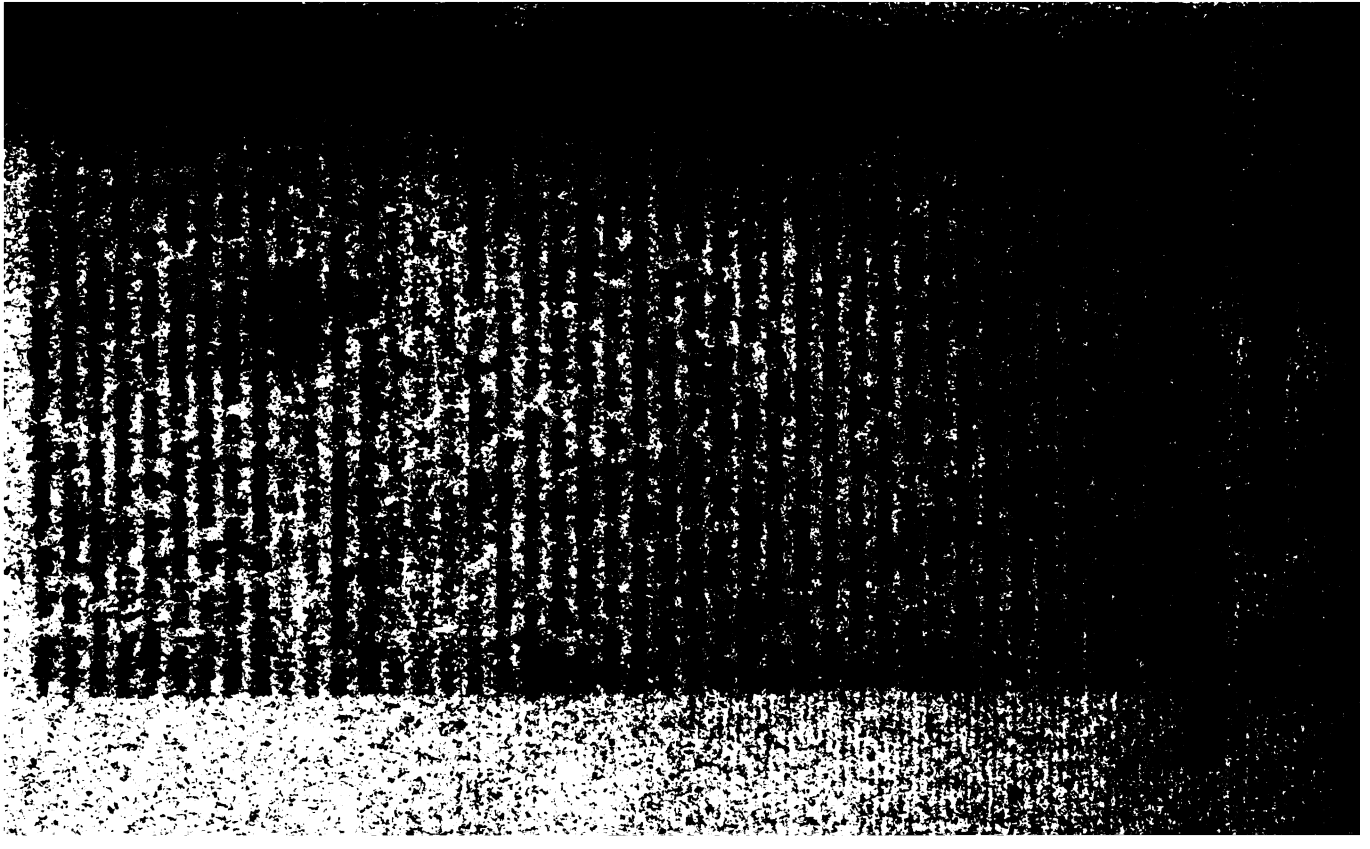


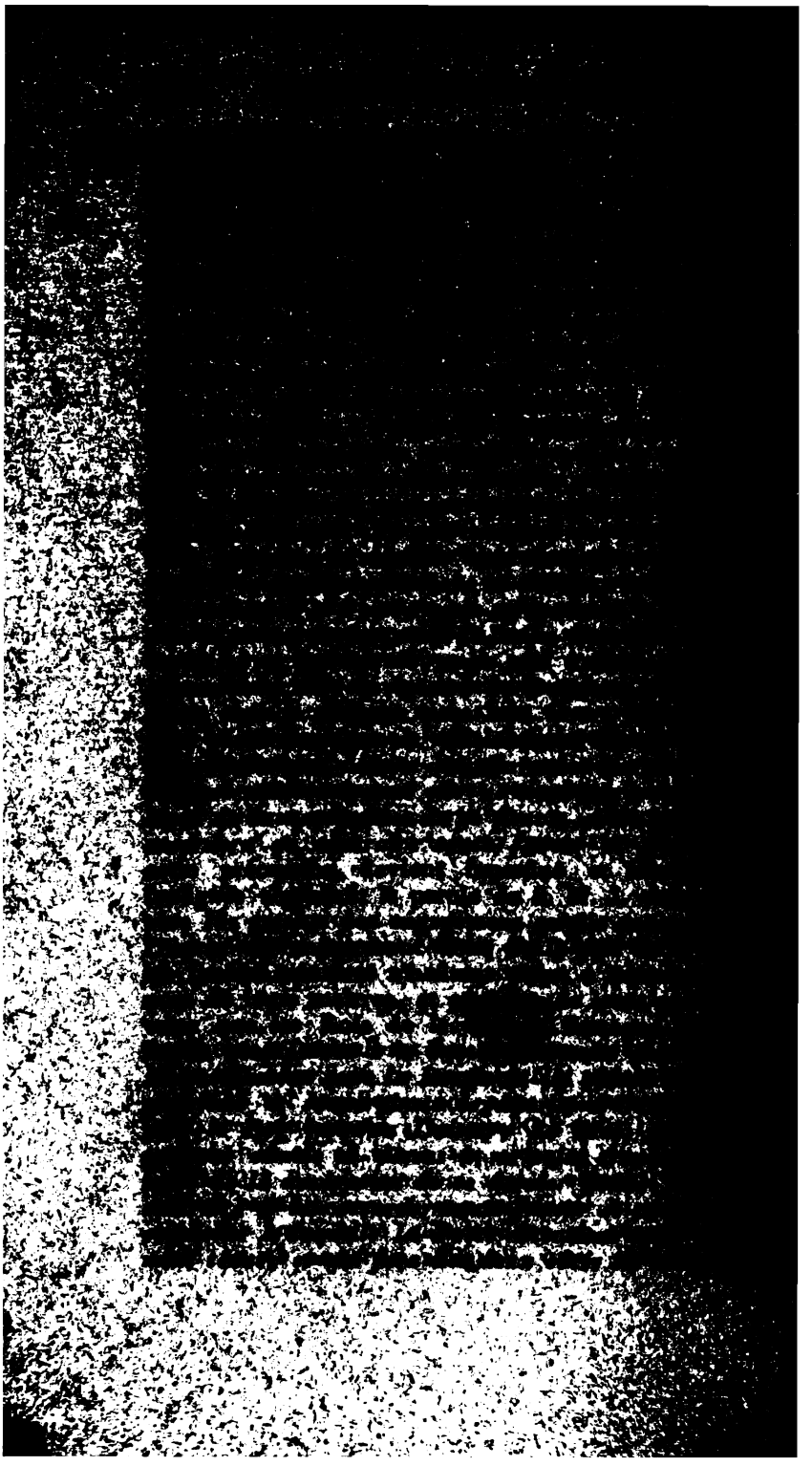


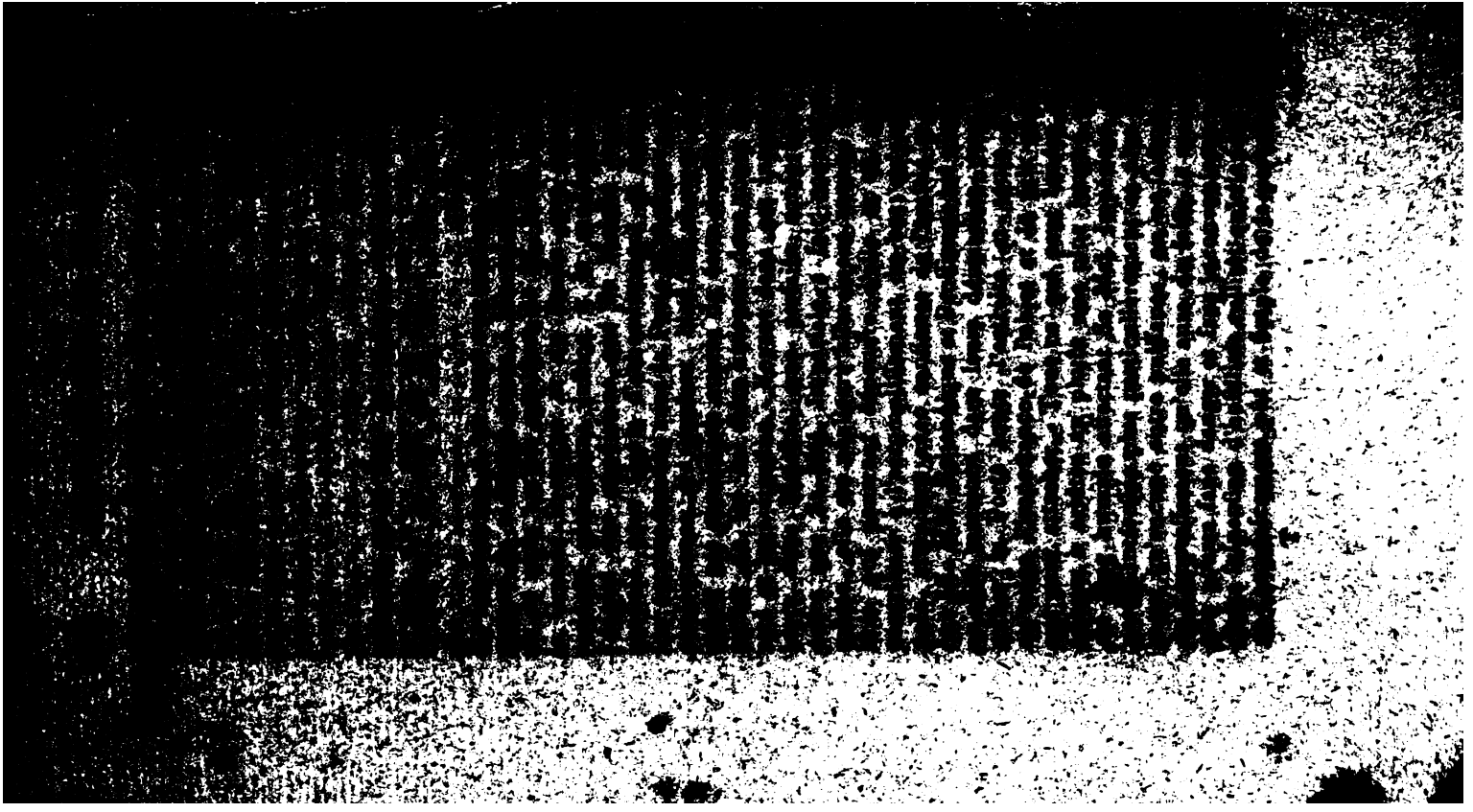












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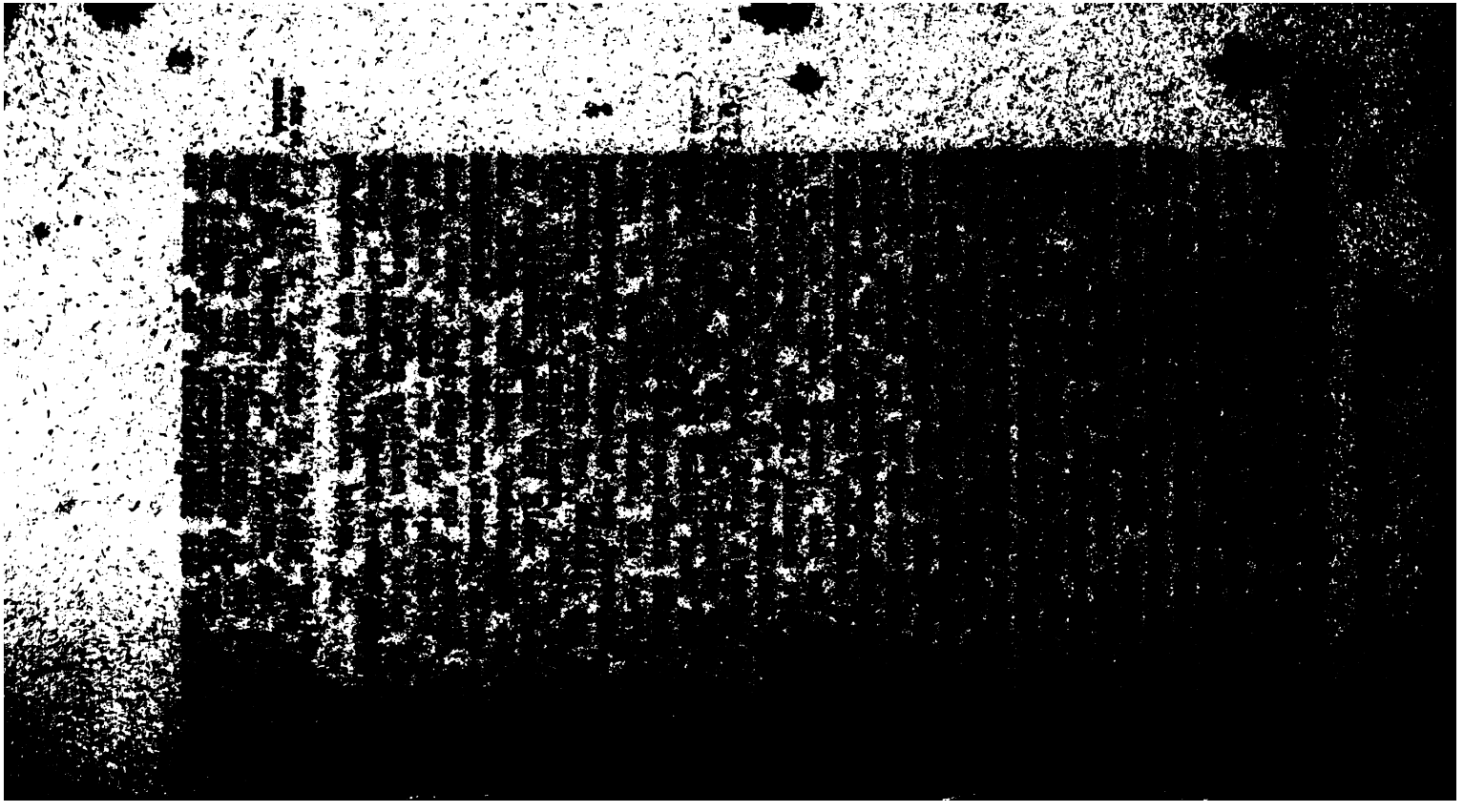
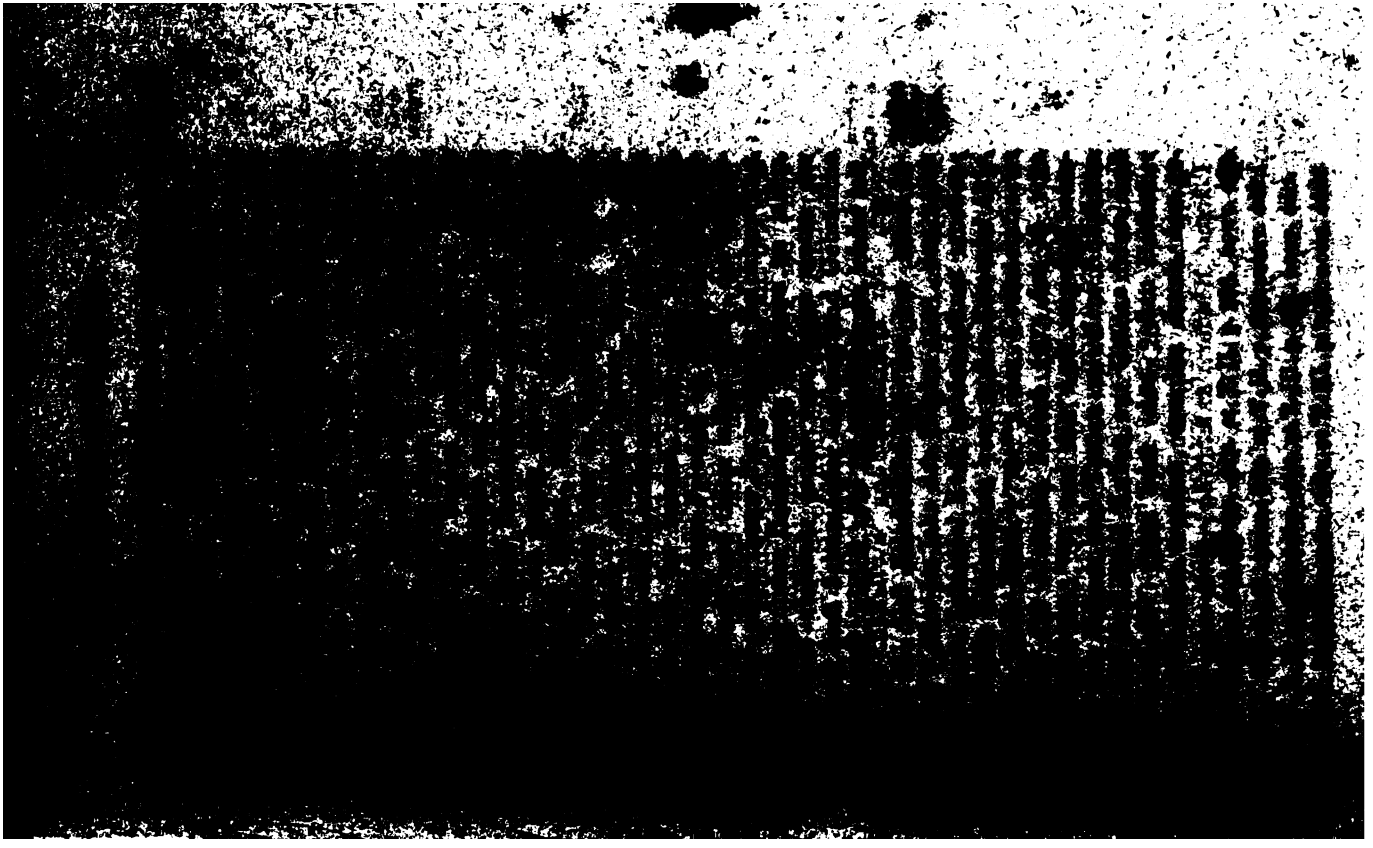
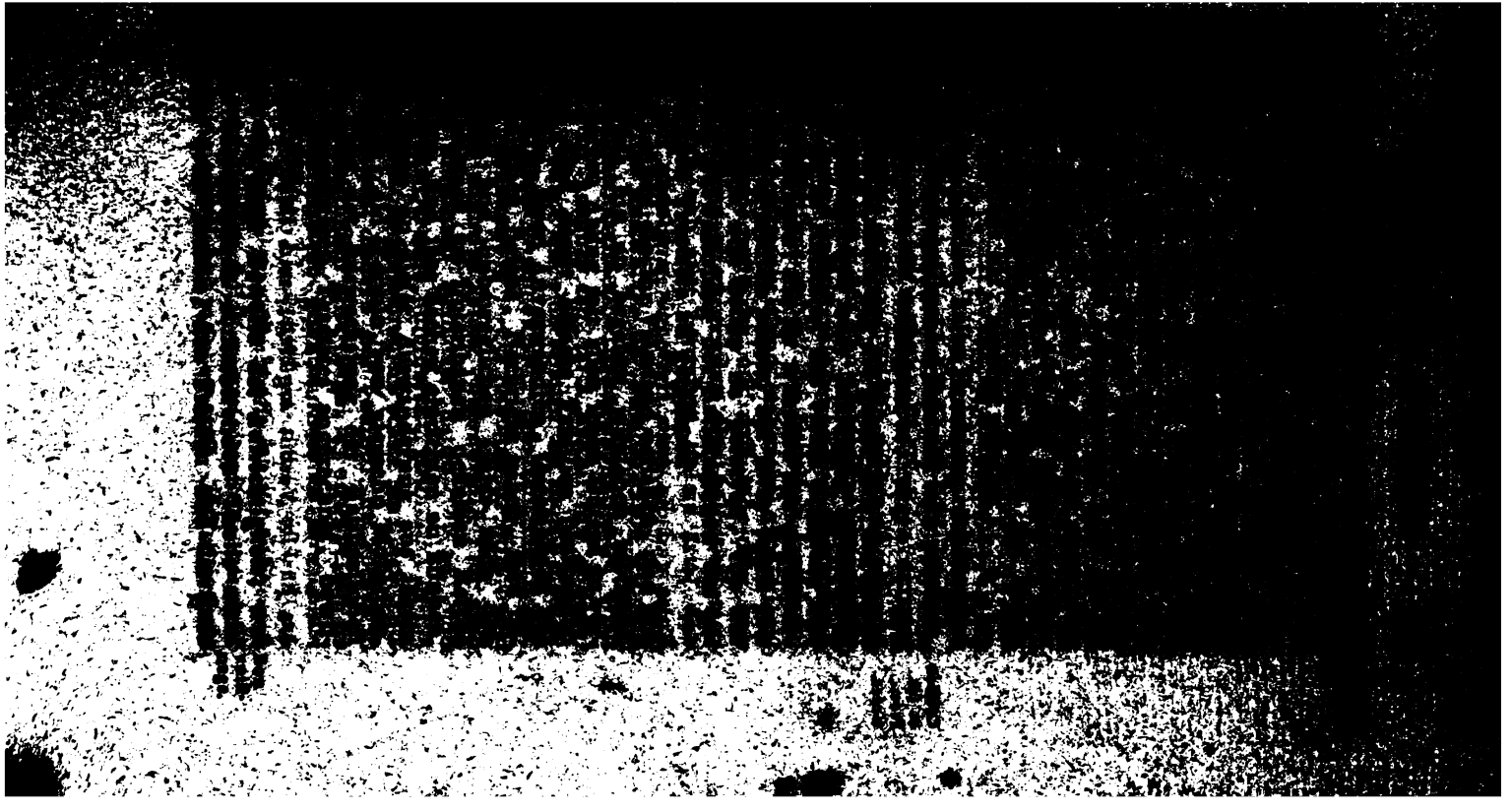
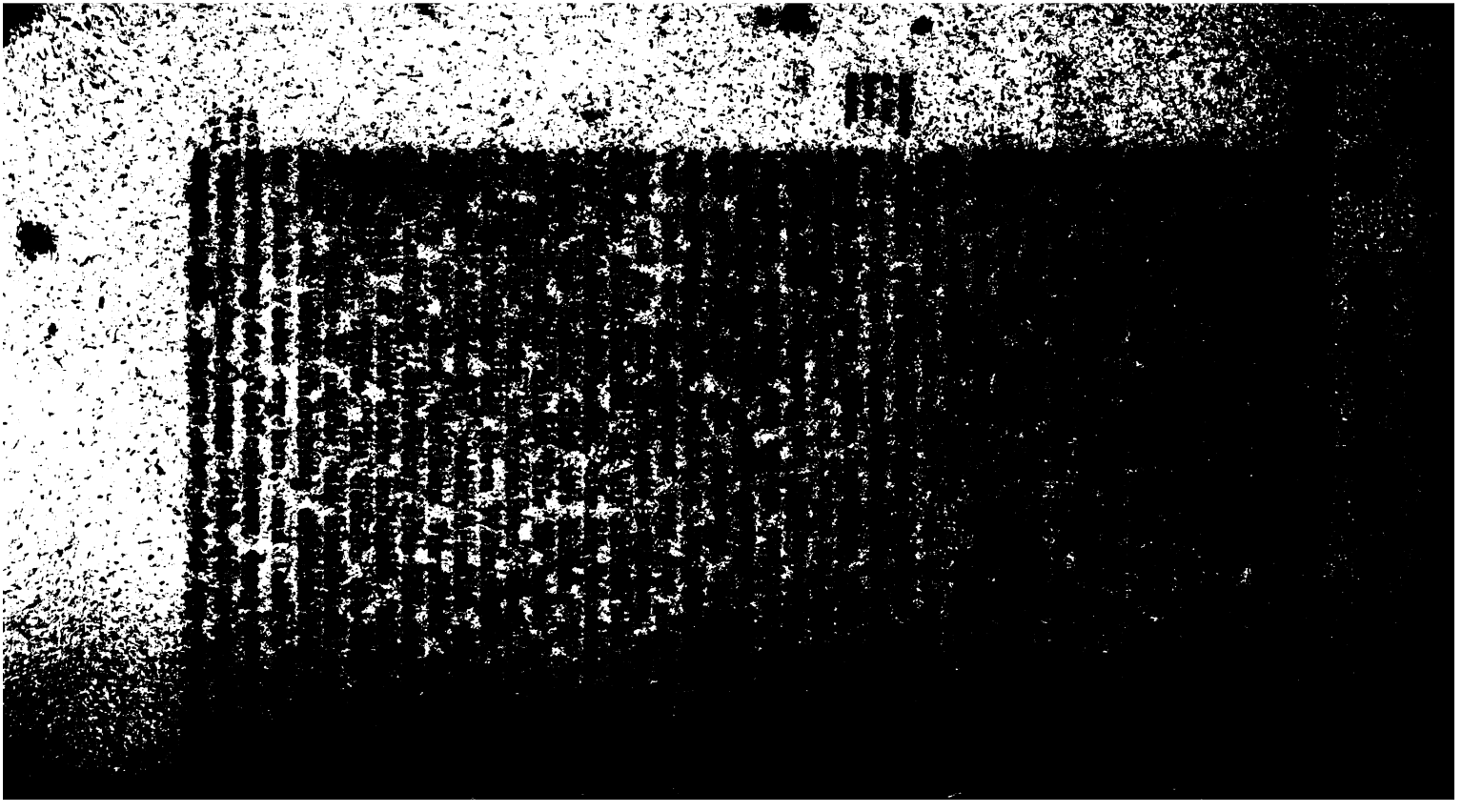
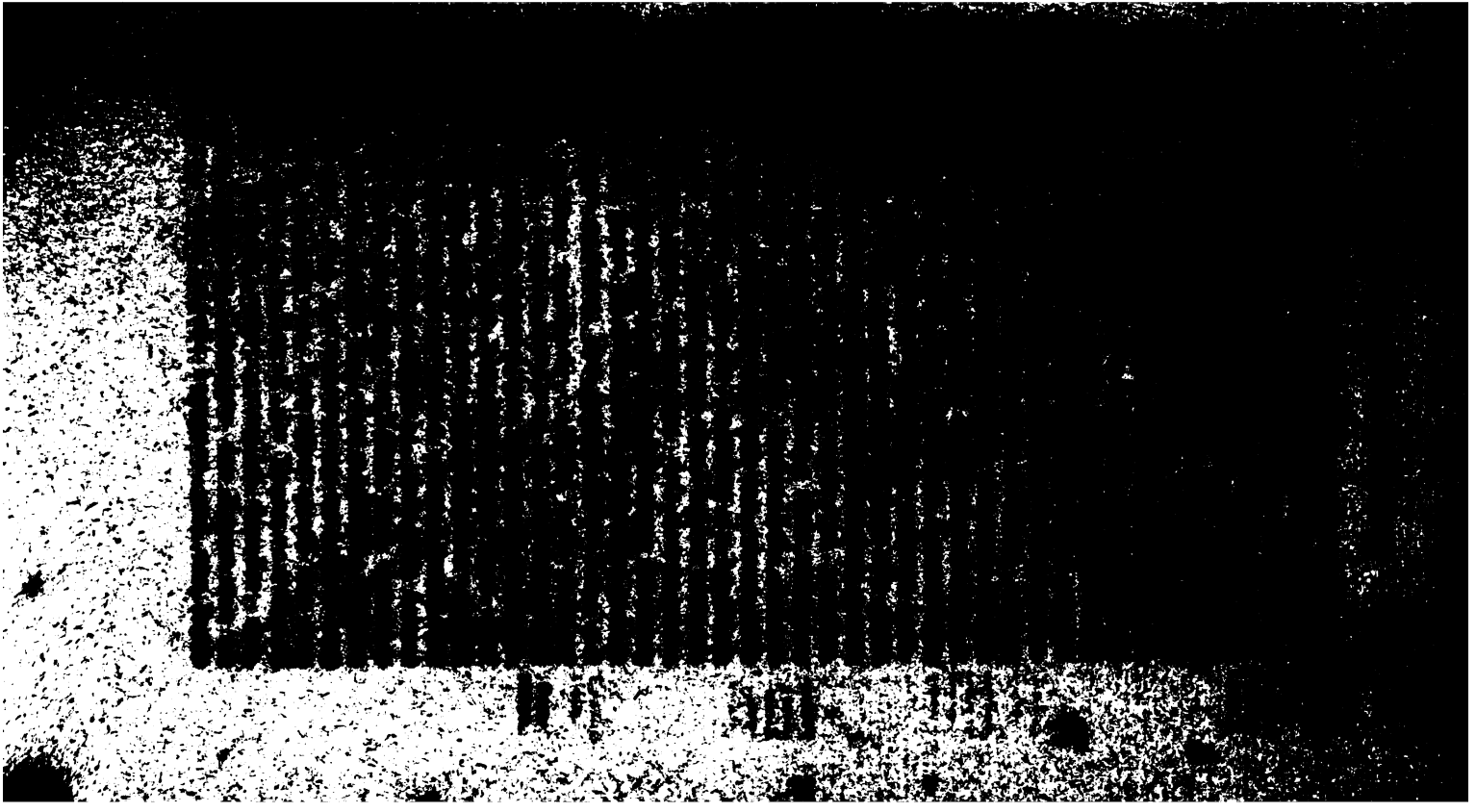
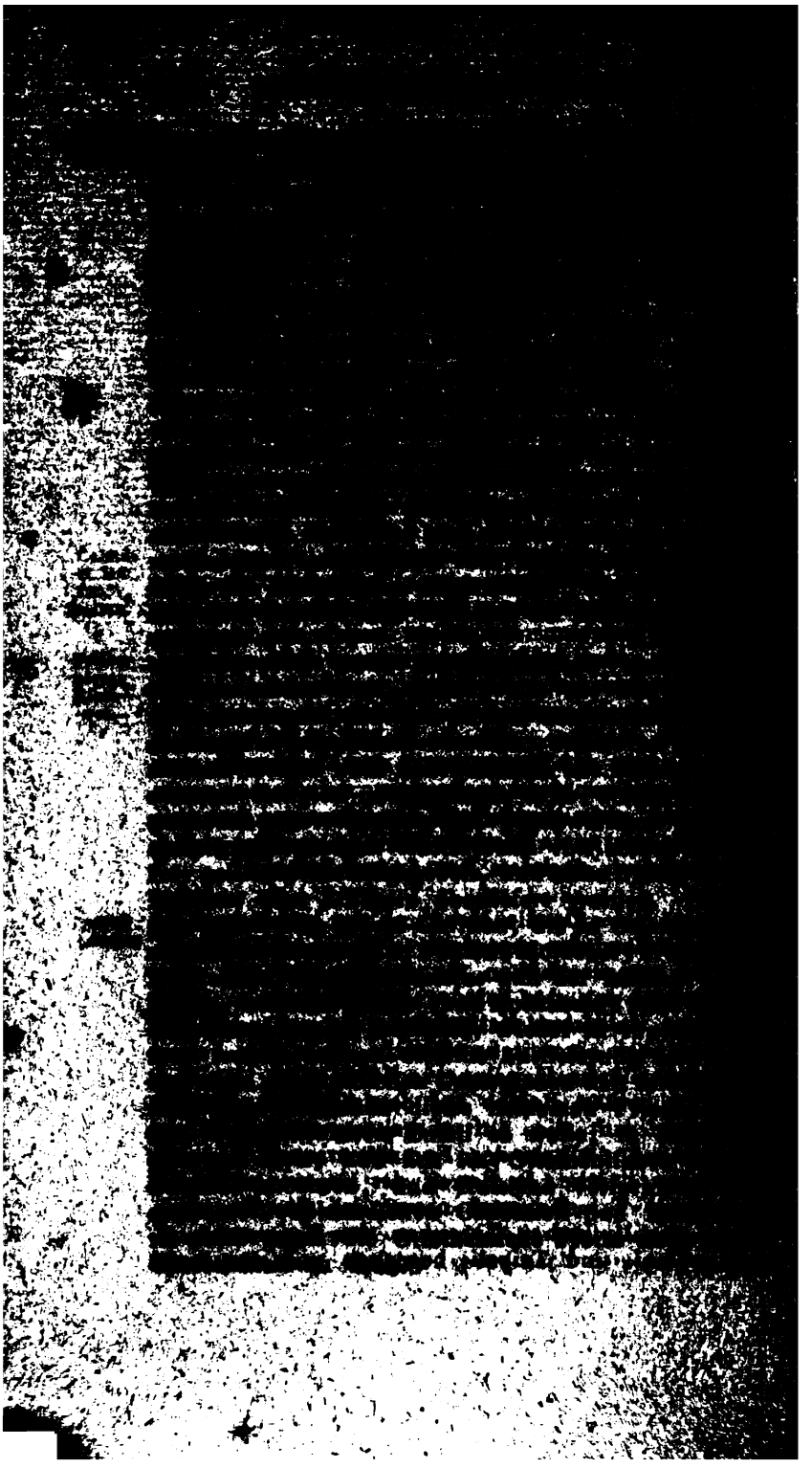


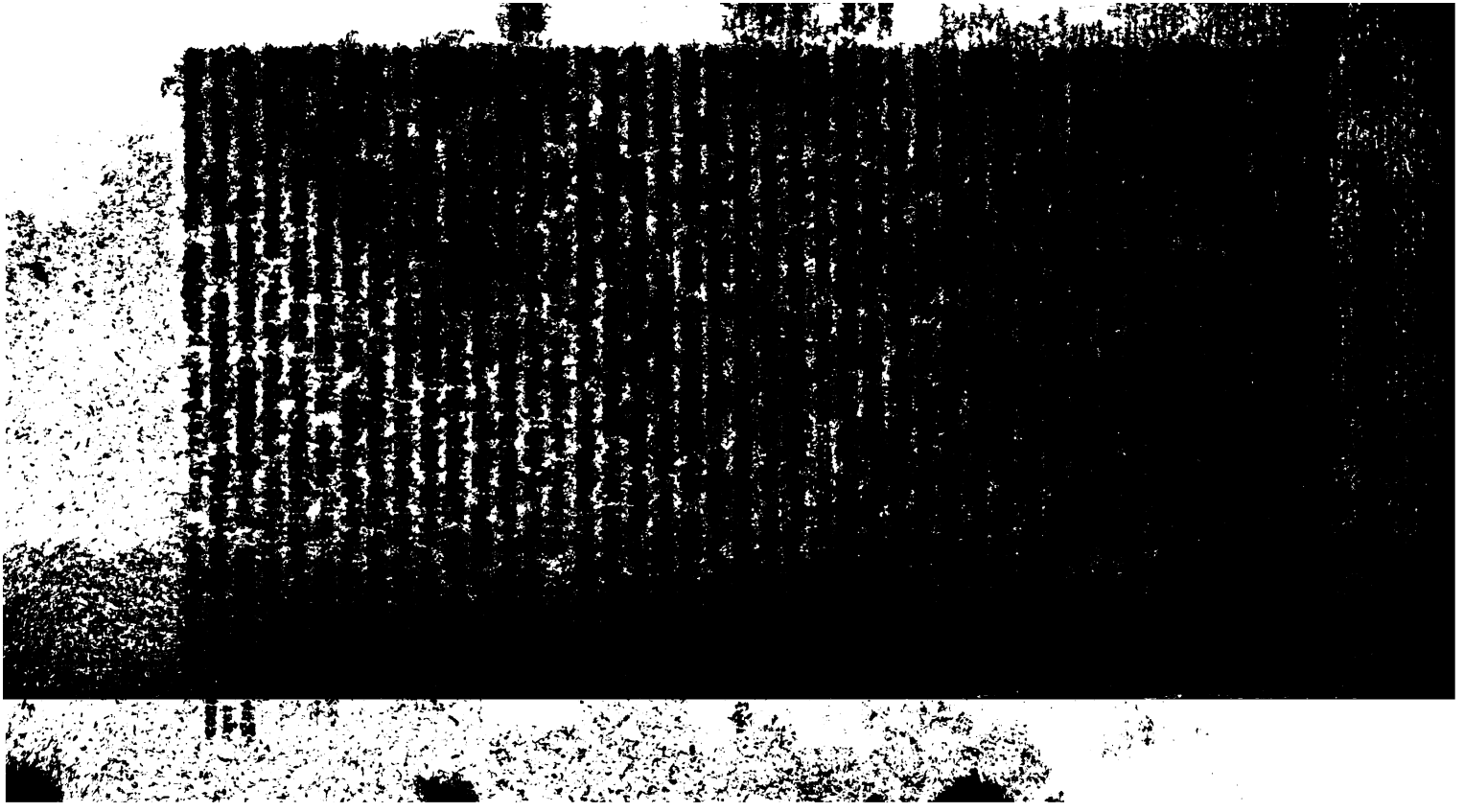


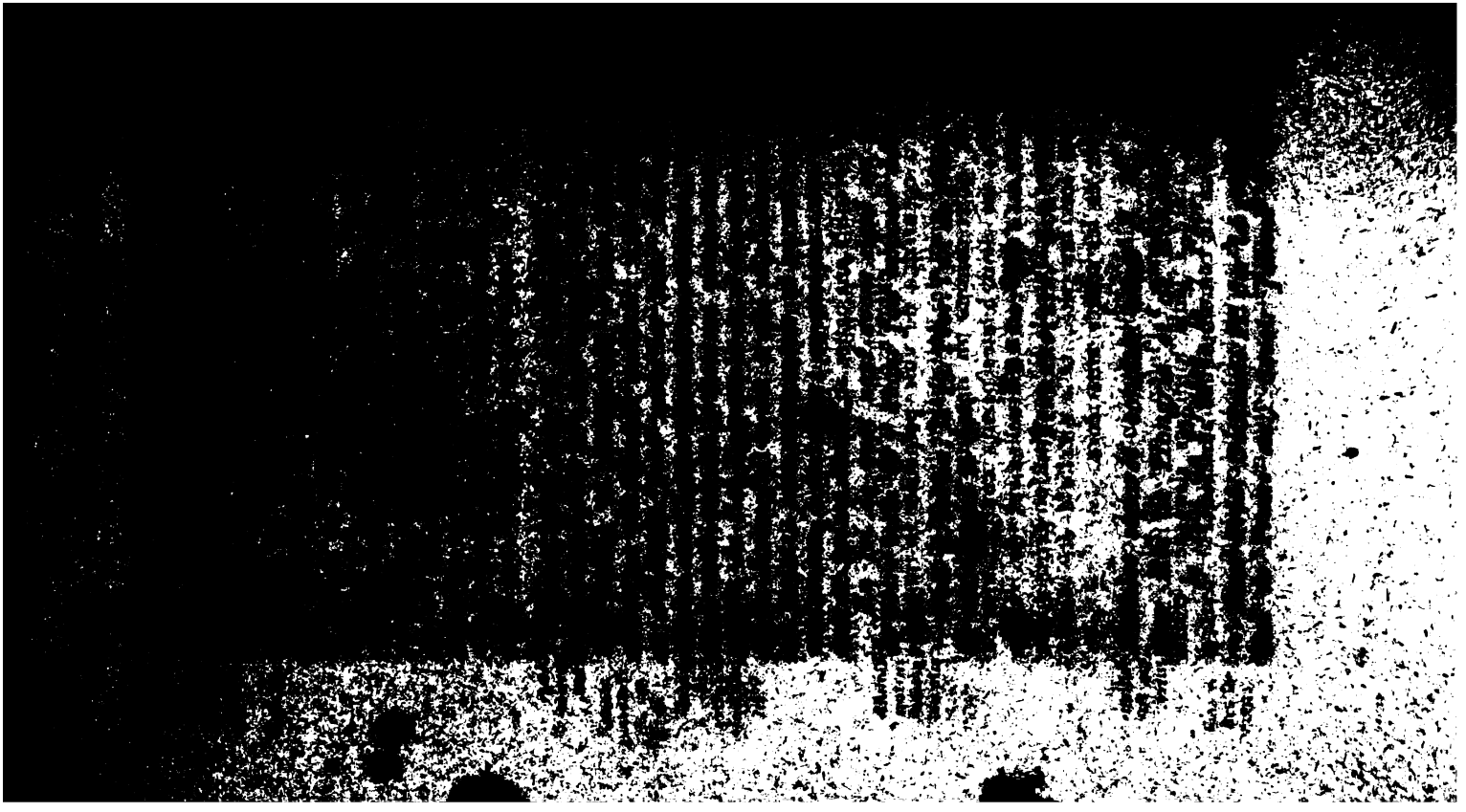


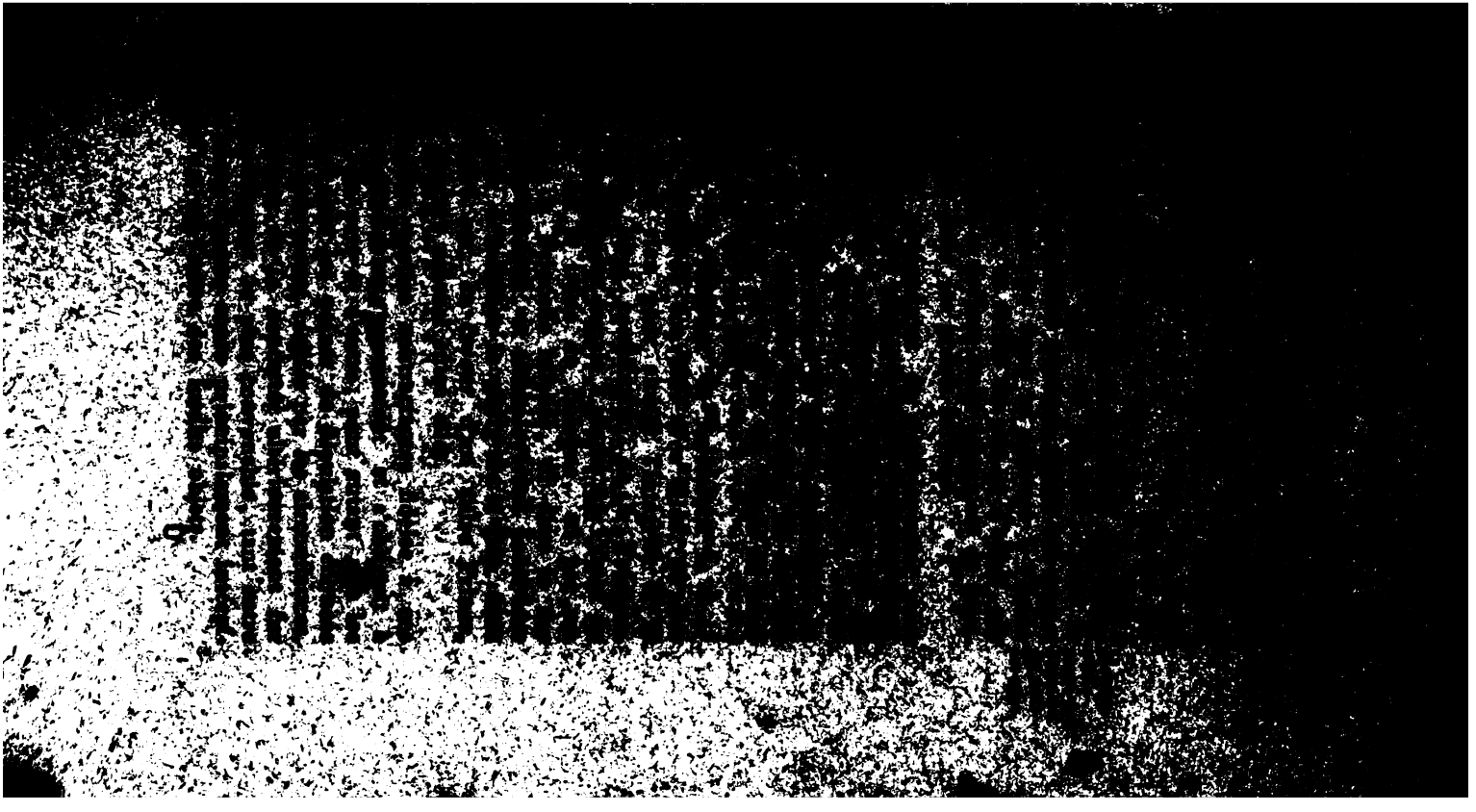


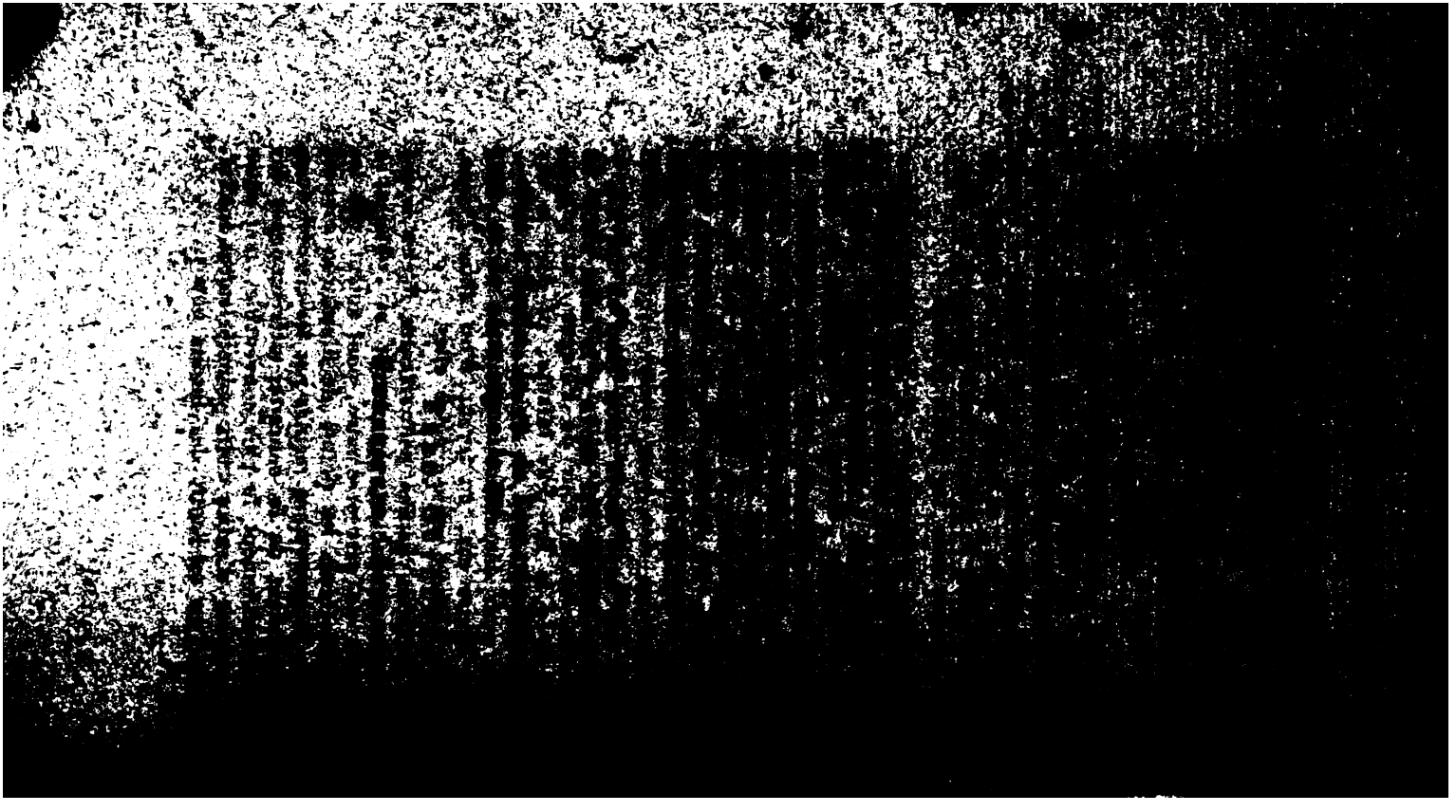












20.

Traité entre la Grande-Bretagne et les Marattes 1792.

1792 23 Févr.

1.

Traité préliminaire entre la compagnie angloise des Indes orientales et ses alliés d'un côté, et Tippo-Saib de l'autre, signé le 23. *Févr.* 1792.

(*Nouv. extraord.* 1792. n. 56 f. en anglois dans *Annual Register* 1792. foreign history p. 96.)

ART. I. La moitié des états ou domaines que Tippo Sultan poſſédoit au commencement de la guerre préſente ſera cédé aux alliés, contigue à leur territoire reſpectif et d'après leur choix.

ART. II. Il ſera payé trois crores et 30 lacks de roupies ficca aux alliés, de la manière qui ſuit: 1. Il ſera payé immédiatement un crore et 65 lacks en pagodes ou mohurs d'or ou en roupies de plein poids et de bon alloi, ou en or ou argent hors de cours. 2. Le reſte, ſavoir un crore et 65 lacks de roupies ſera payé en trois échéances, ne paſſant point le terme de trois mois chacune, dans les ſortes d'eſpèces ſus-mentionnées.

ART. III. Tous les ſujets des quatre puiſſances reſpectives qui ont été priſoniers depuis le règne de feu Hyder-Aly-Khan juſqu'à l'époque préſente, ſeront remis en liberté avec fidelité et ſans reſerve.

ART. IV. Pour la dûe obſervation des trois articles ſusmentionnés, deux des trois fils ainés de Tippo-Sultan ſeront donnés en otage; et à leur arrivée les hoſtilités ceſſeront.

ART. V. Dès qu'il ſera arrivée un acte de convention contenant les articles ſus-mentionnés, muni du ſçeau et de la ſignature de Tippo-Sultan, il ſera envoyé des contre-actes par les trois puiſſances; et, après la ceſſation des hoſtilités, l'on arrêtera et conclura un traité définitif d'amitié perpétuelle, tel qu'en conviendront les parties reſpectives.

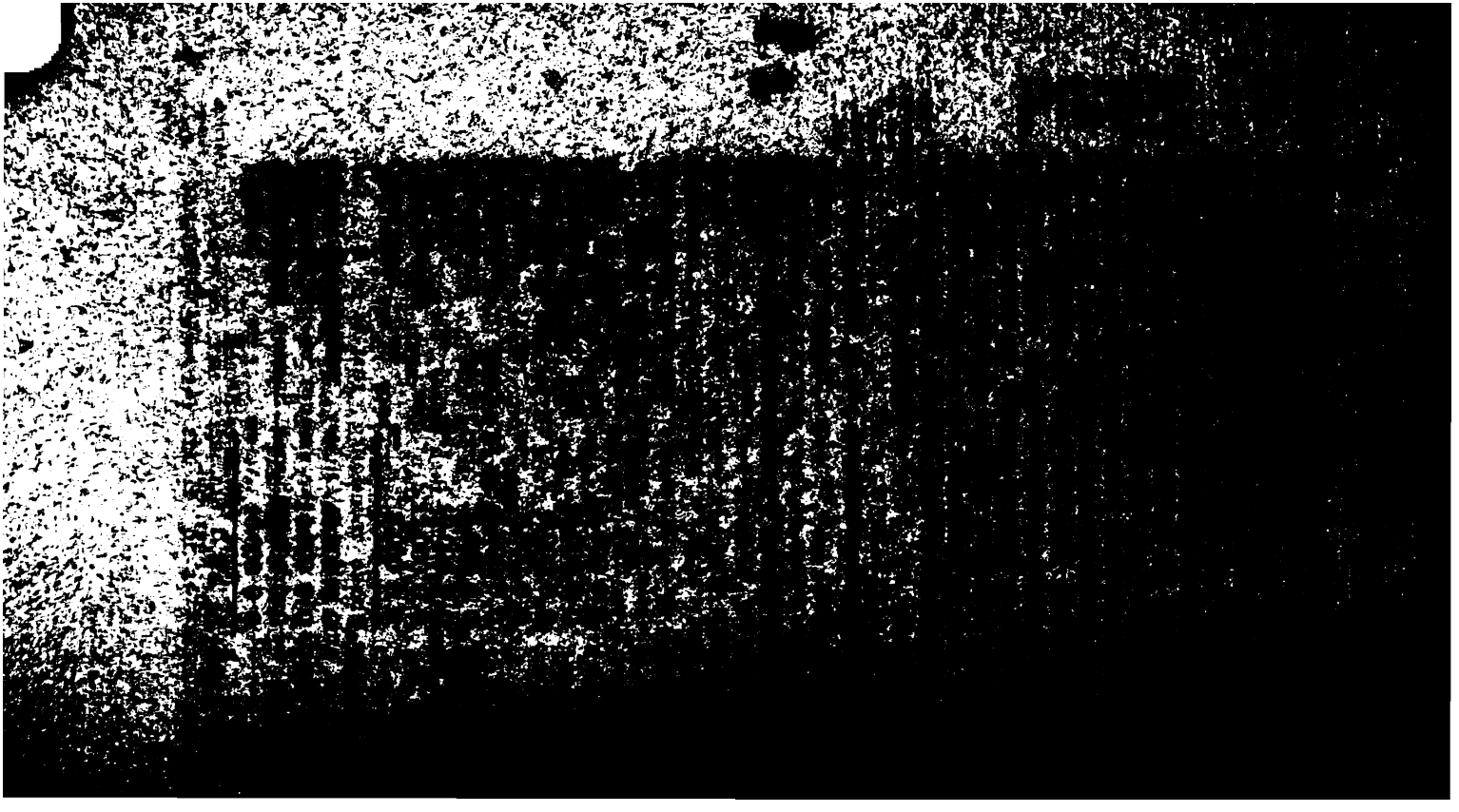
agreeably to former treaties, the firſt with the late Nawaub Hyder Ally Khan, bearing date the 8th day of Auguſt 1770 *) and the other with Tippoo-Sultaun of the 11th day of March 1784 **) is hereby confirmed and increaſed, and the articles of the two former treaties are to remain in full force, excepting ſuch of them as by the preſent engagement are otherwiſe adjuſted, and the 8th article of the ſecond abovementioned treaty, dated the 11th day of March 1784, correſponding with the 18th of the month Rubbic ul Saany 1198 Hejeree, confirming all the privileges and immunities of trade which the Nawaub Hyder Ally Khan granted to the ſaid company, by the treaty entered into in the year 1770, is alſo, by virtue of the preſent treaty, renewed and confirmed. 1792

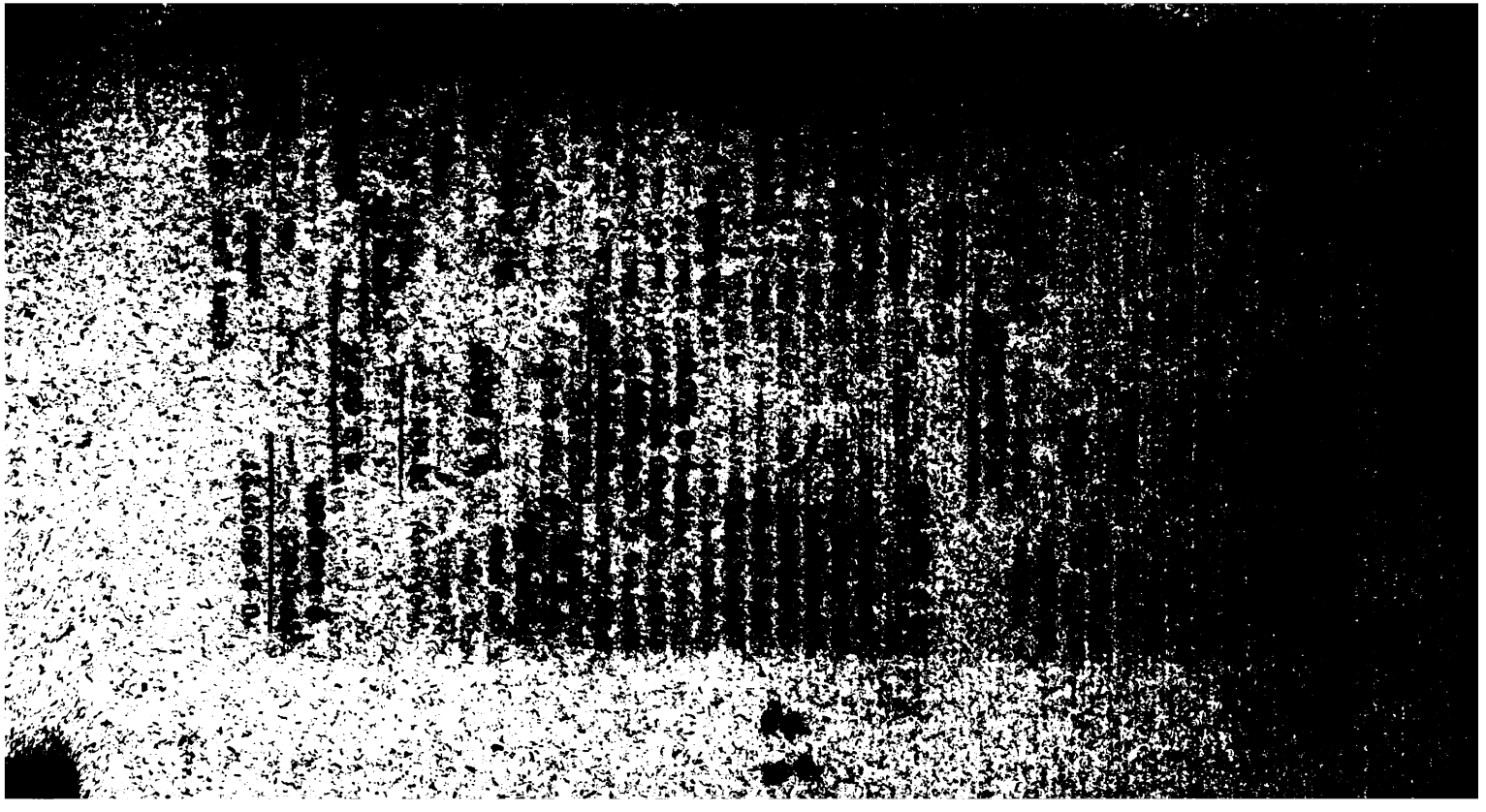
Tippoo ſatisfera aux articles préliminaires.

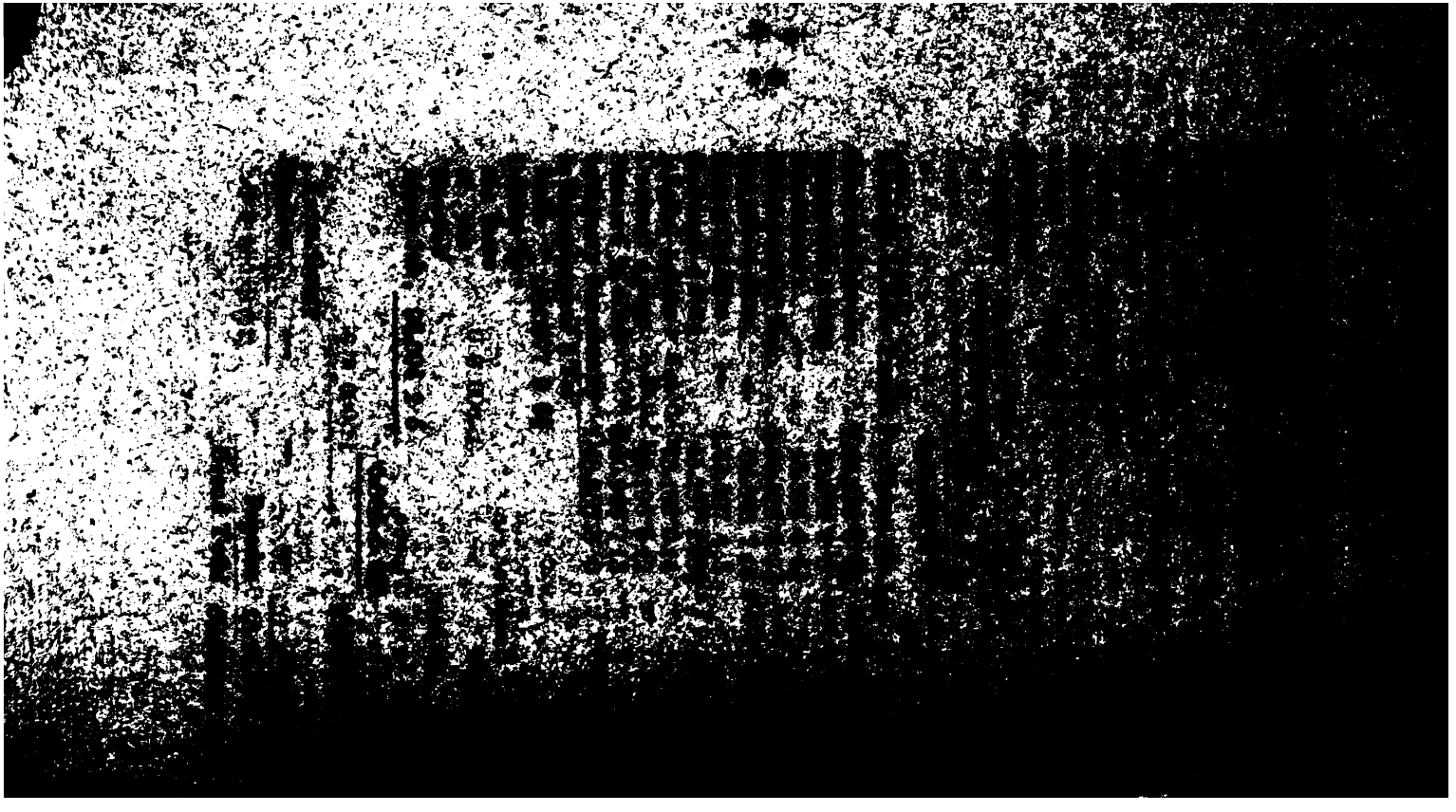
ART. II. In the fourth article of the preliminary treaty, entered into between the allied powers and the ſaid Tippoo-Sultaun, dated the 22d of February 1792, correſponding with the 28th of the month Jemadic ul Saani 1206 Hejeree, it is written "until the due performance of three foregoing articles" (the firſt article ſtipulating the ceſſion of half the country, the ſecond the immediate payment of half of the ſum of money agreed to be paid, and the remainder in ſpecie, only at three inſtalments, nor exceeding four months each inſtalment, and the third engaging for the releaſe of priſoners) "two of the ſons of the ſaid Tippo-Sultaun ſhall be detained as hoſtages" which articles are confirmed by the preſent inſtrument: accordingly the ſaid Tippoo-Sultaun ſhall divide the ſum, agreed to be paid at three inſtalments above-mentioned into three equal parts, and ſhall pay to the ſaid three powers their reſpective ſhares, at the exchange affixed for the amount, to be paid immediately at ſuch places, on the boundaries of the allies, as ſhall be determined on by them: and, after the performance of the remaining two articles above mentioned, that is to ſay, the ceſſion of one half the country, and the releaſe of the priſoners, in caſe the amount of the three inſtalments be paid by Tippoo-Sultaun to the three

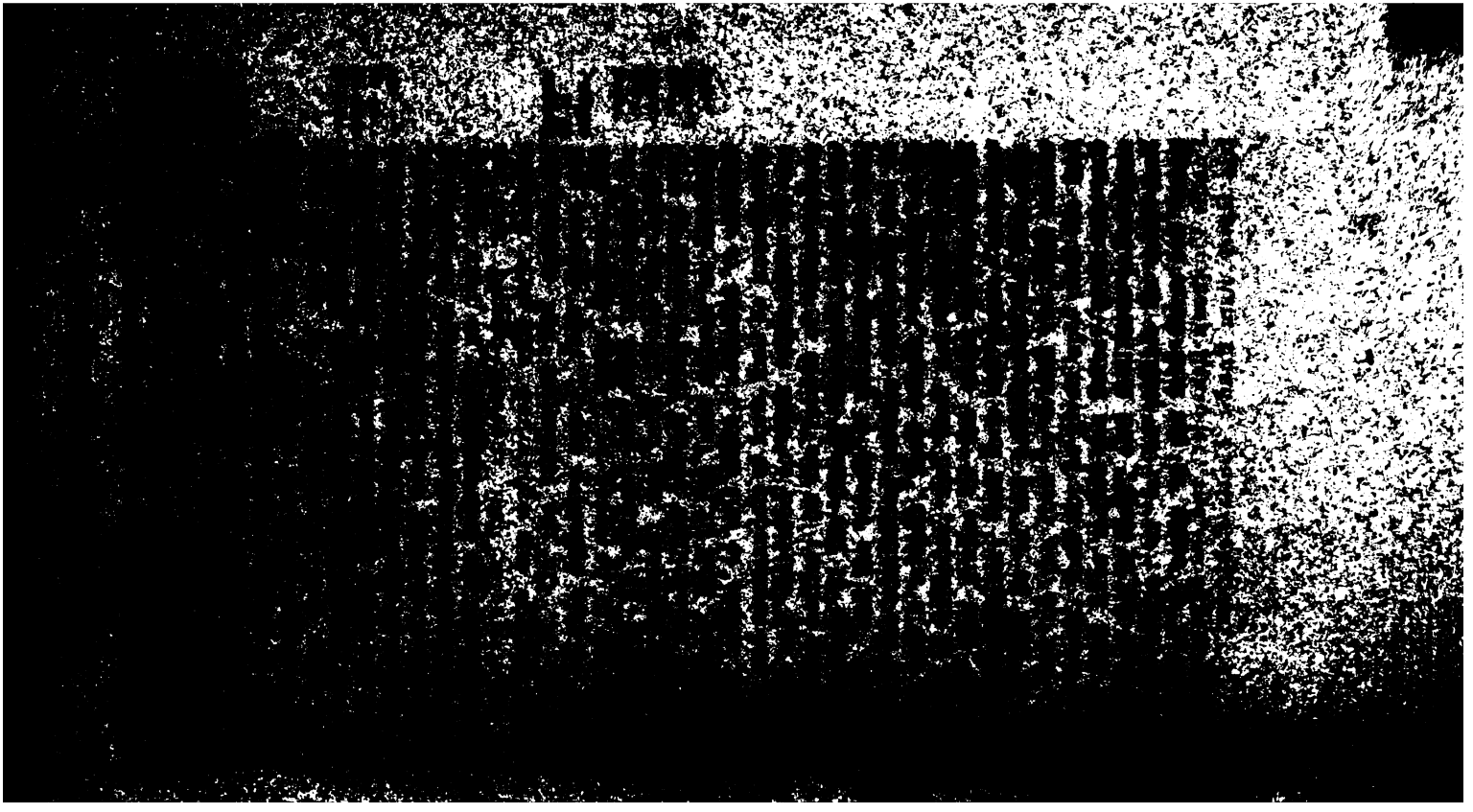
*) T. I. p. 696. Nouv. édit. de ce Recueil.

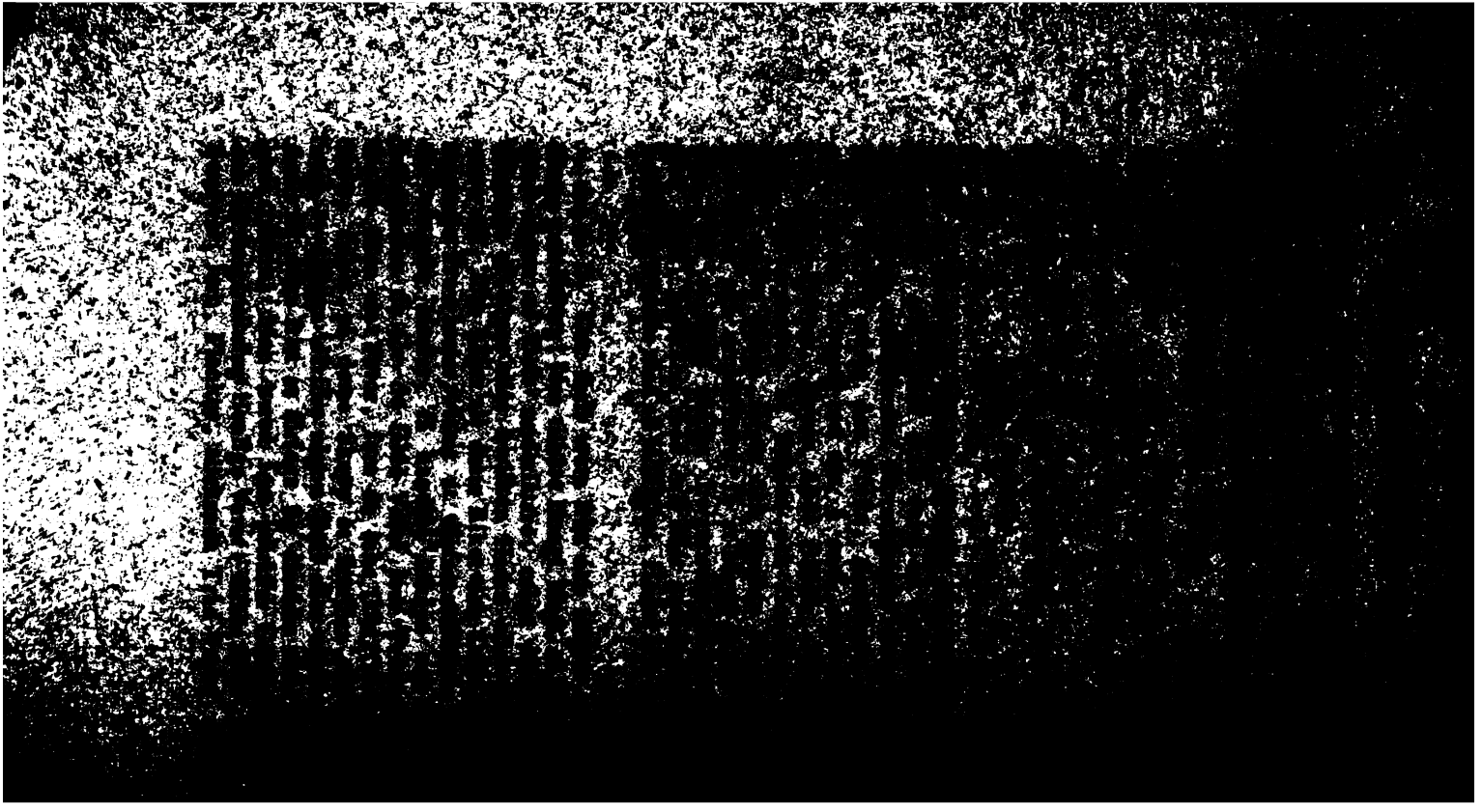
**) T. II. p. 737. Nouv. édit.

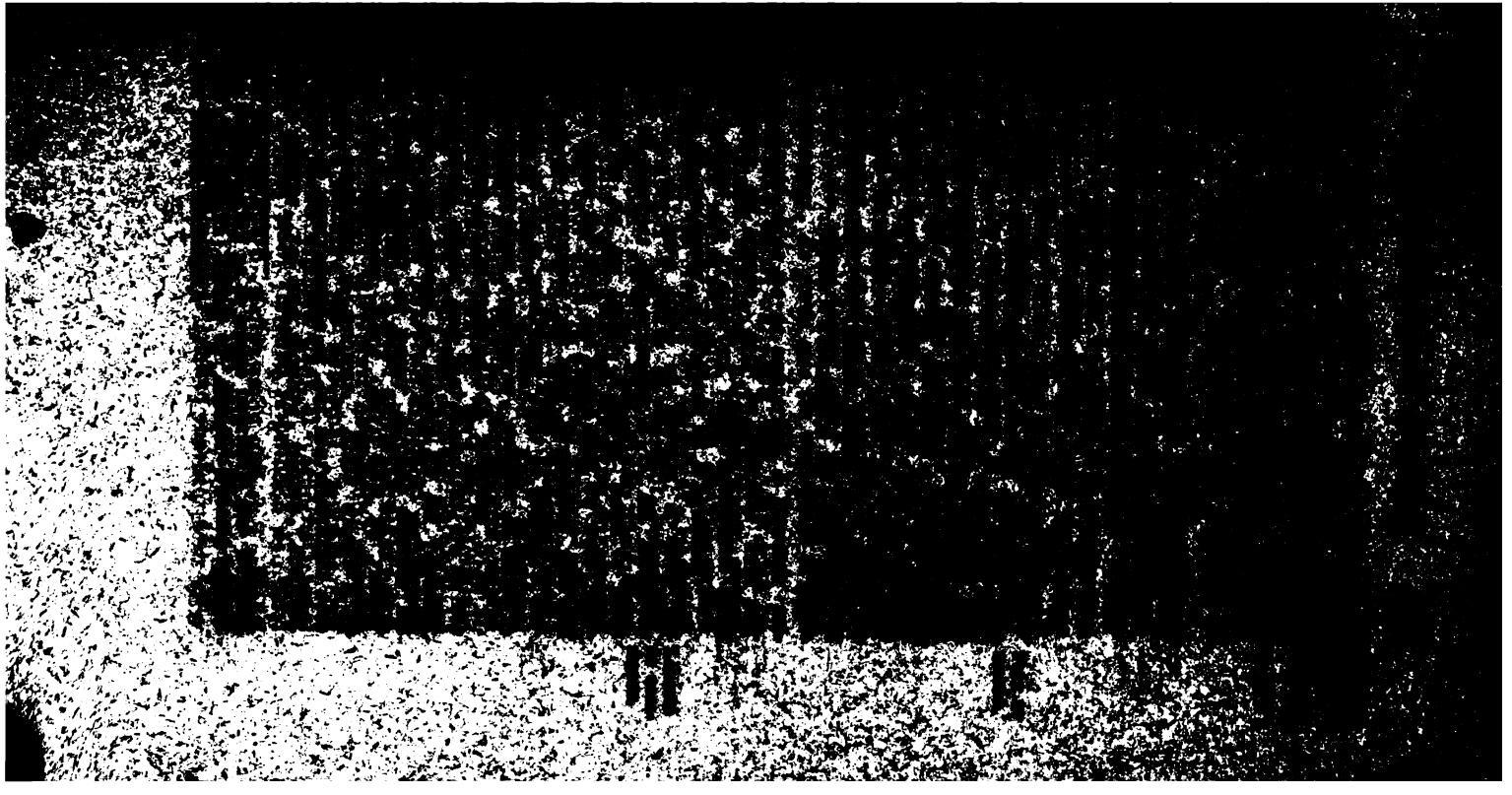


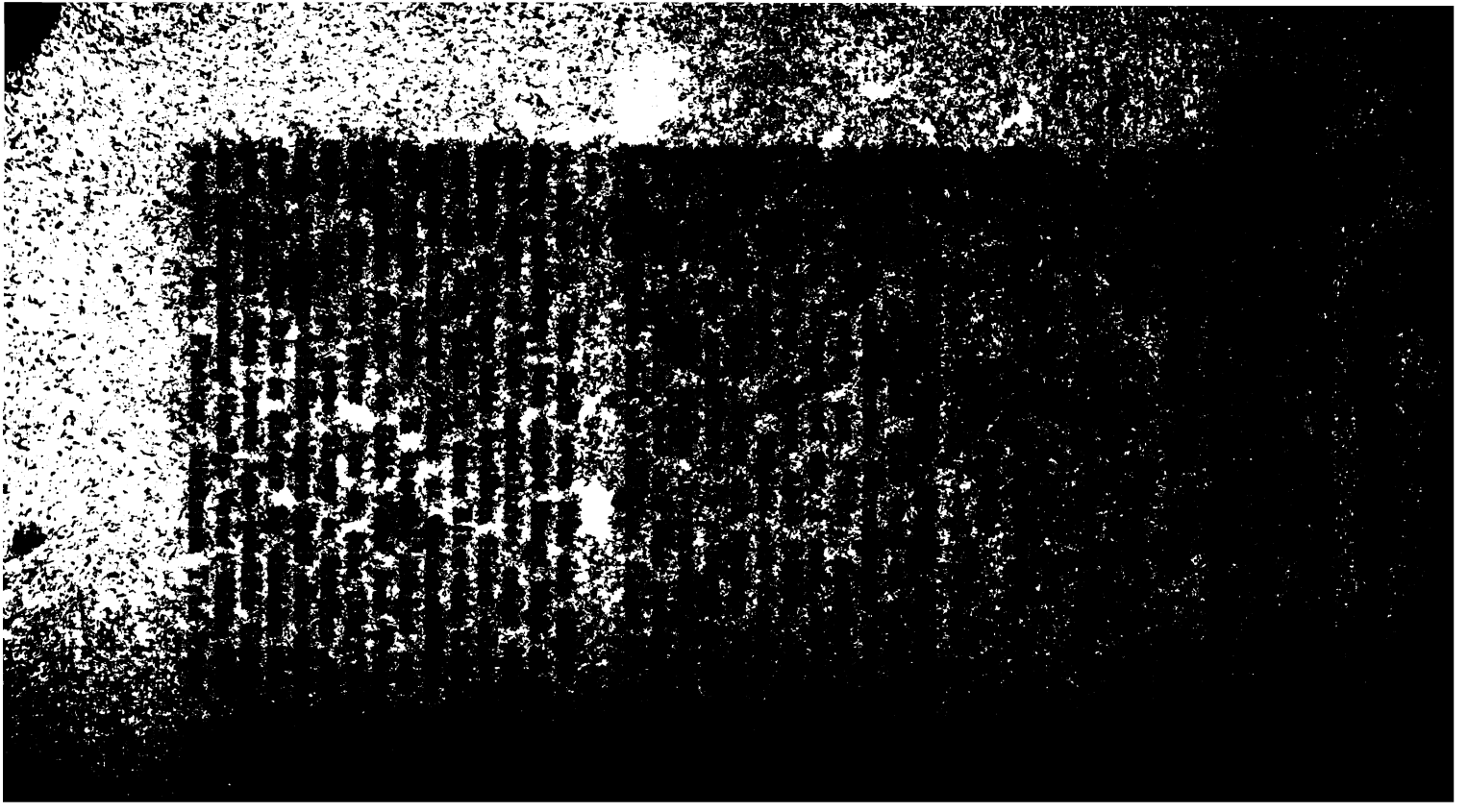


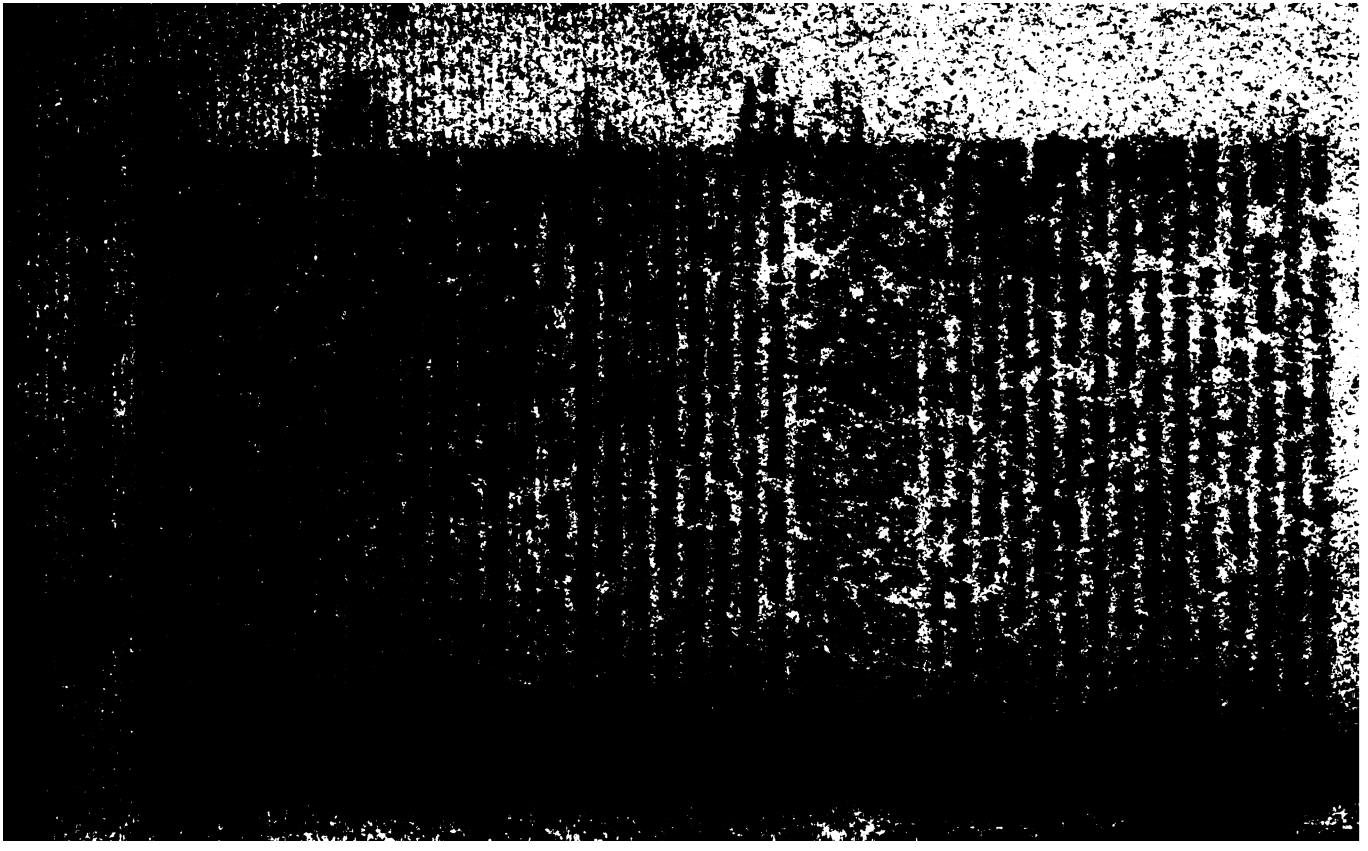


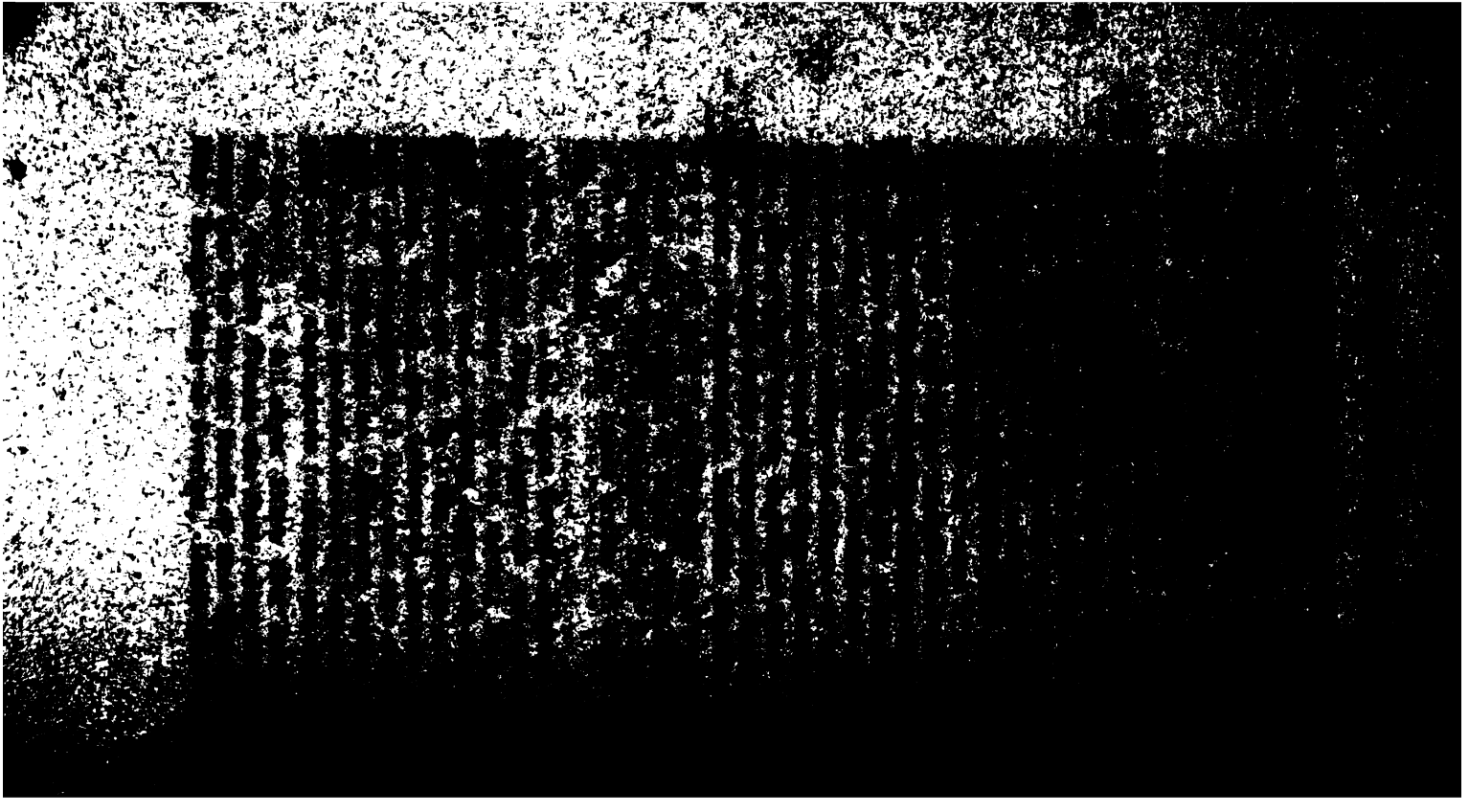


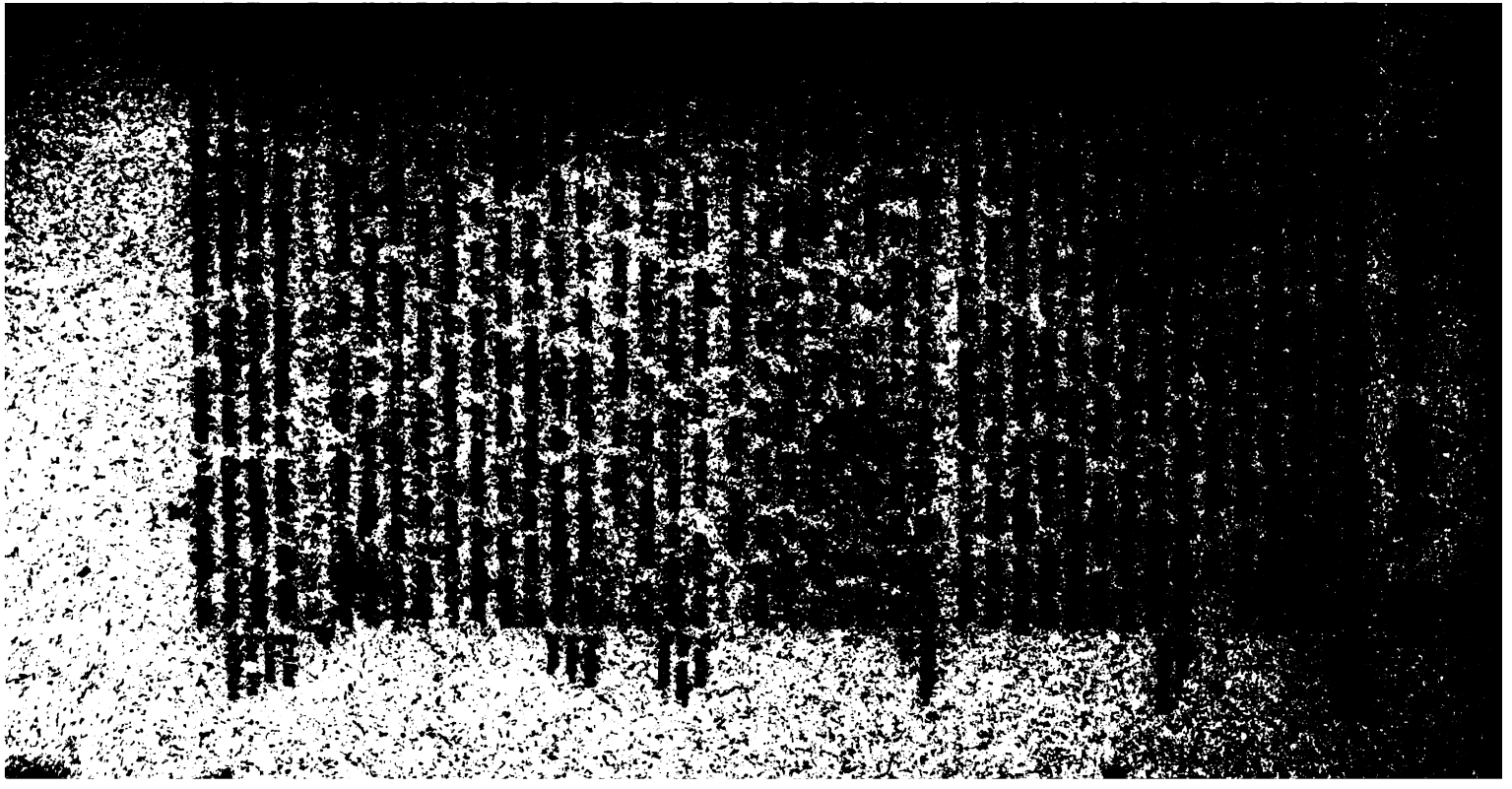


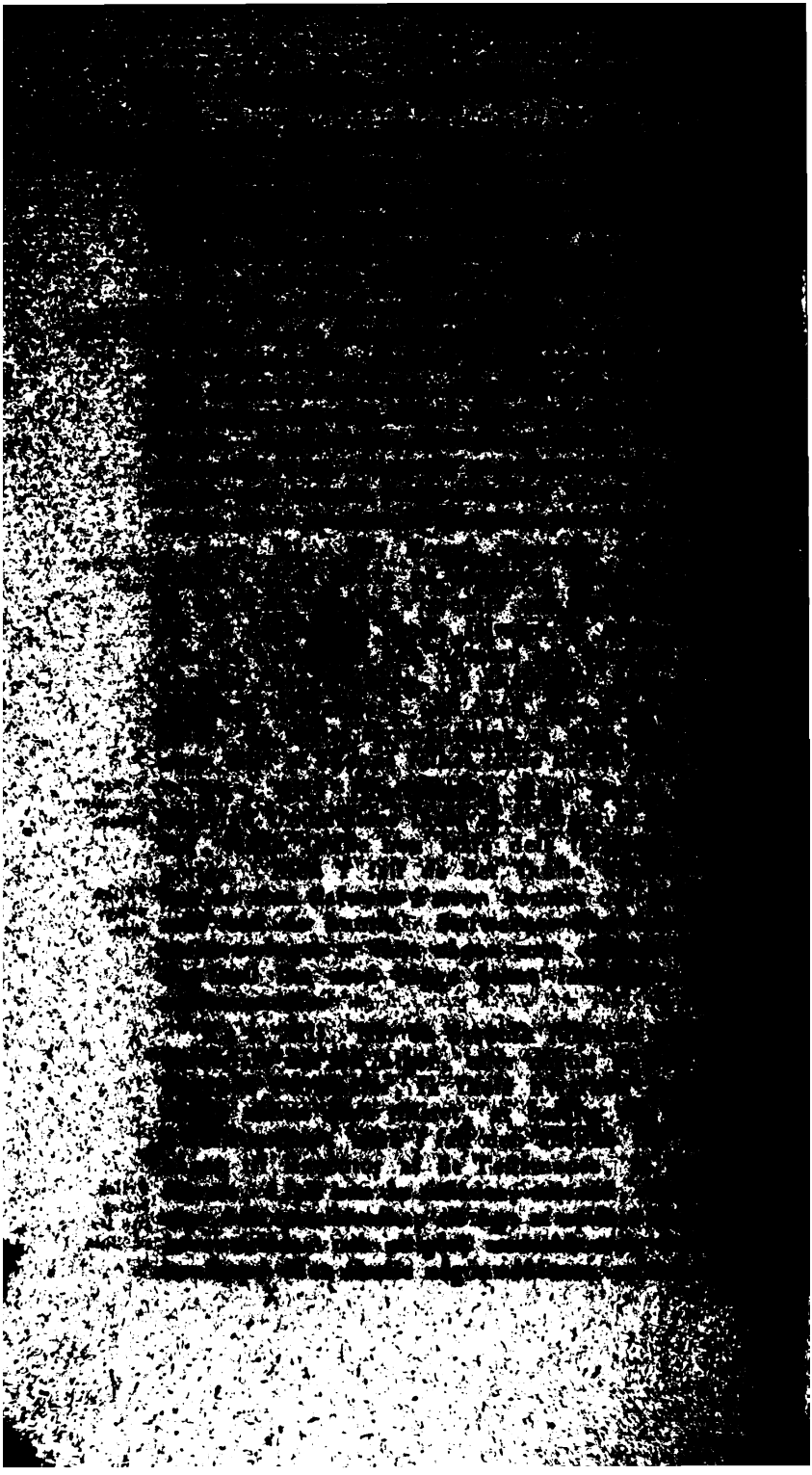


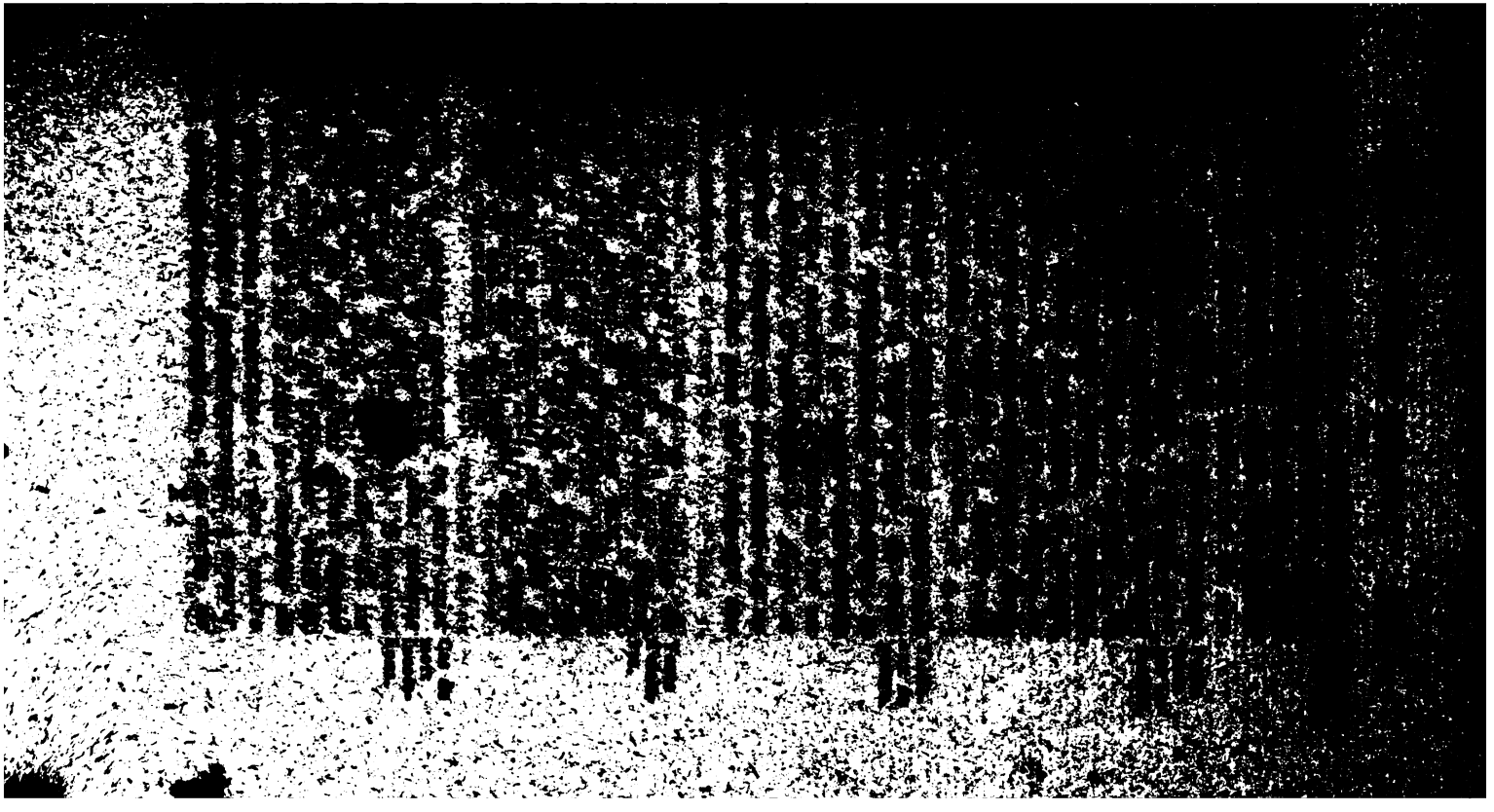


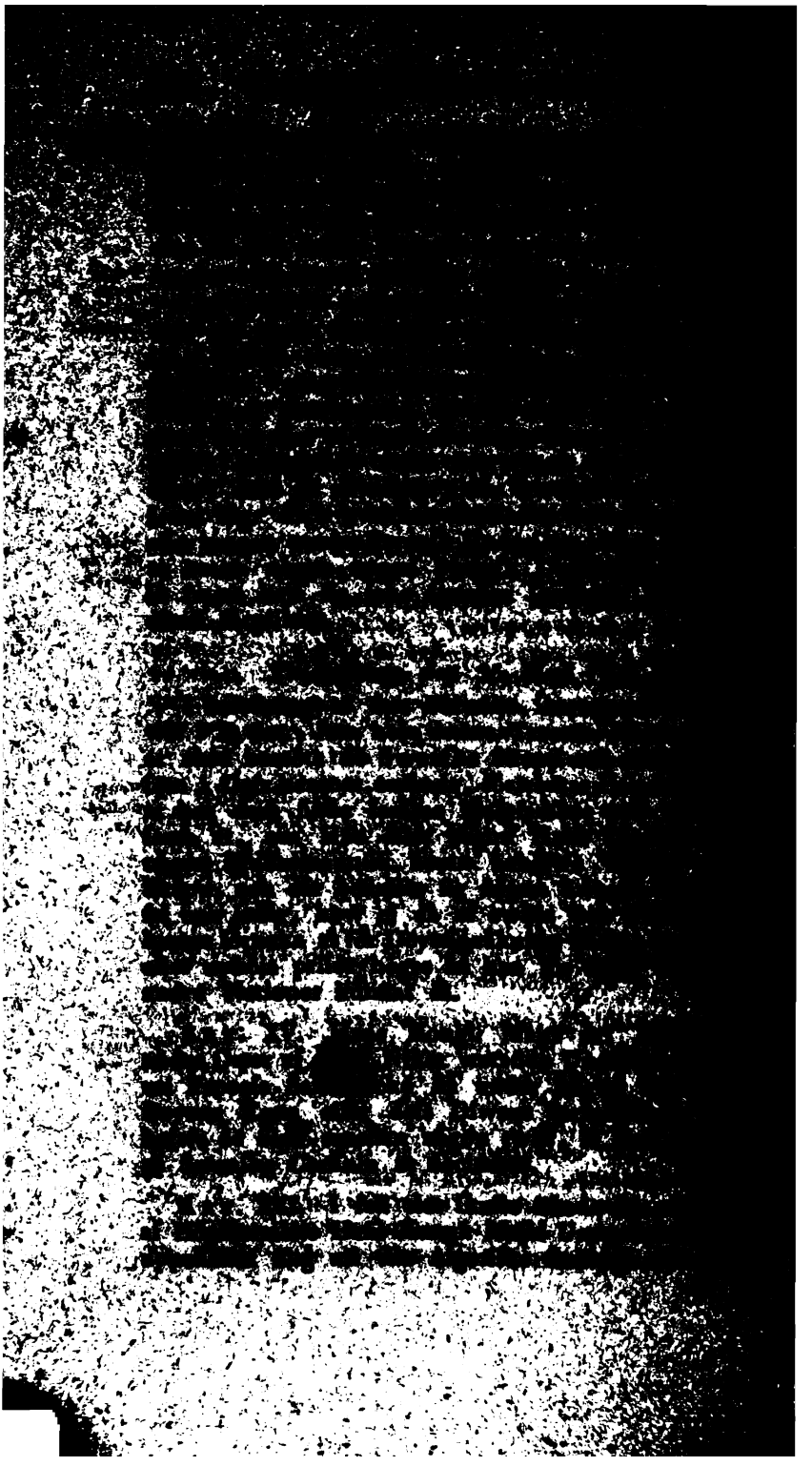


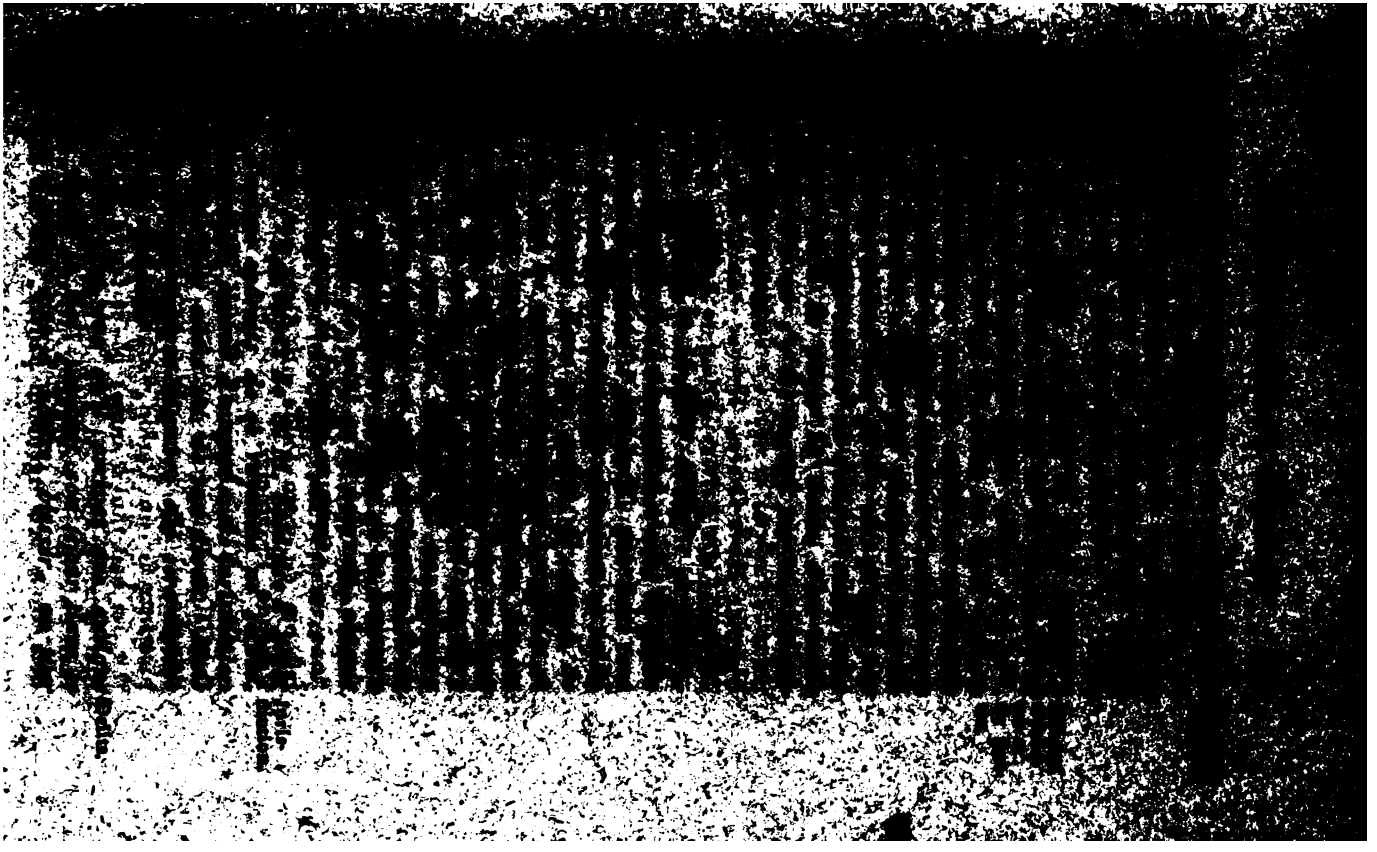


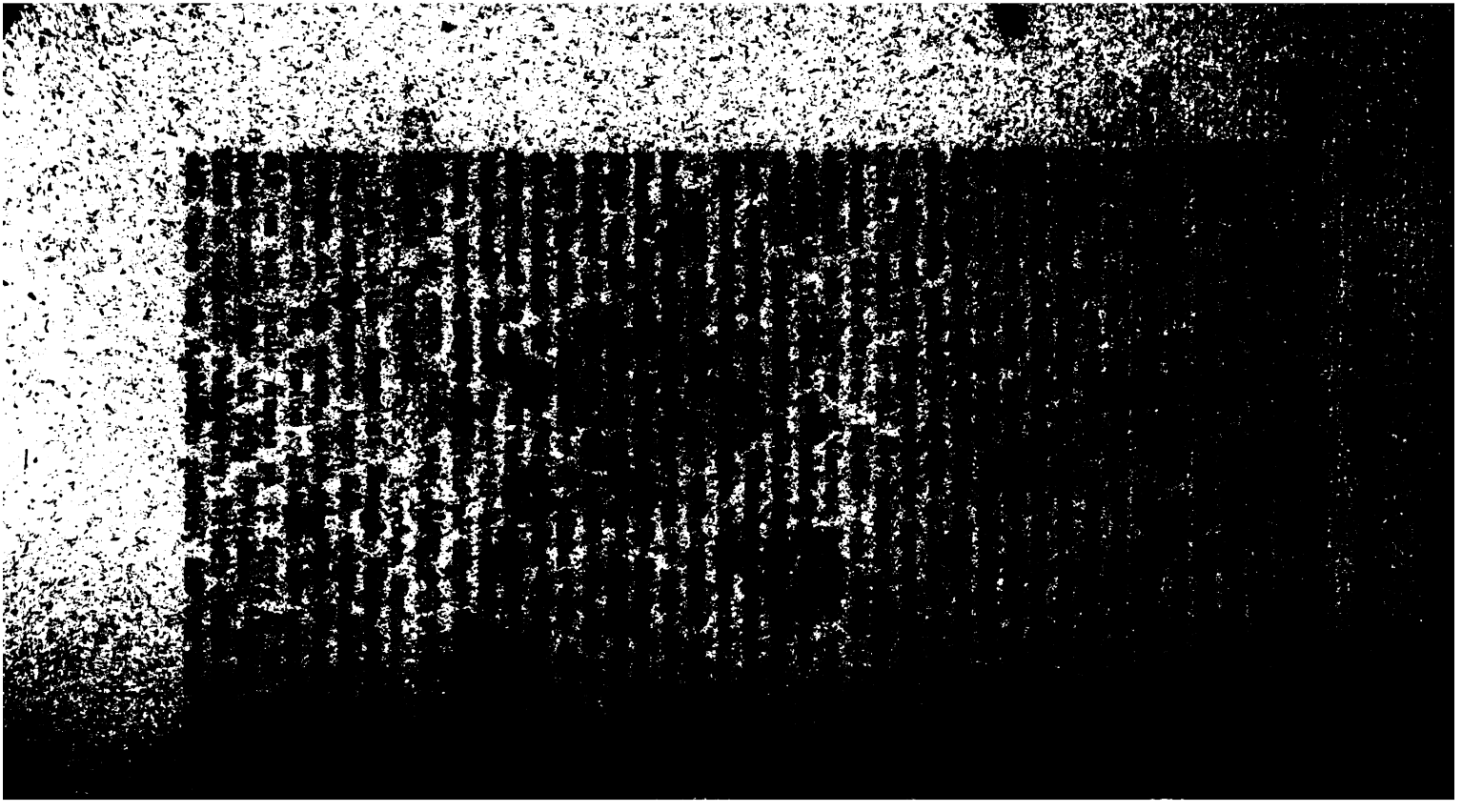


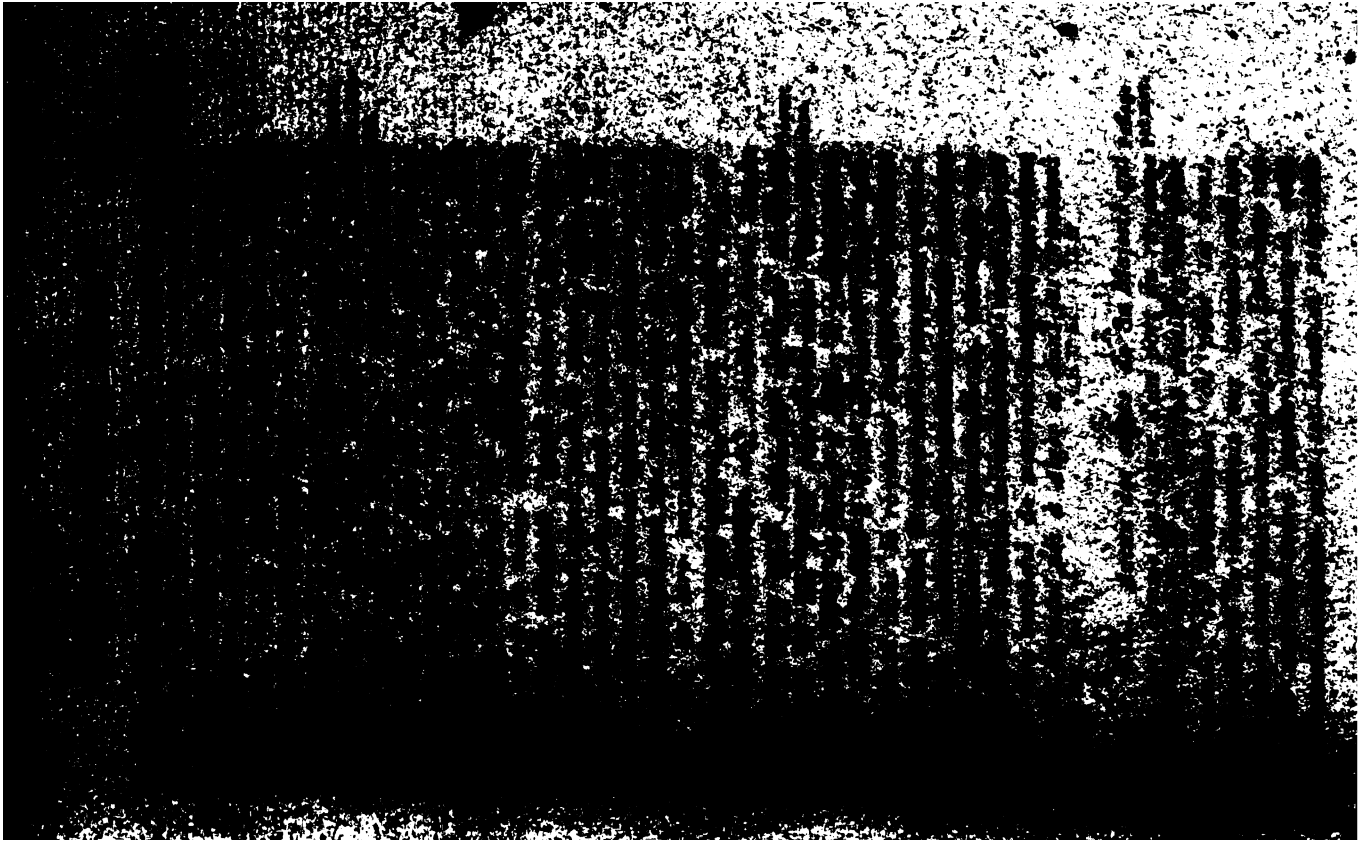


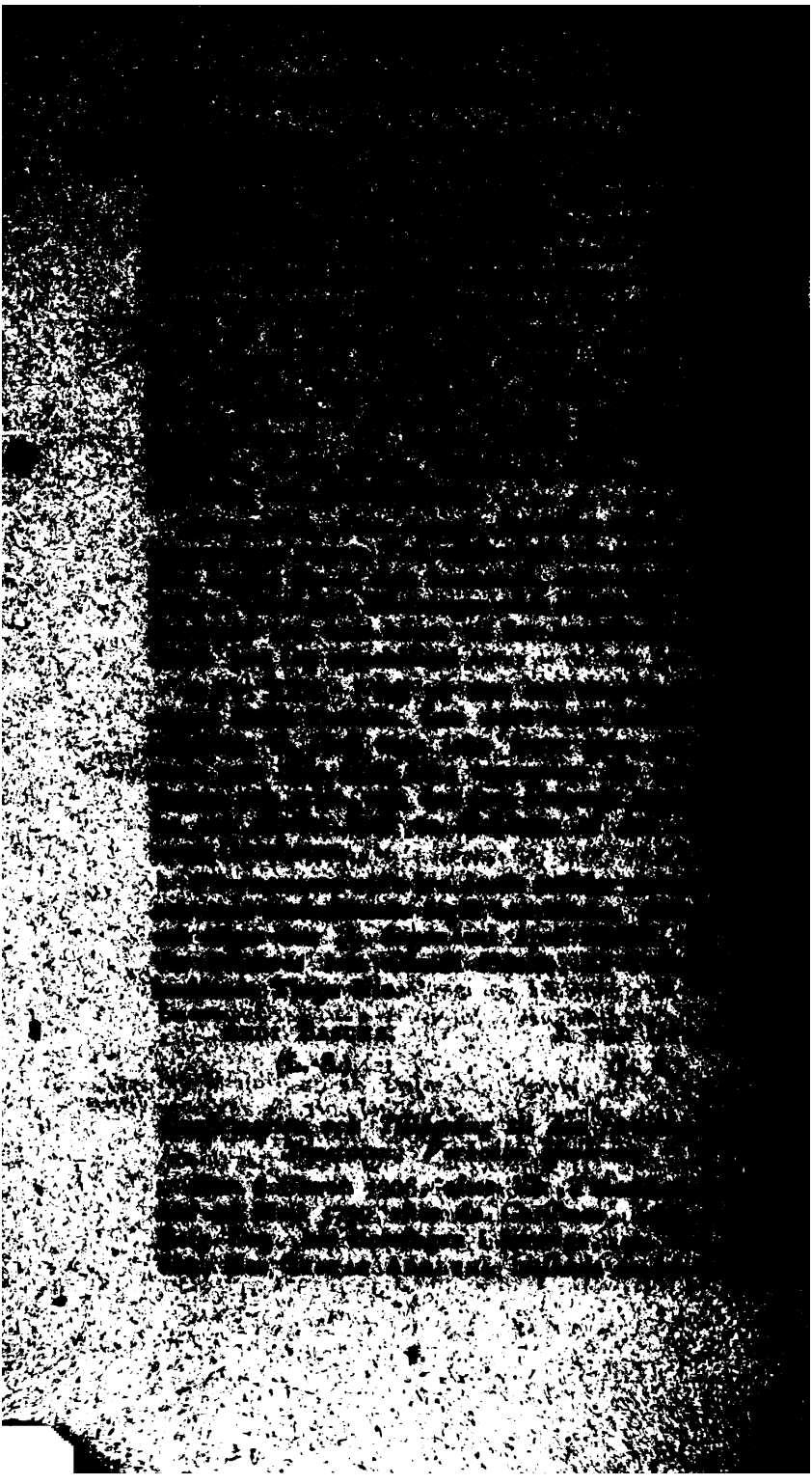


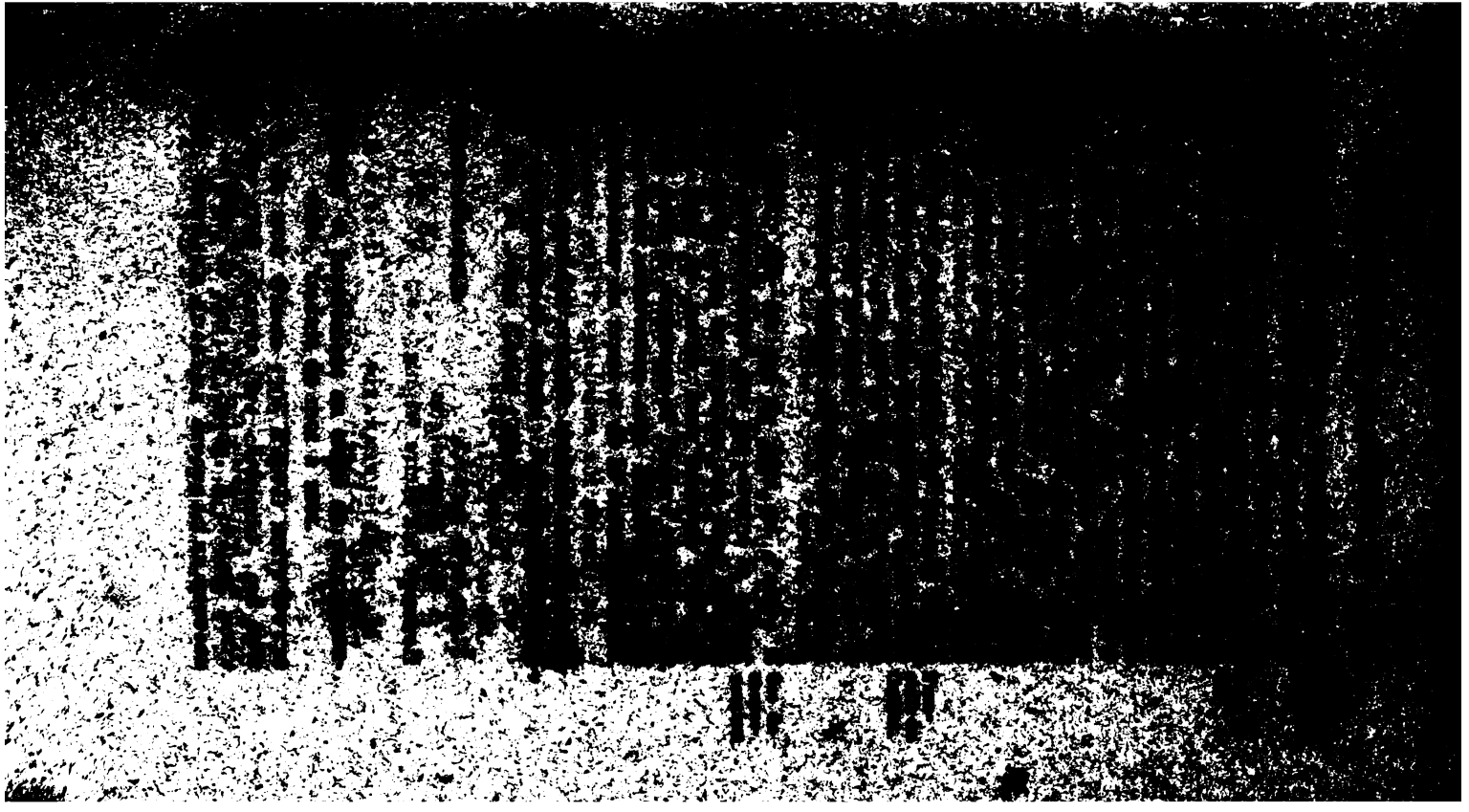


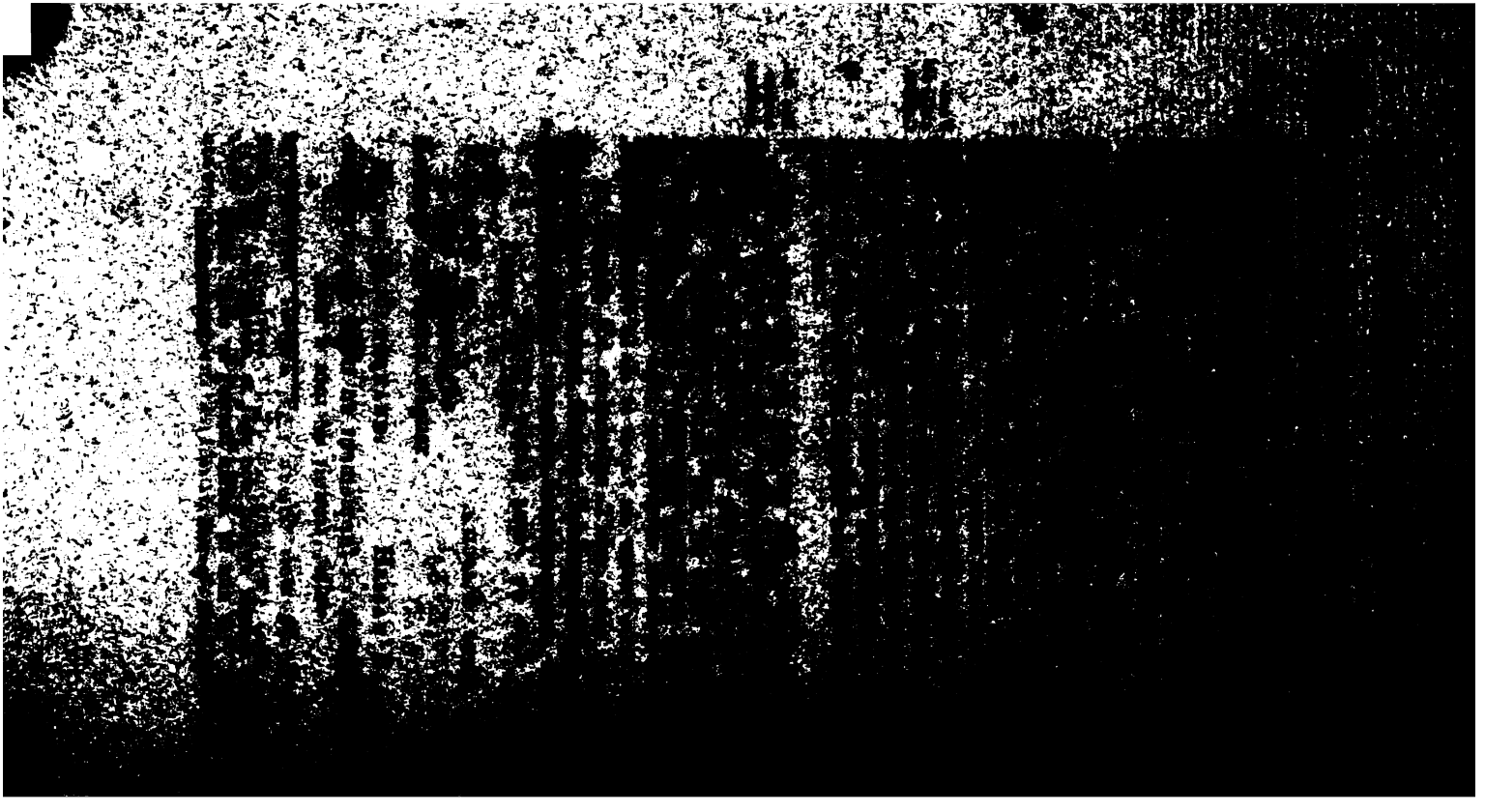


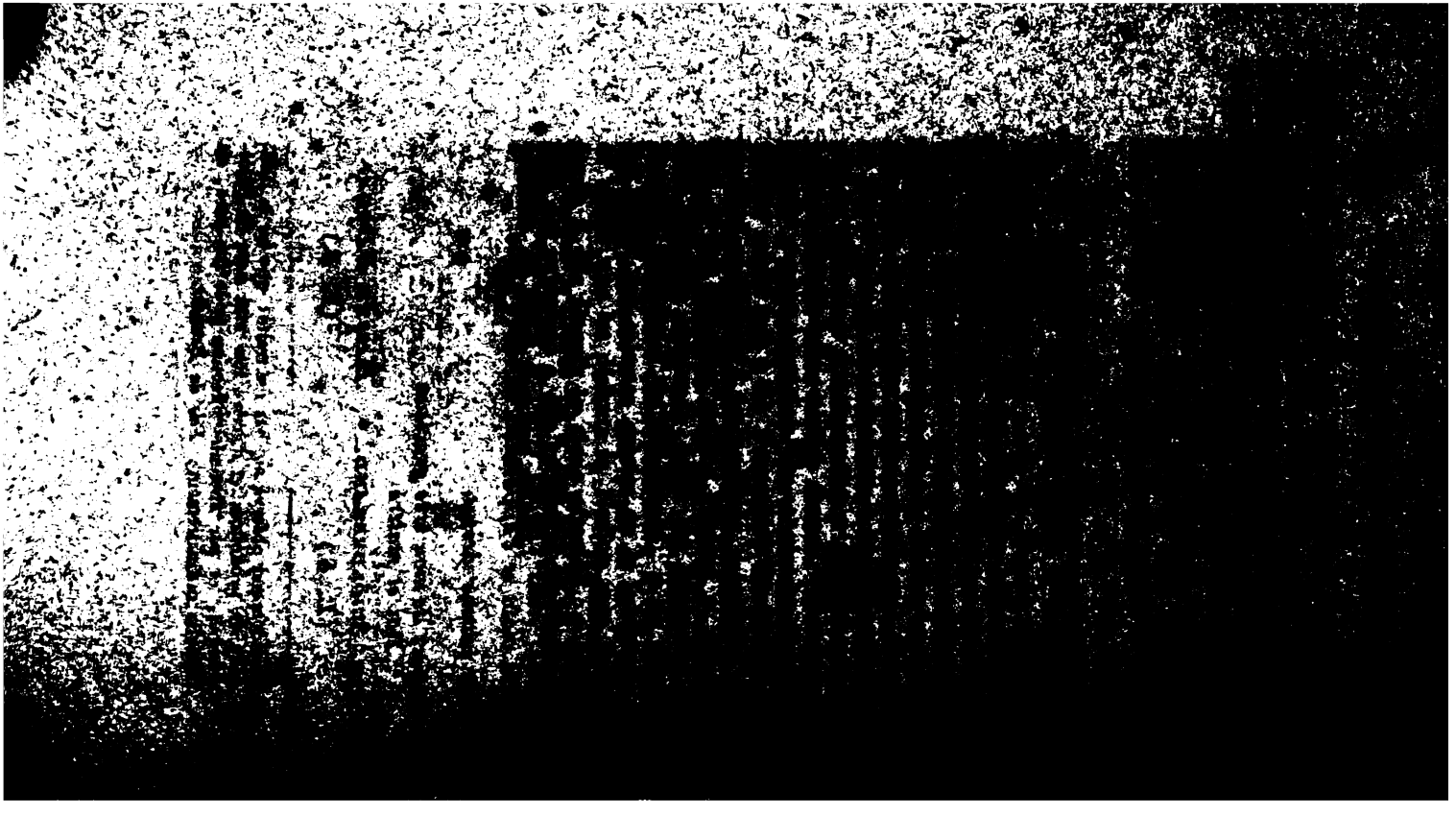


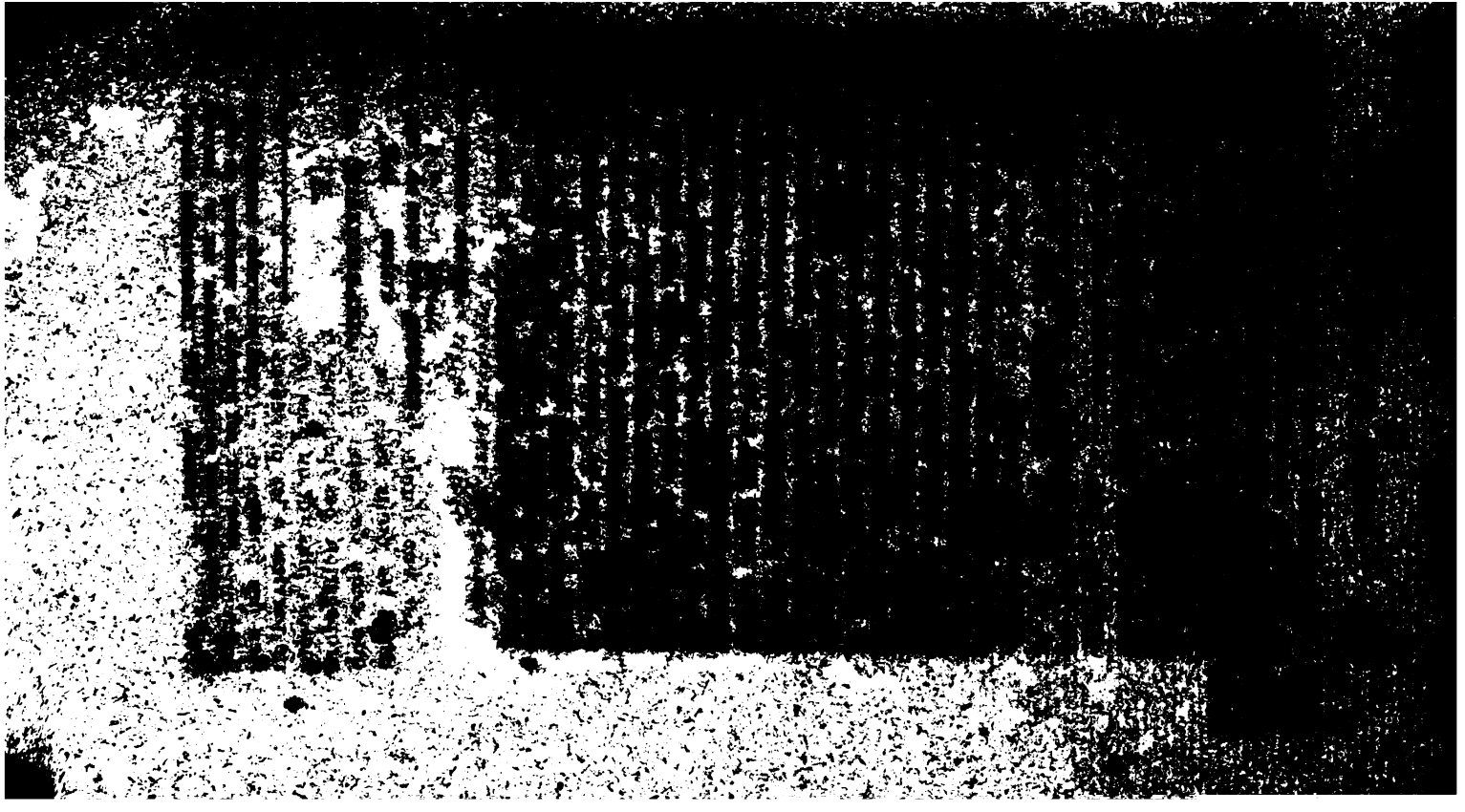


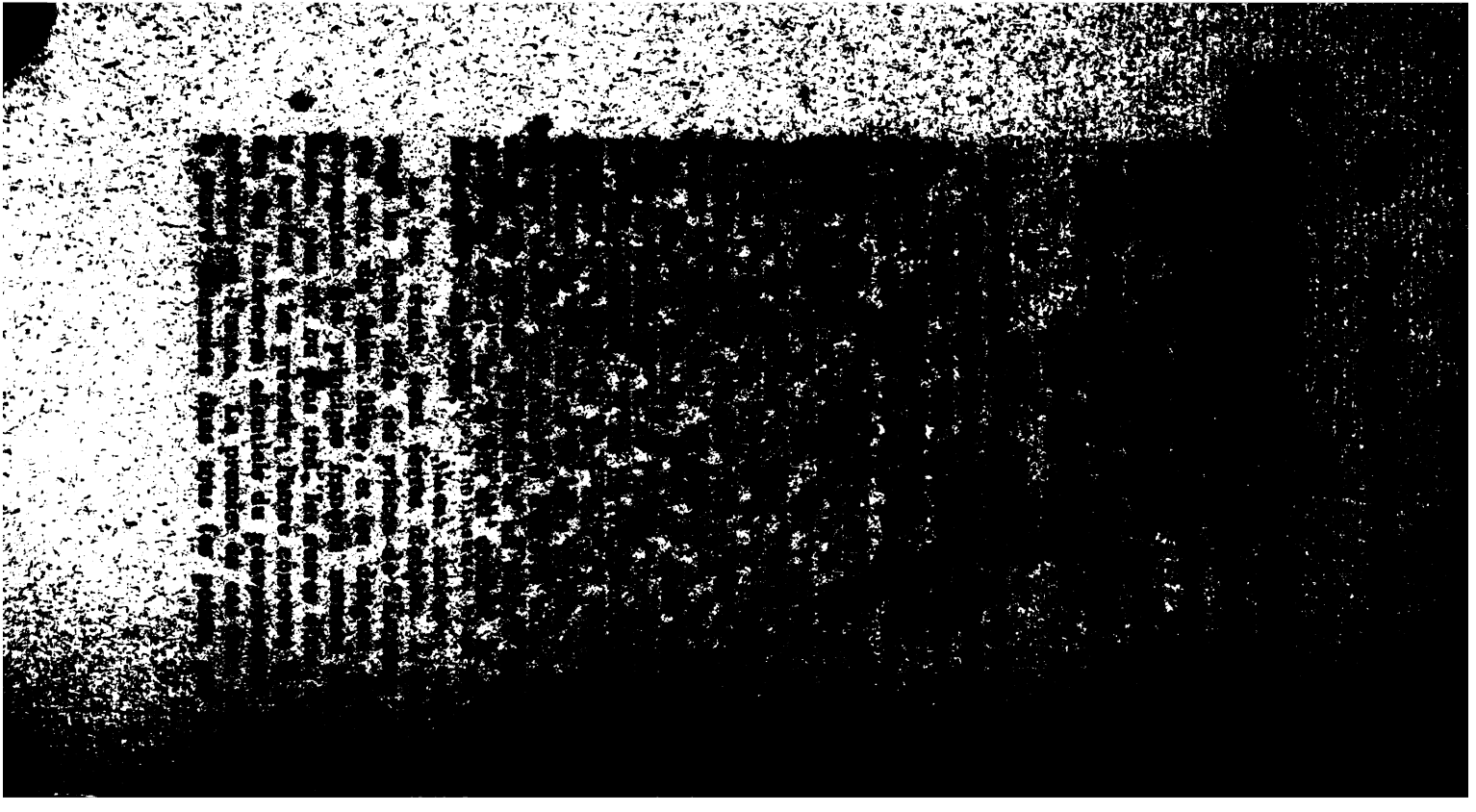


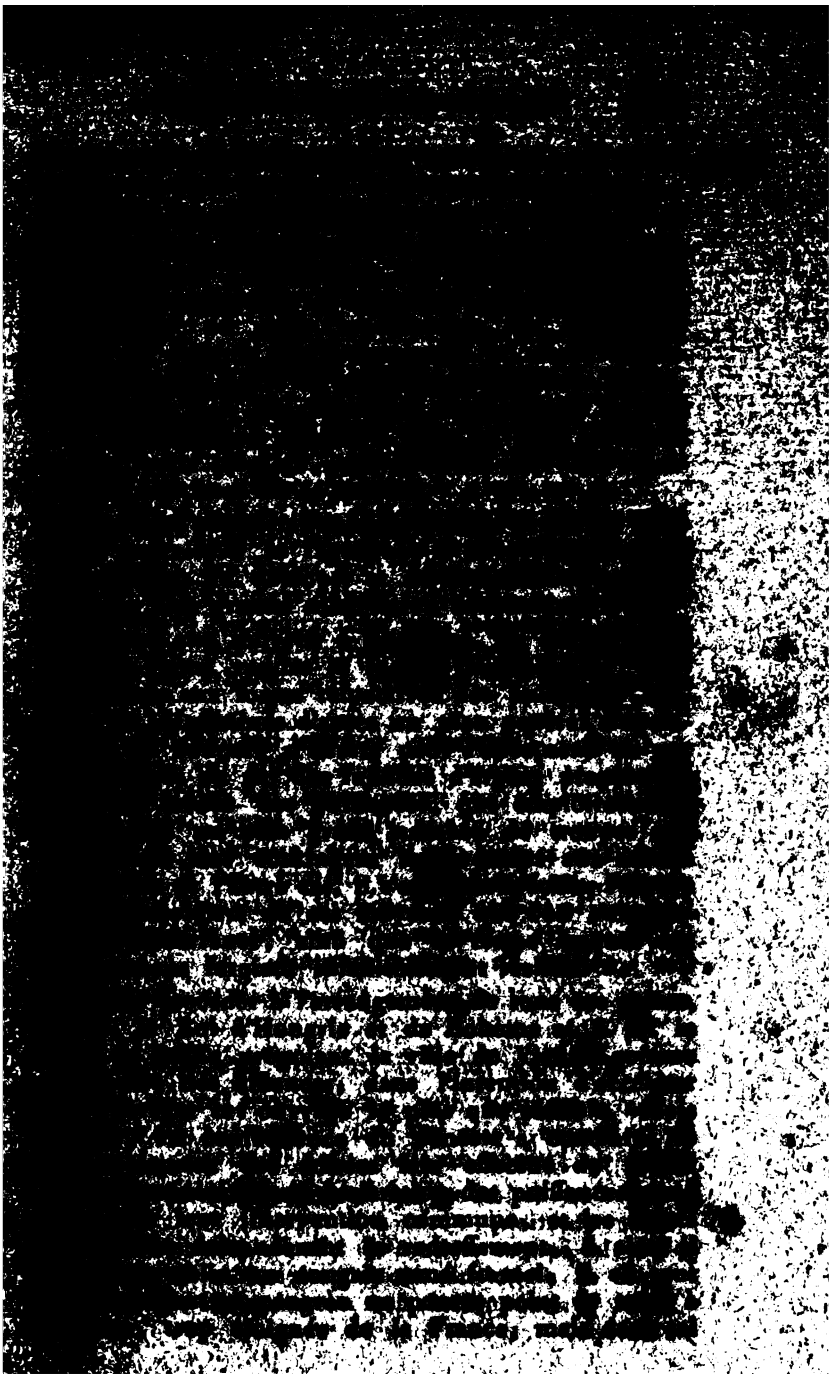


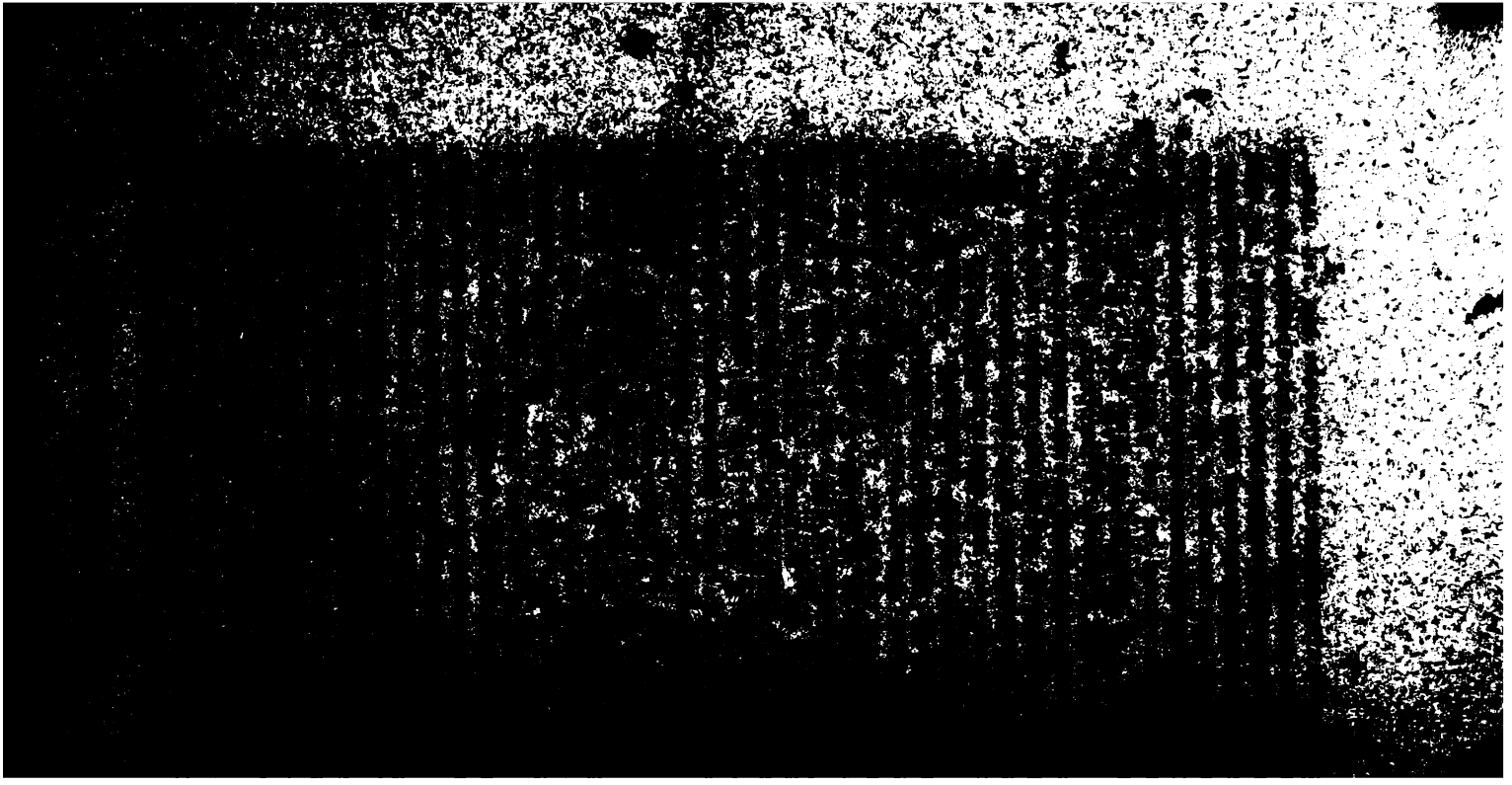


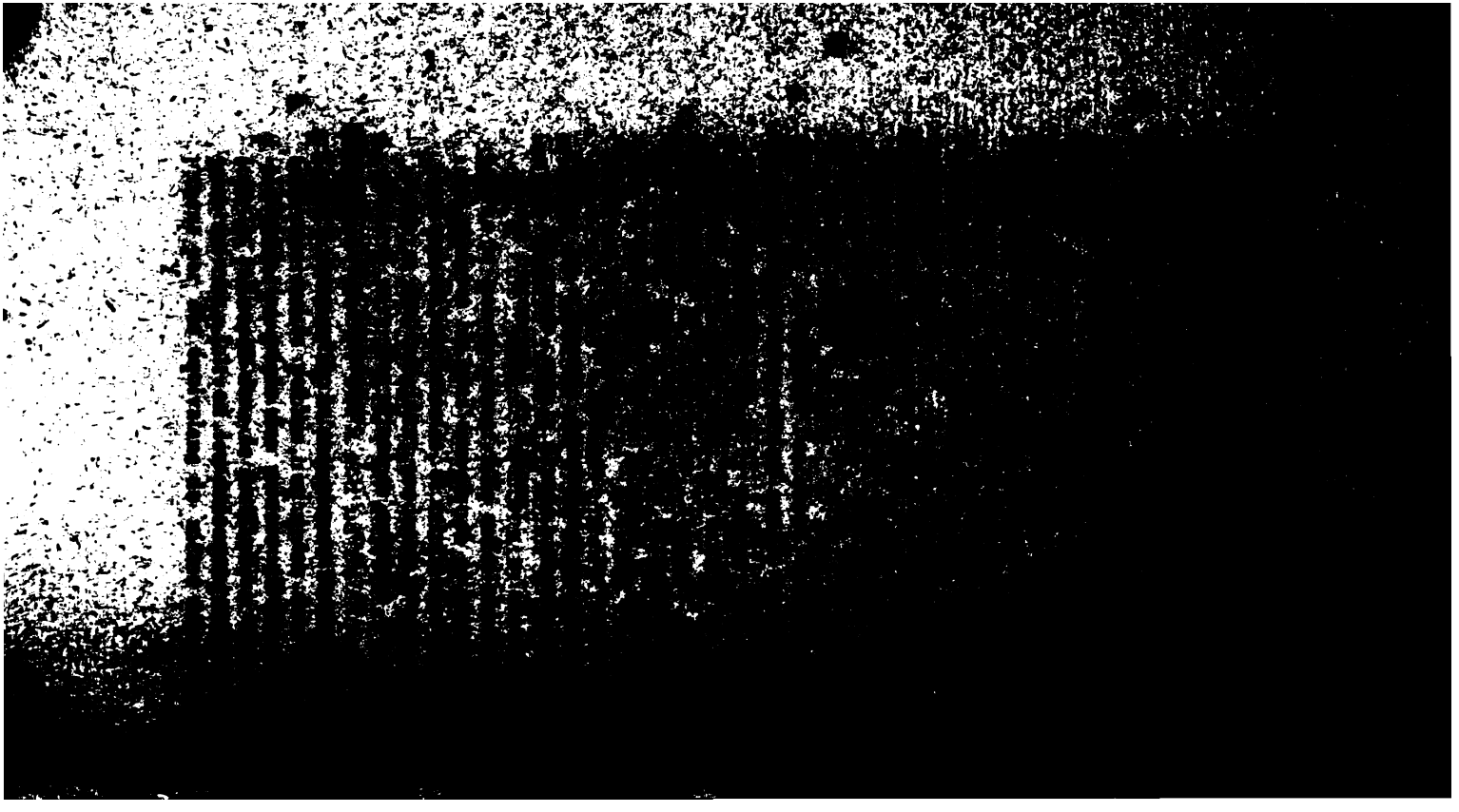


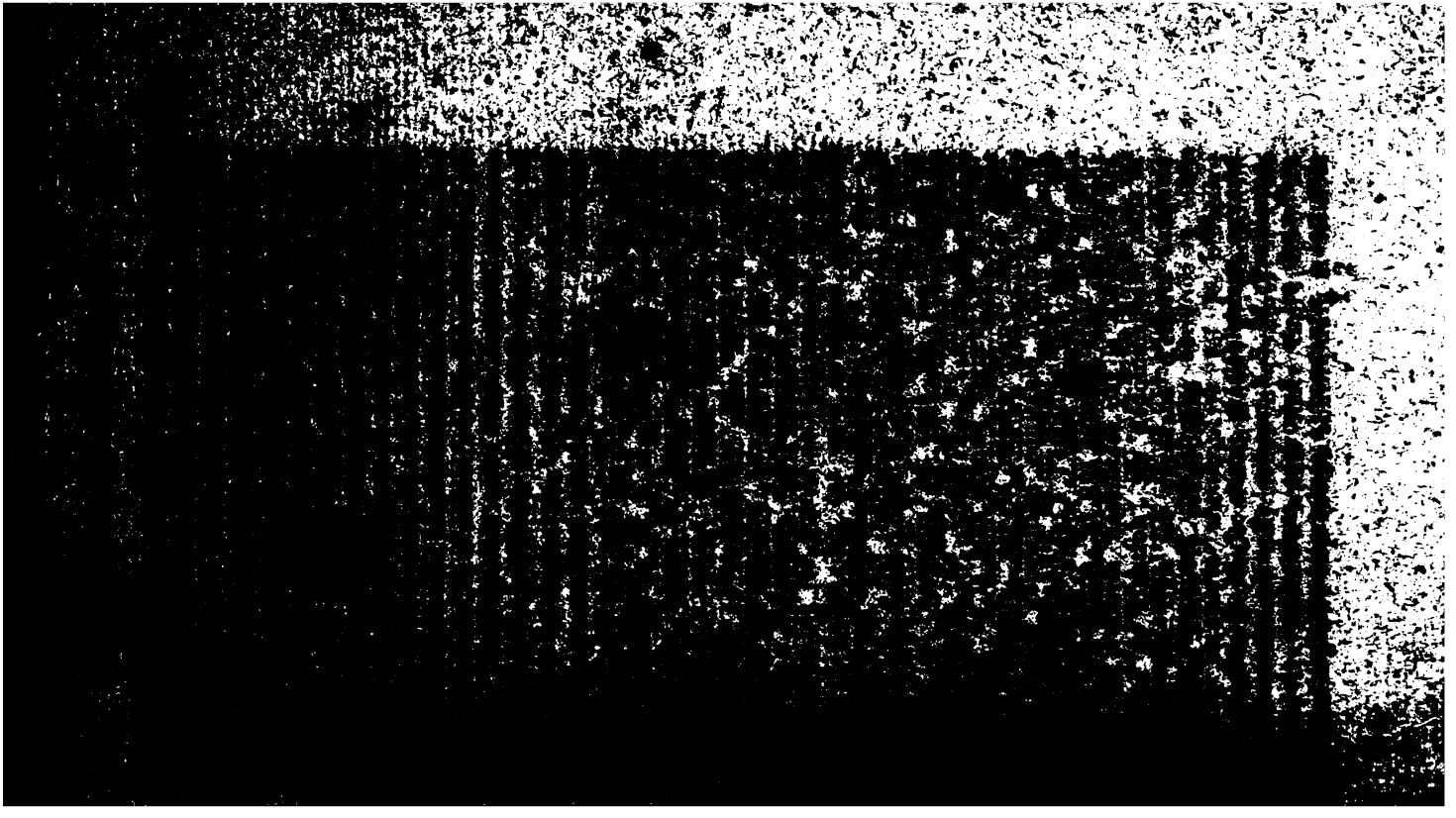


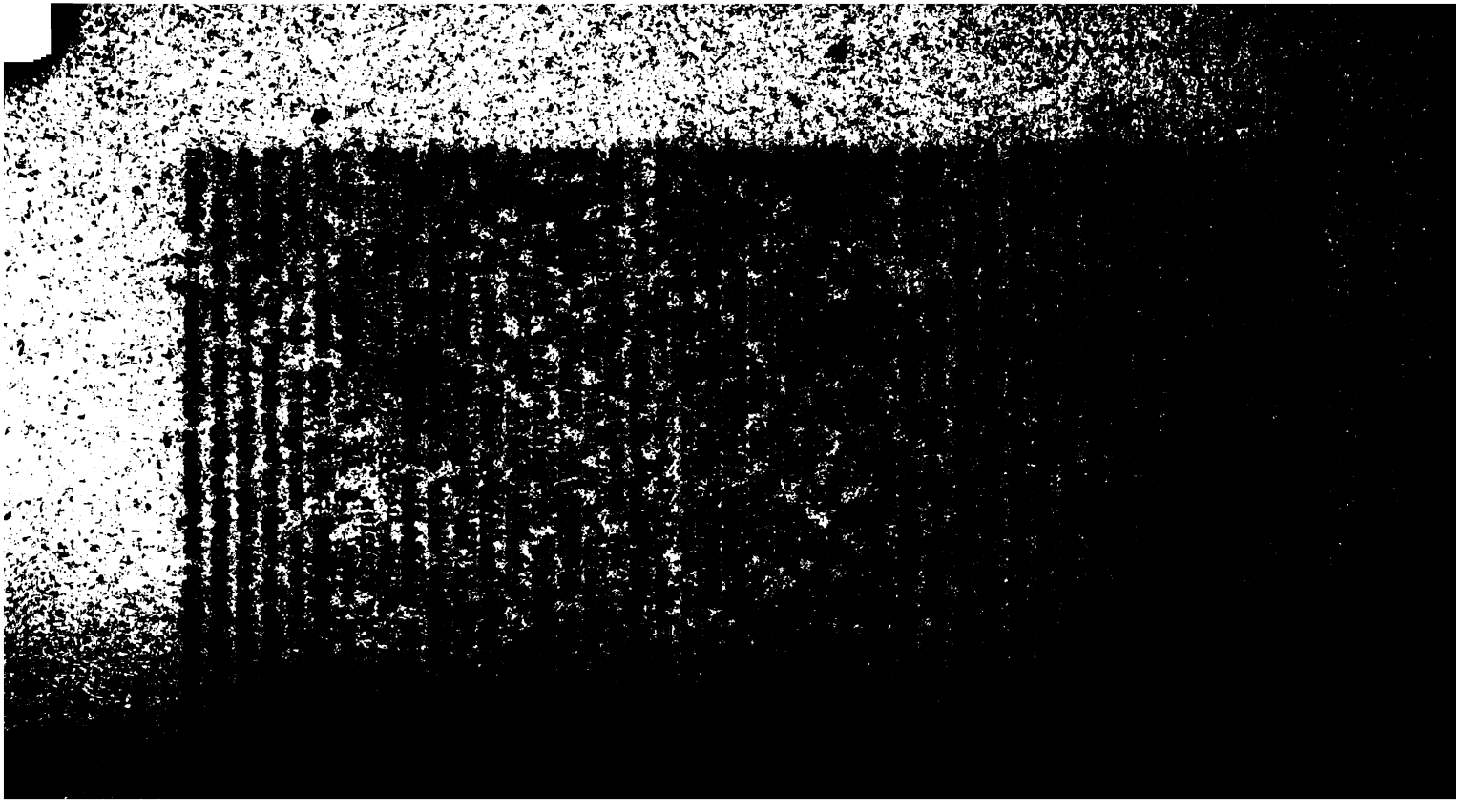


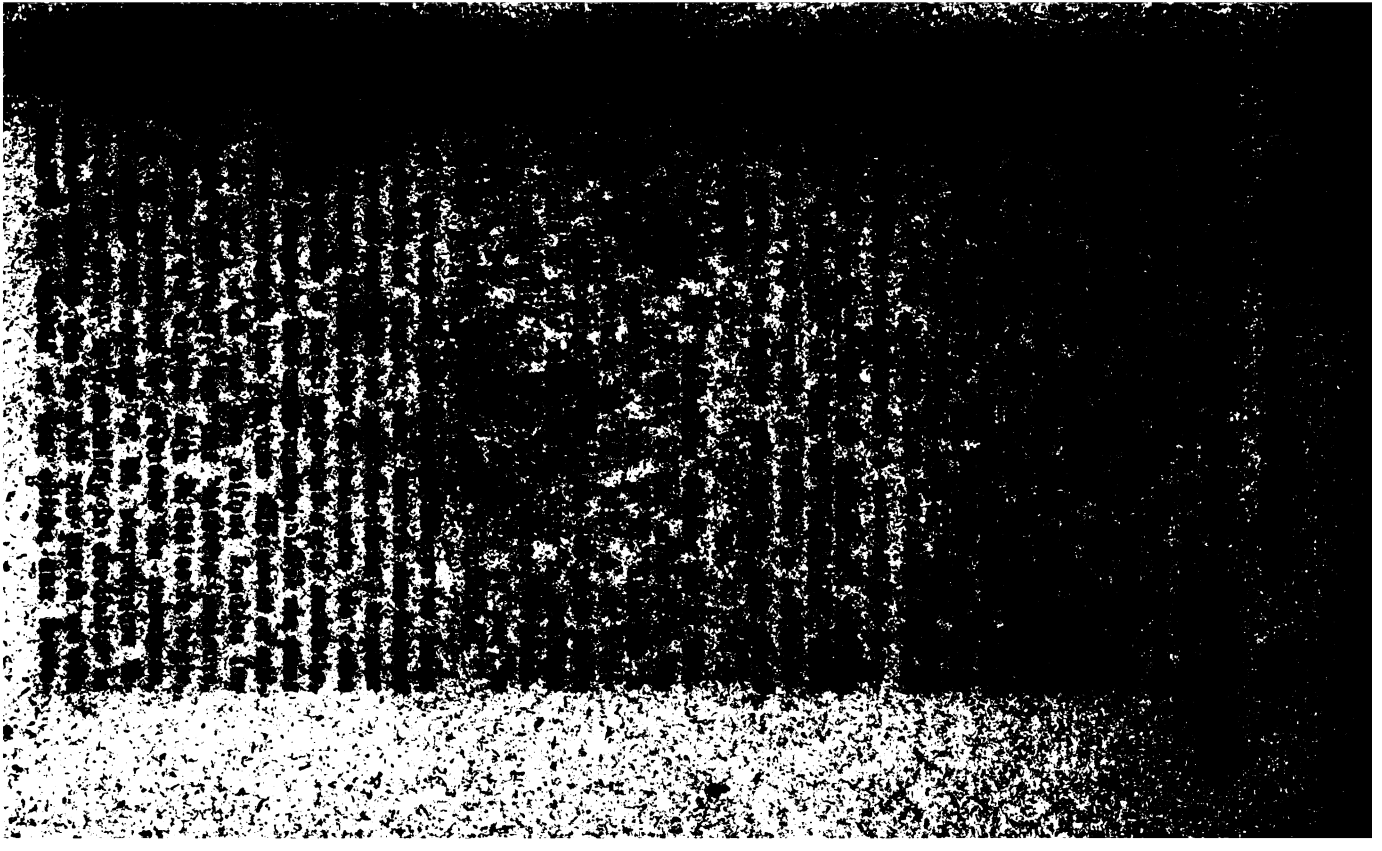


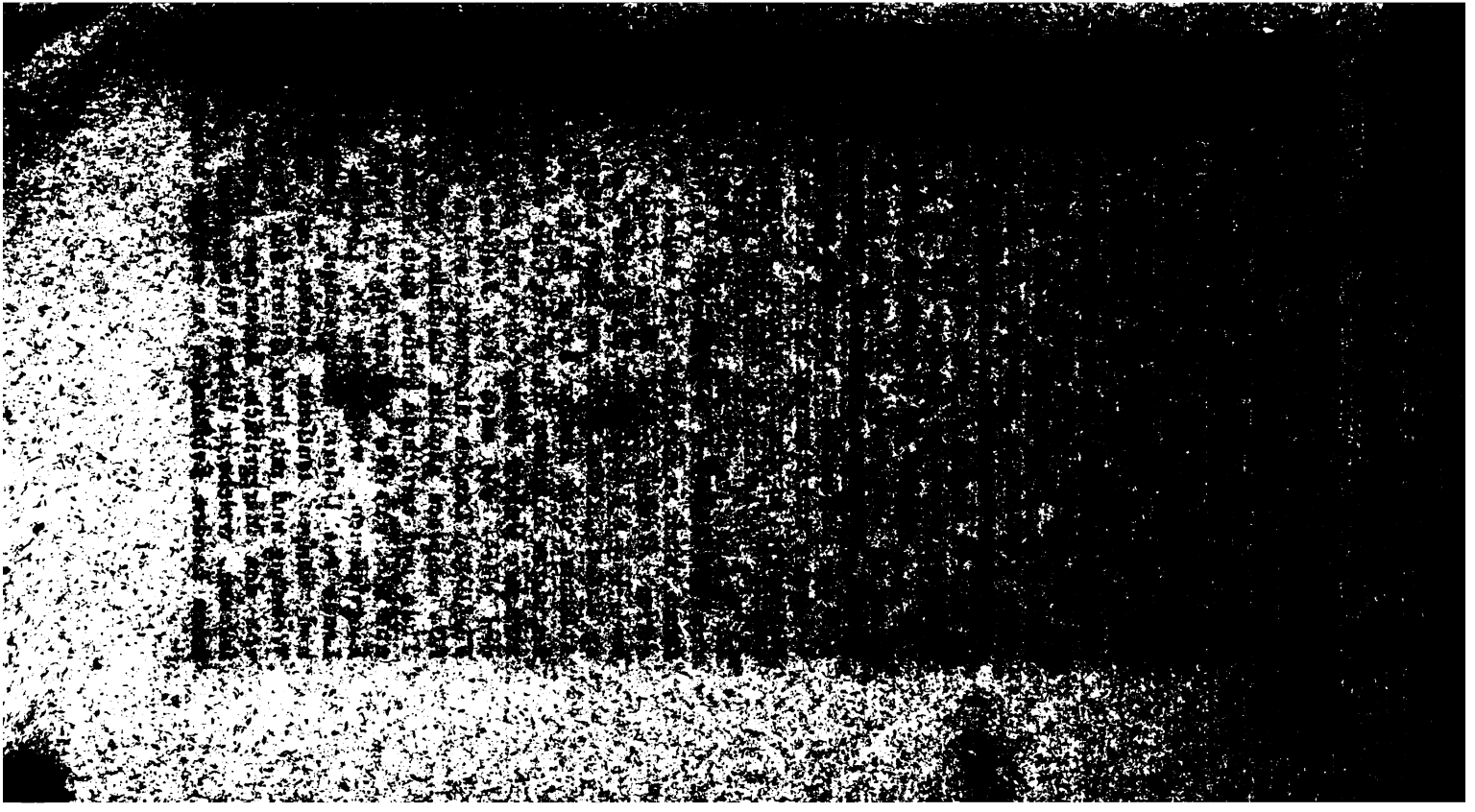


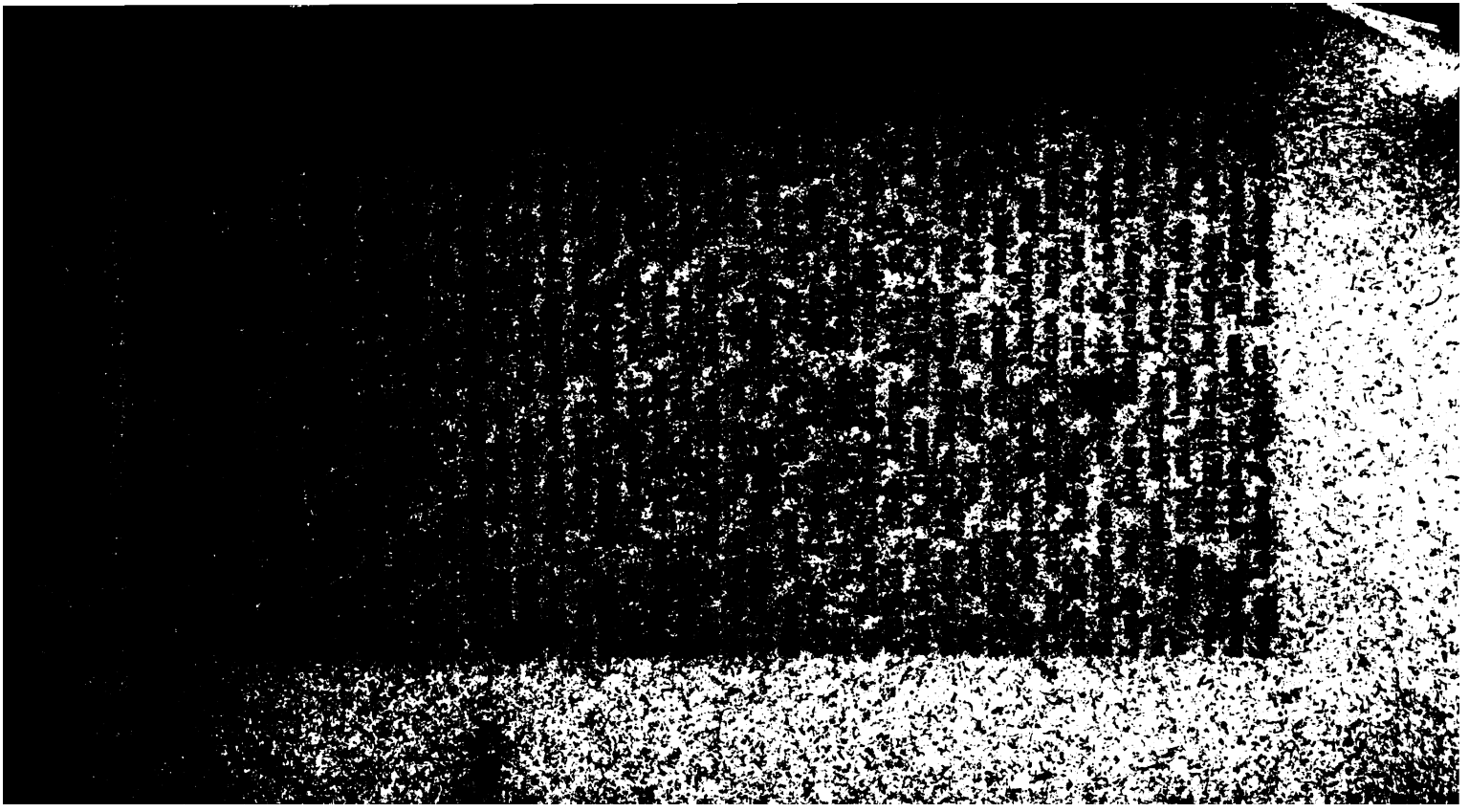


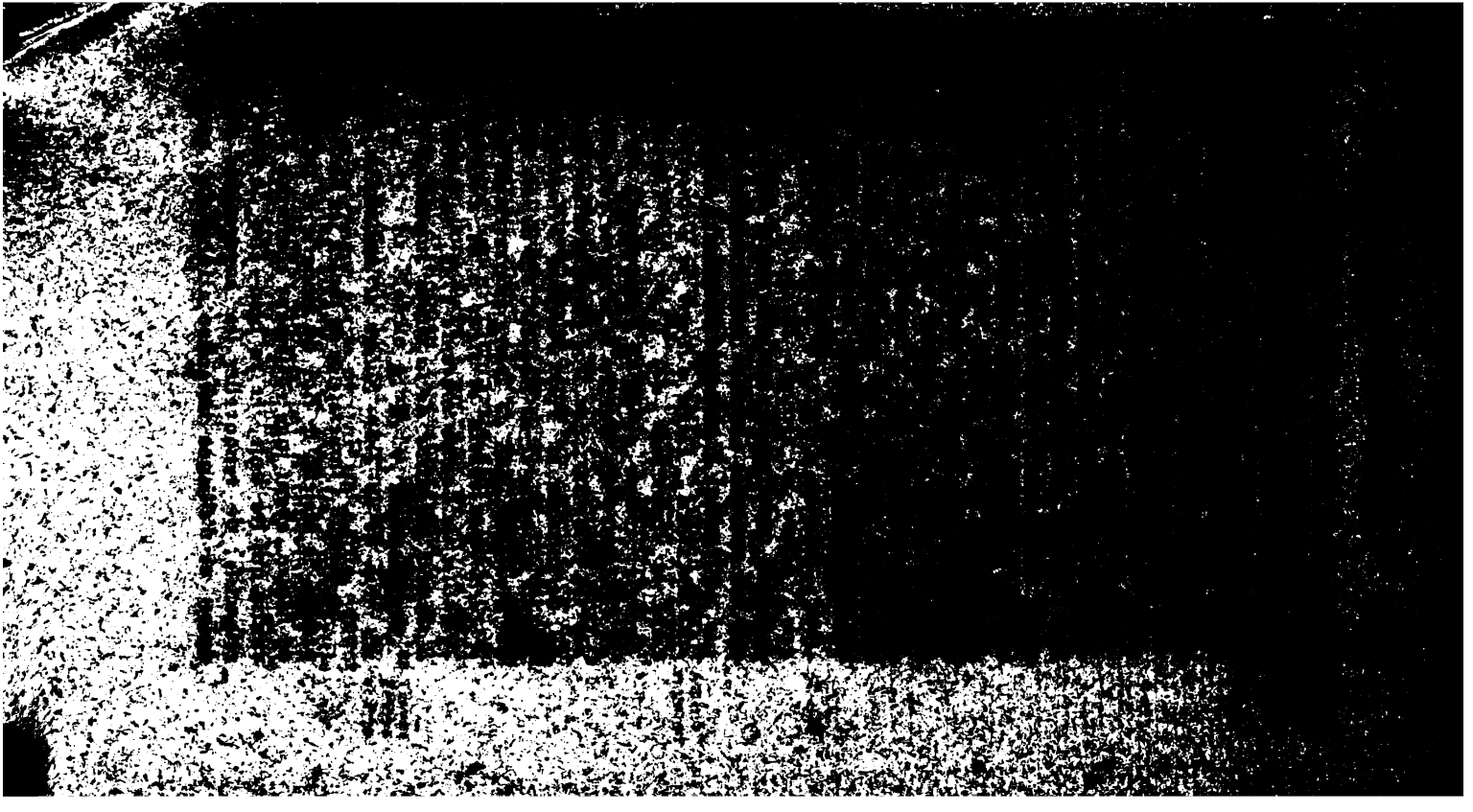


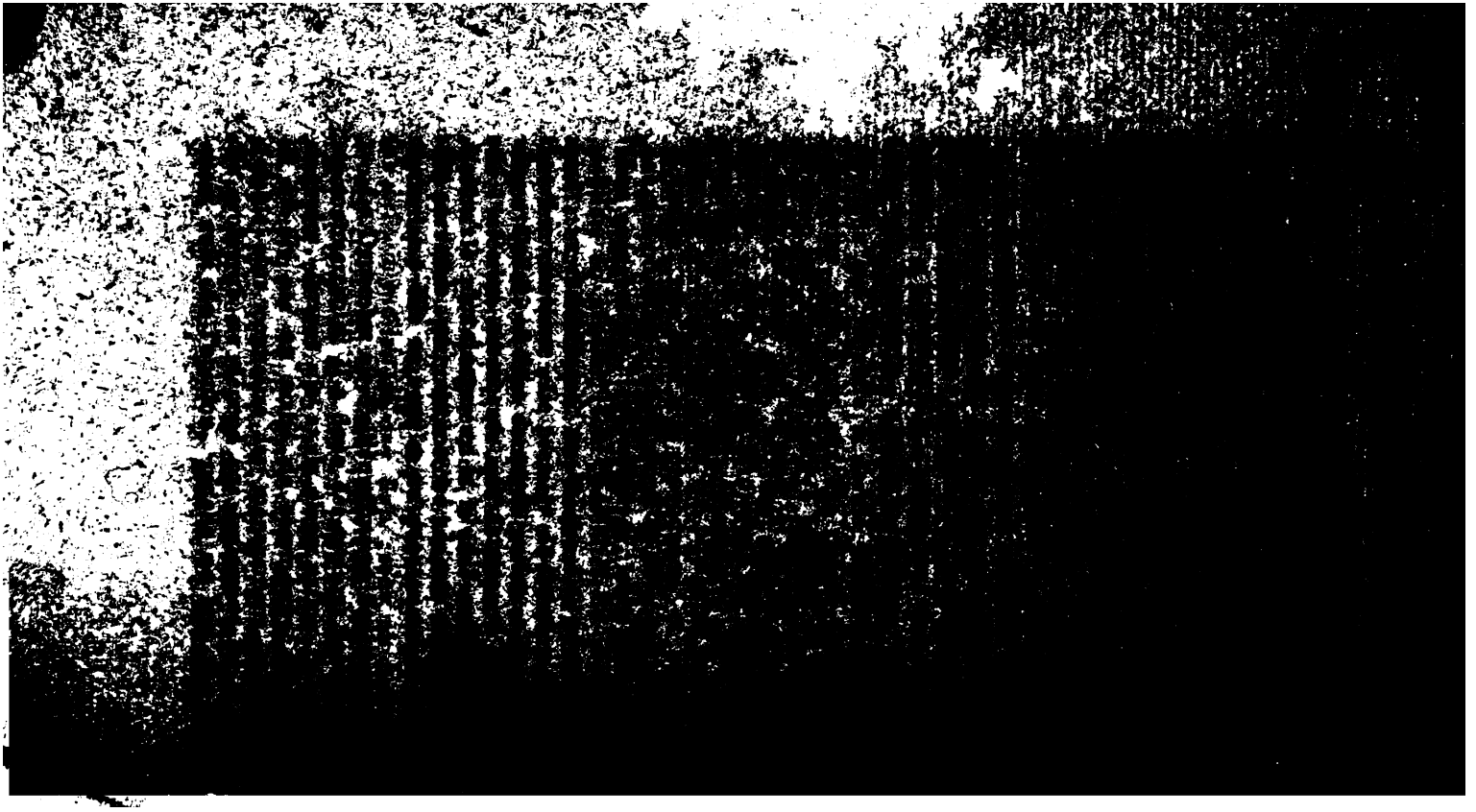


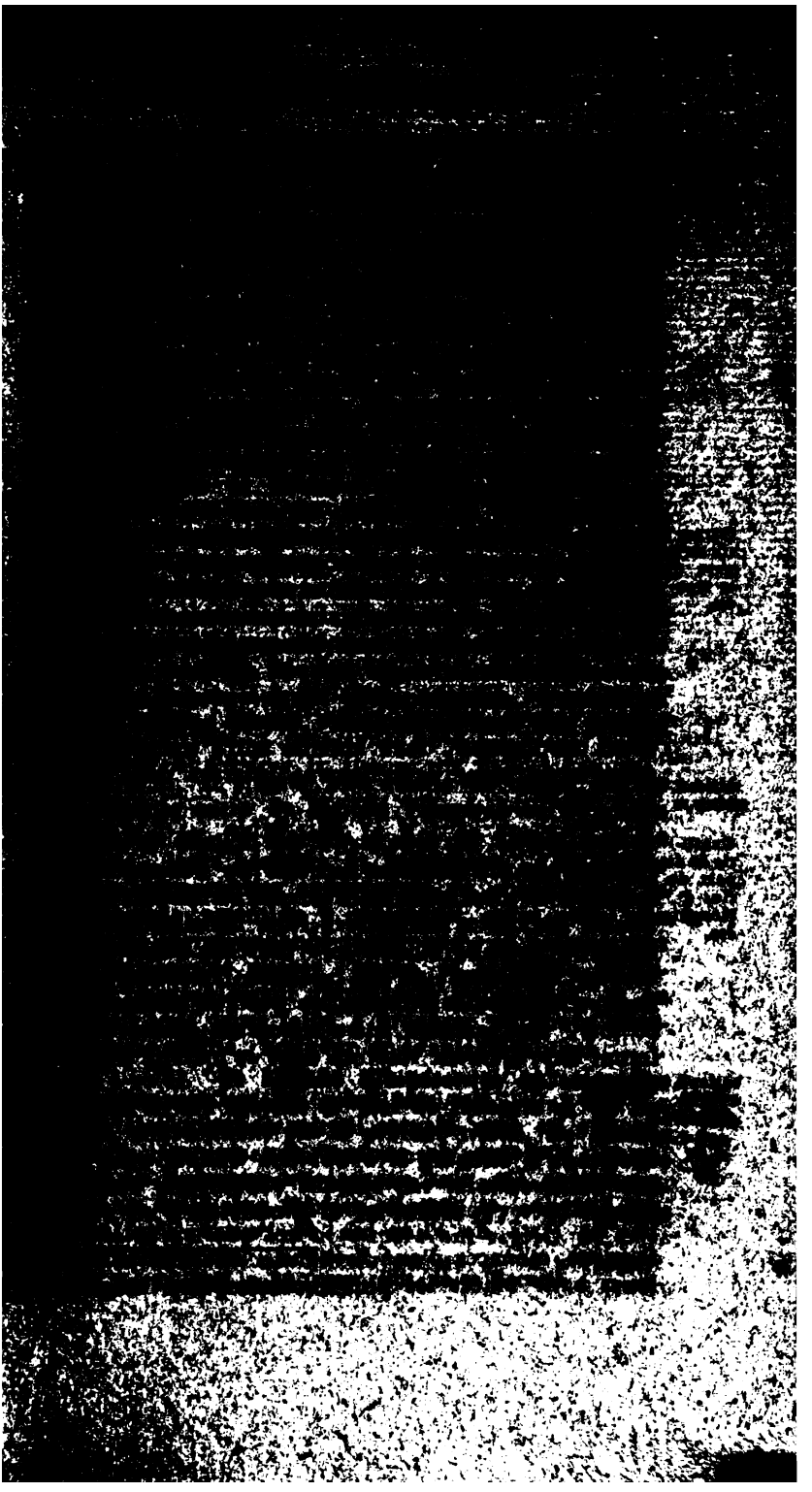


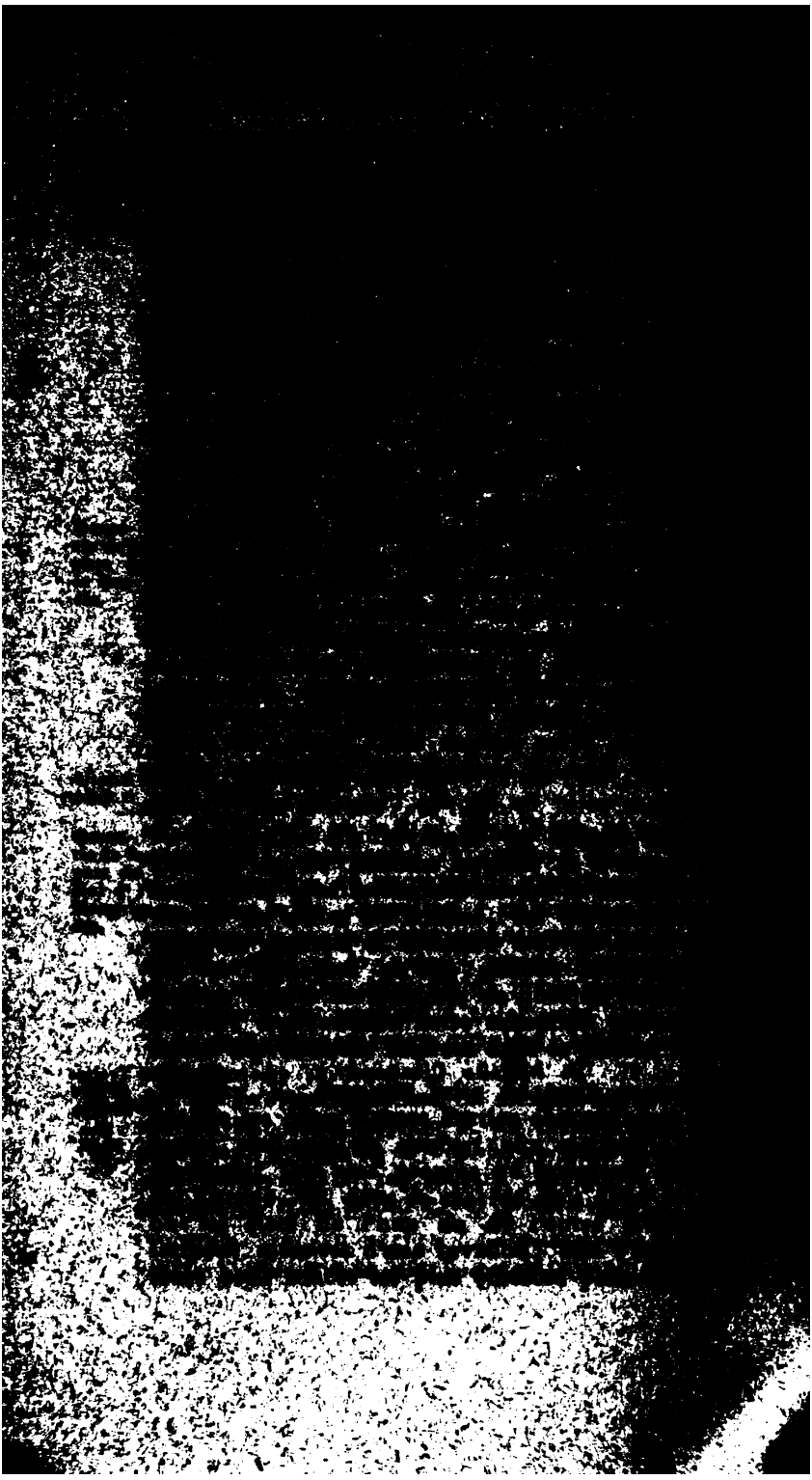


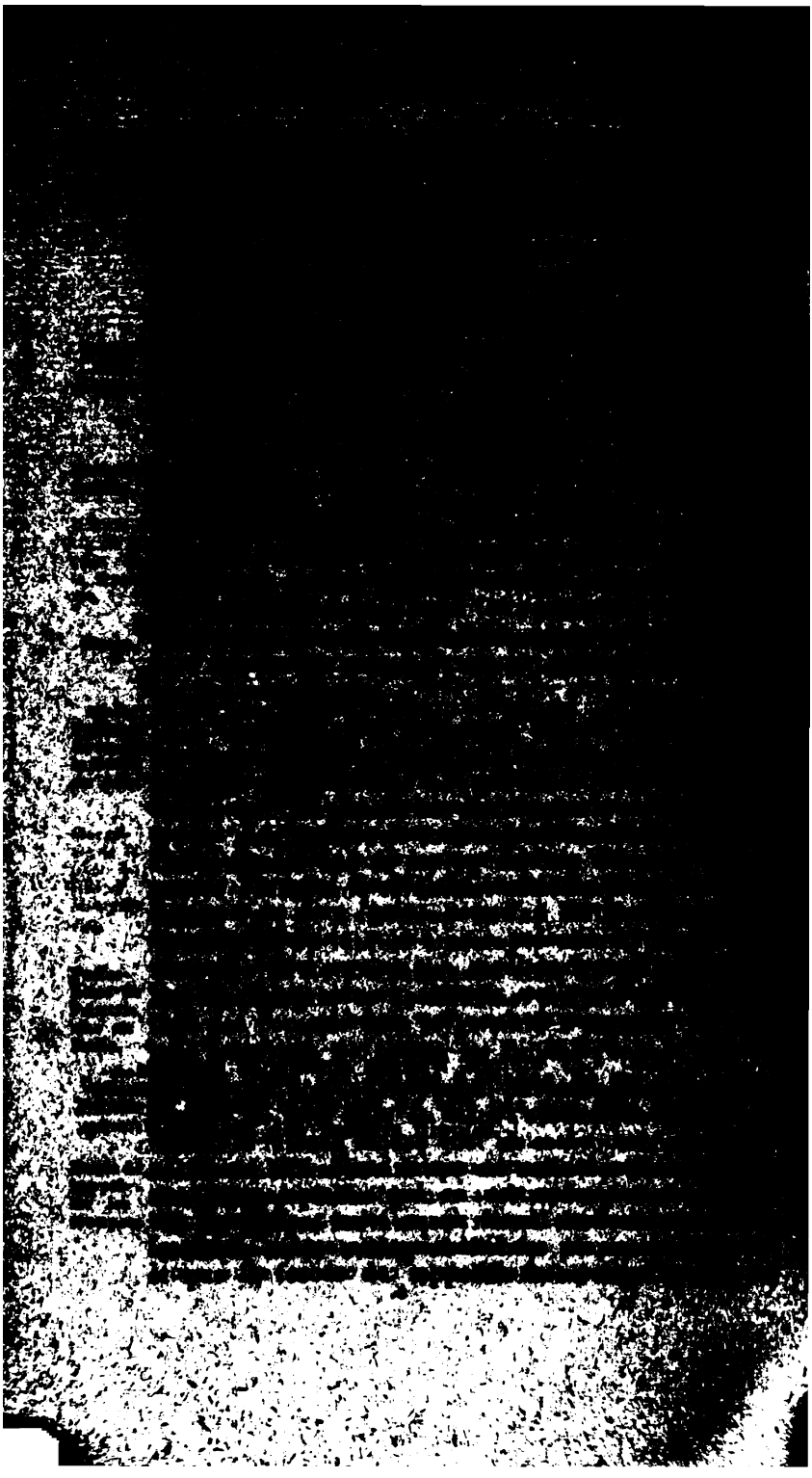


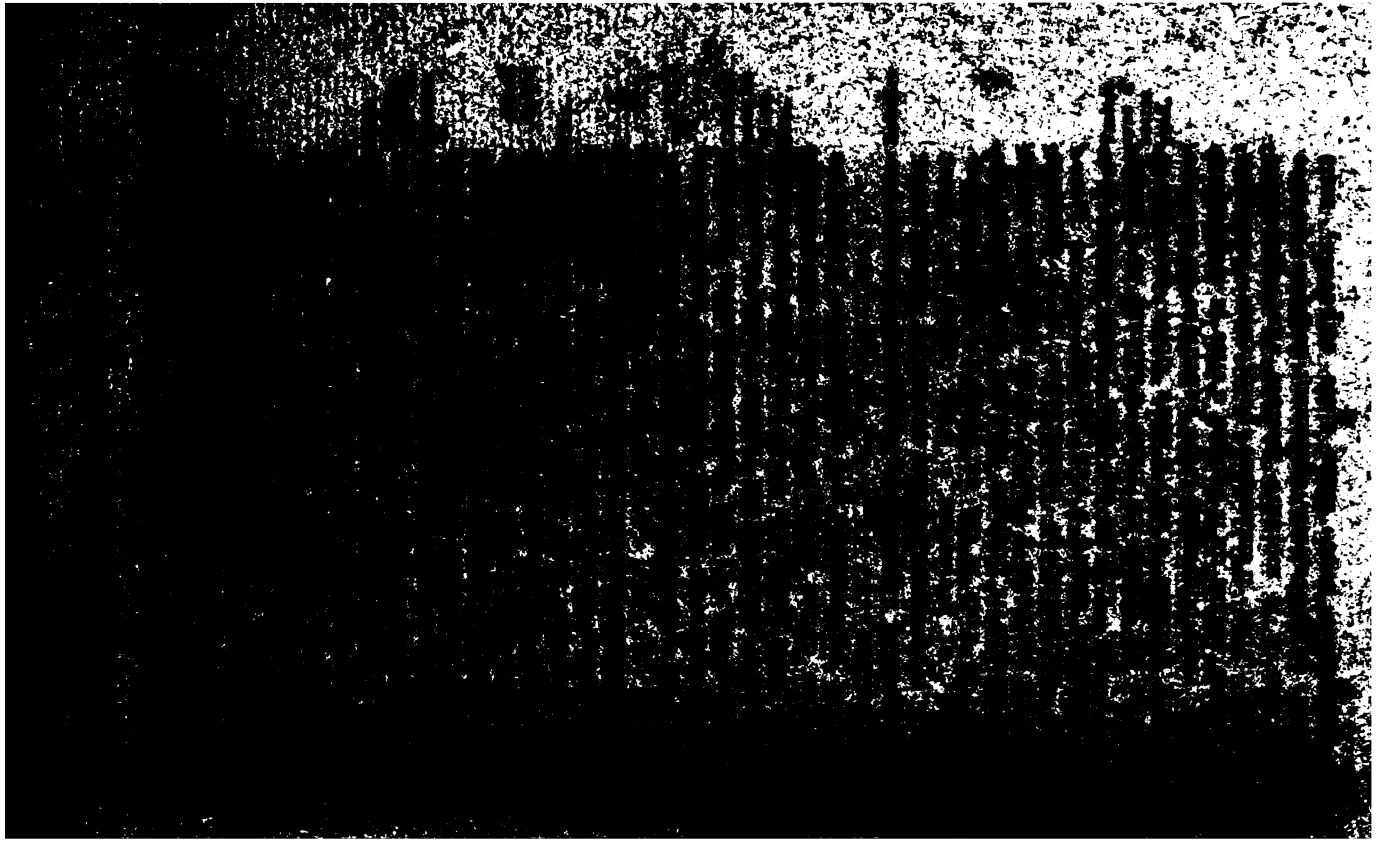


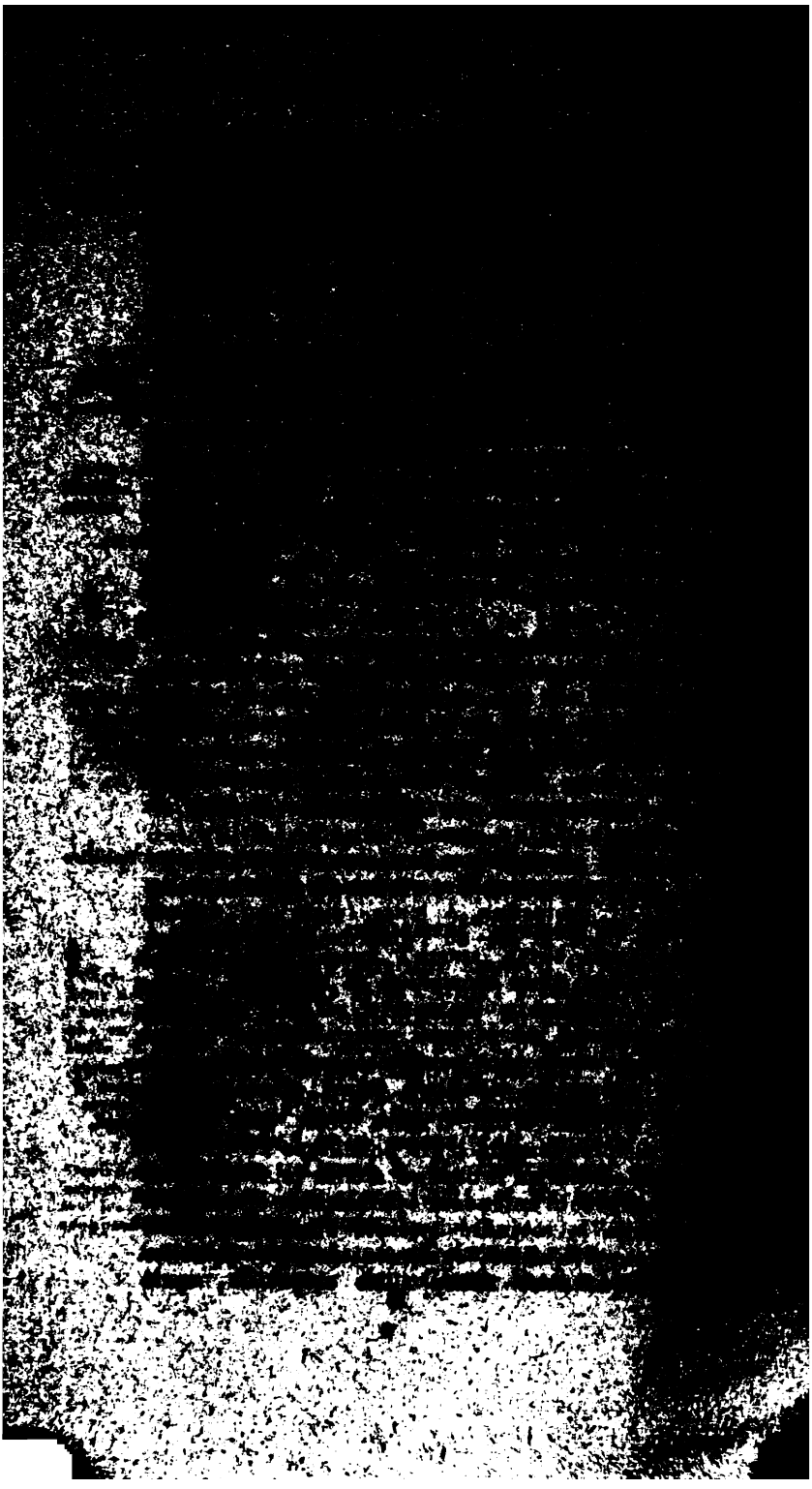


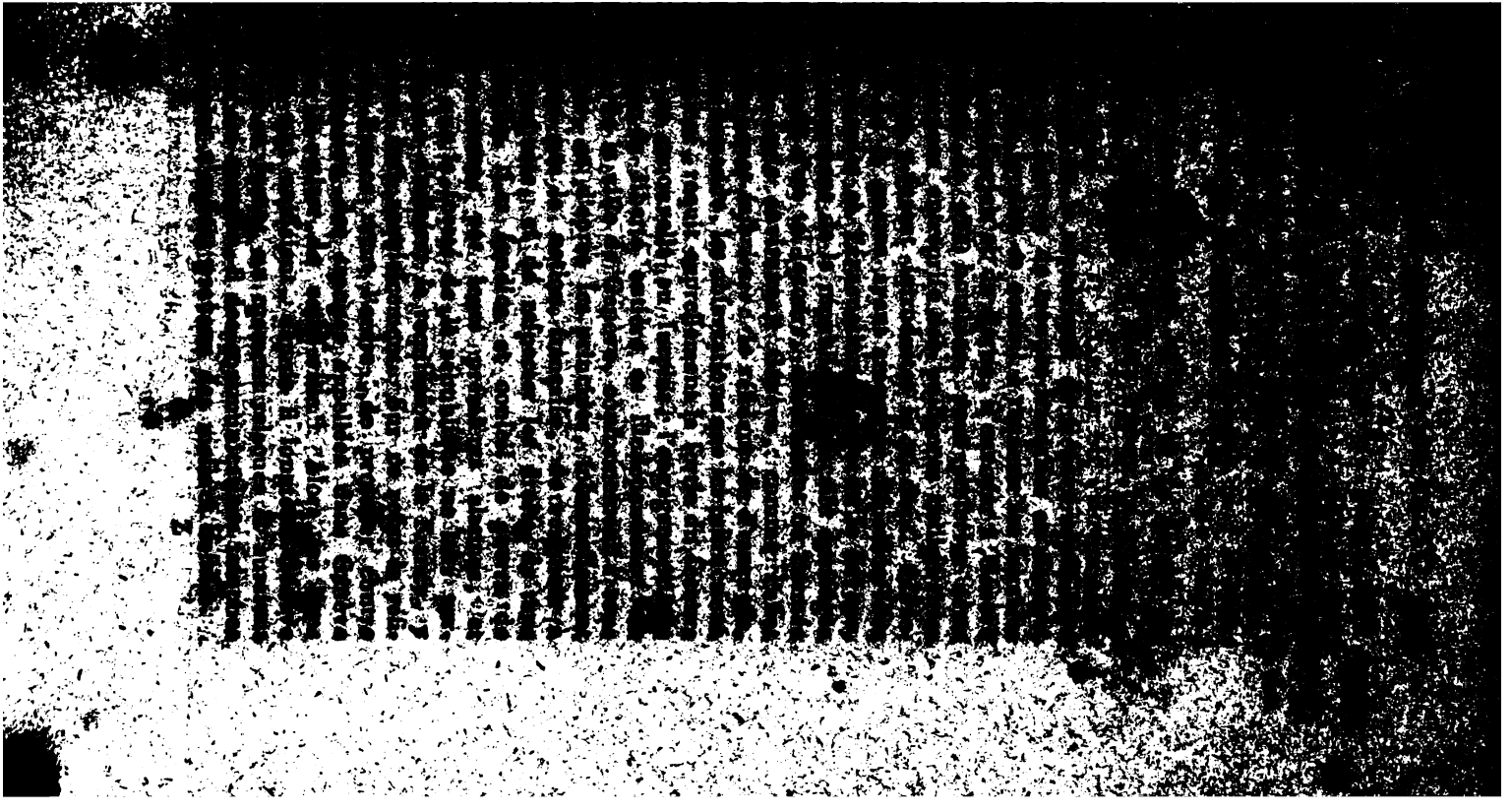


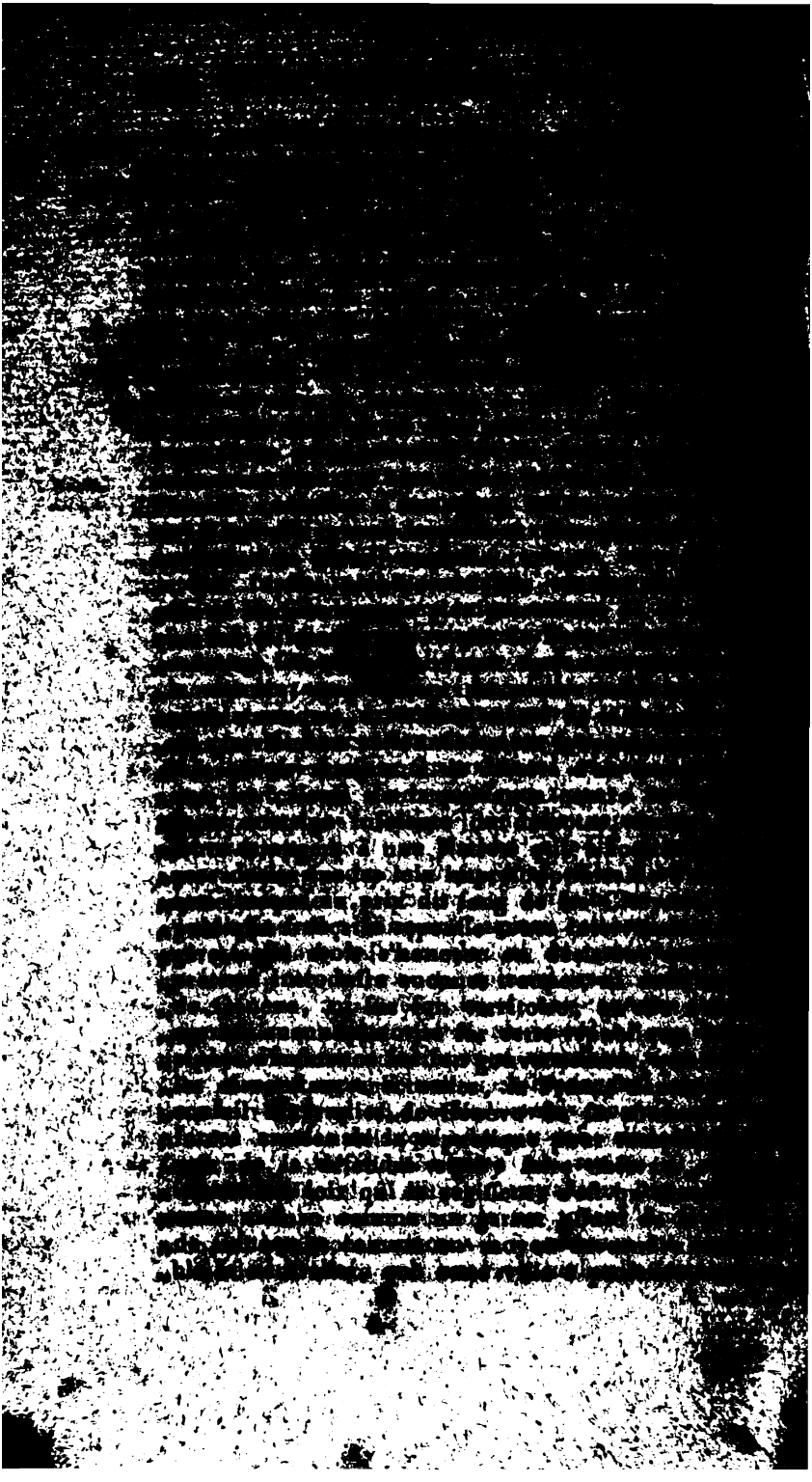


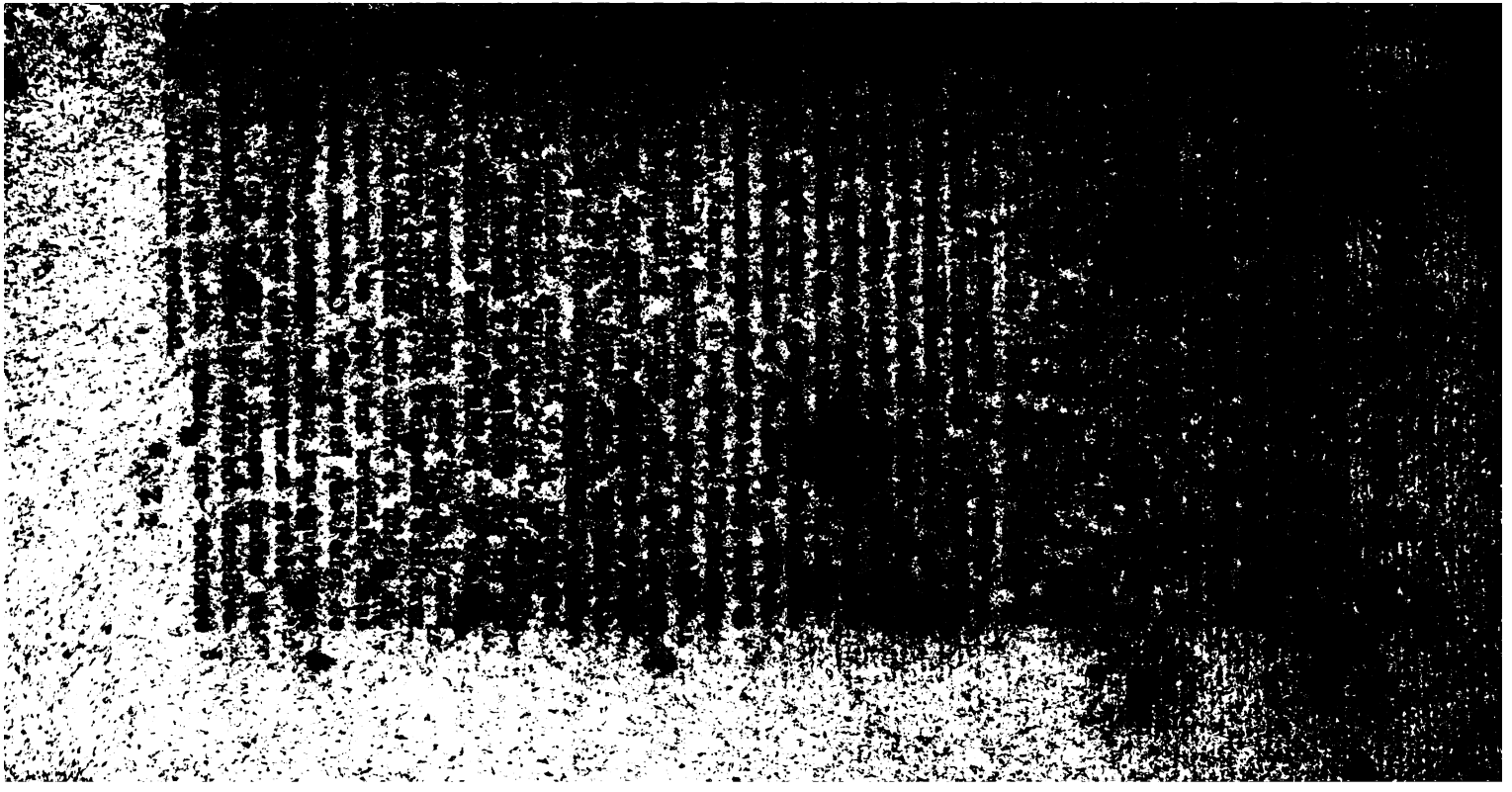


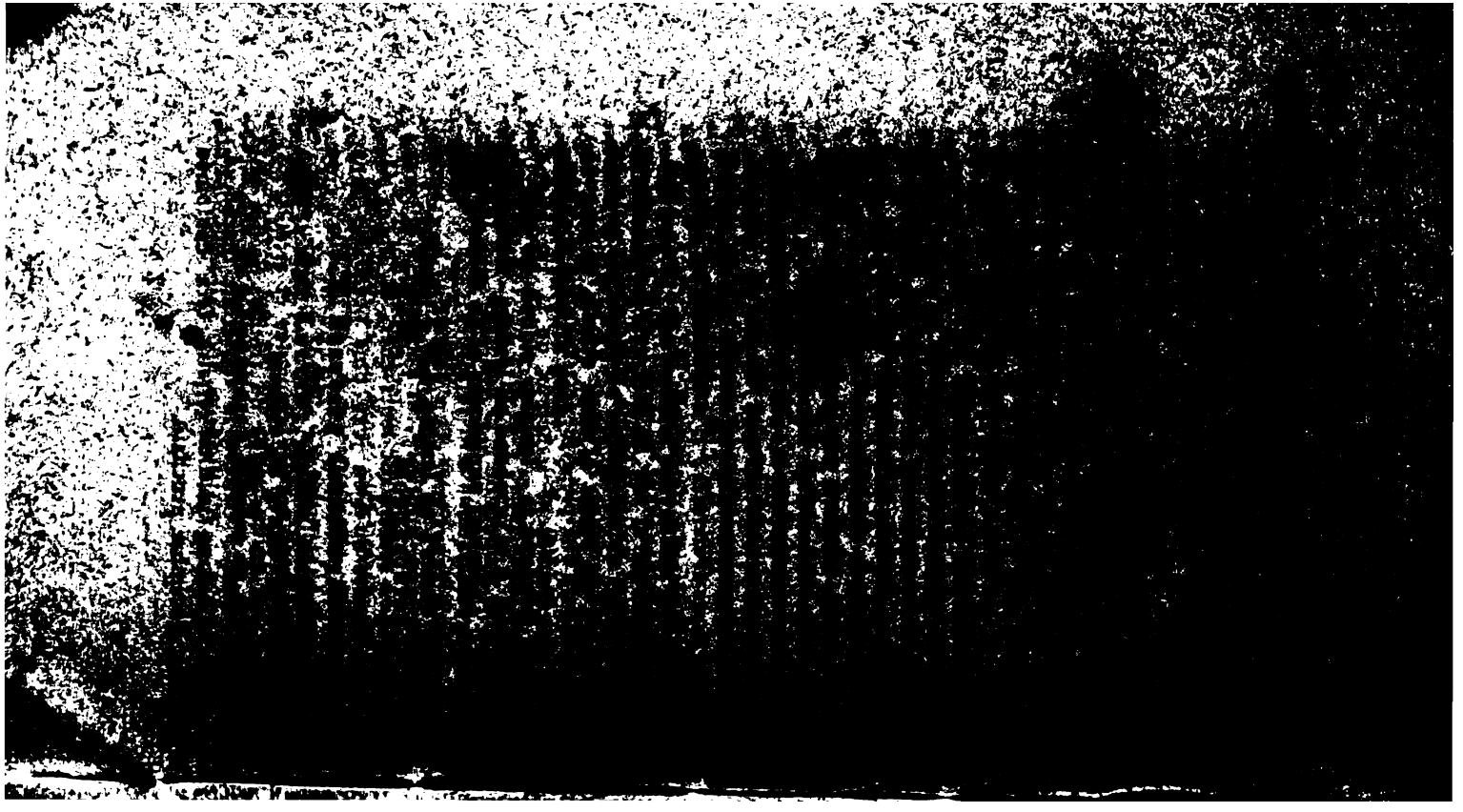


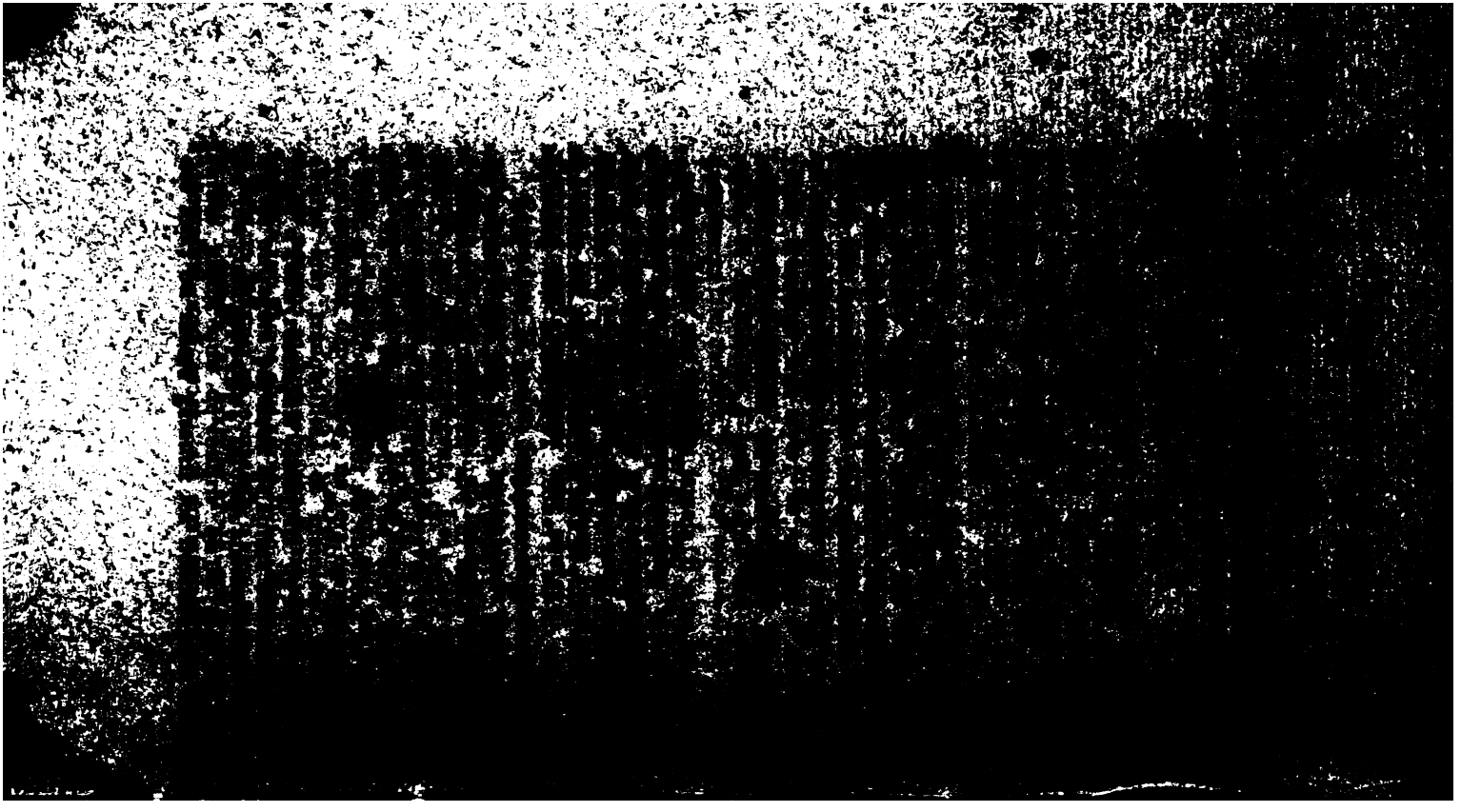


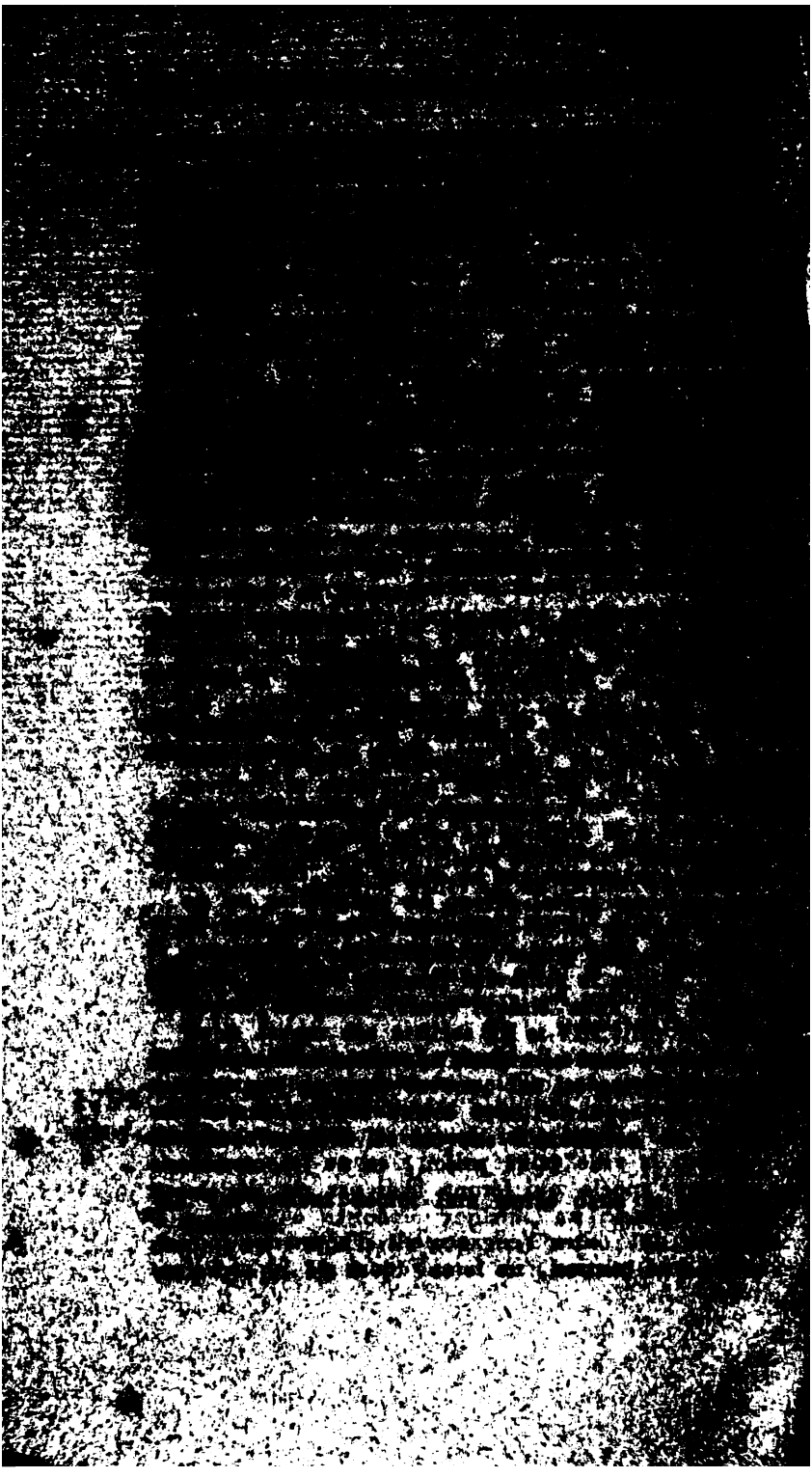


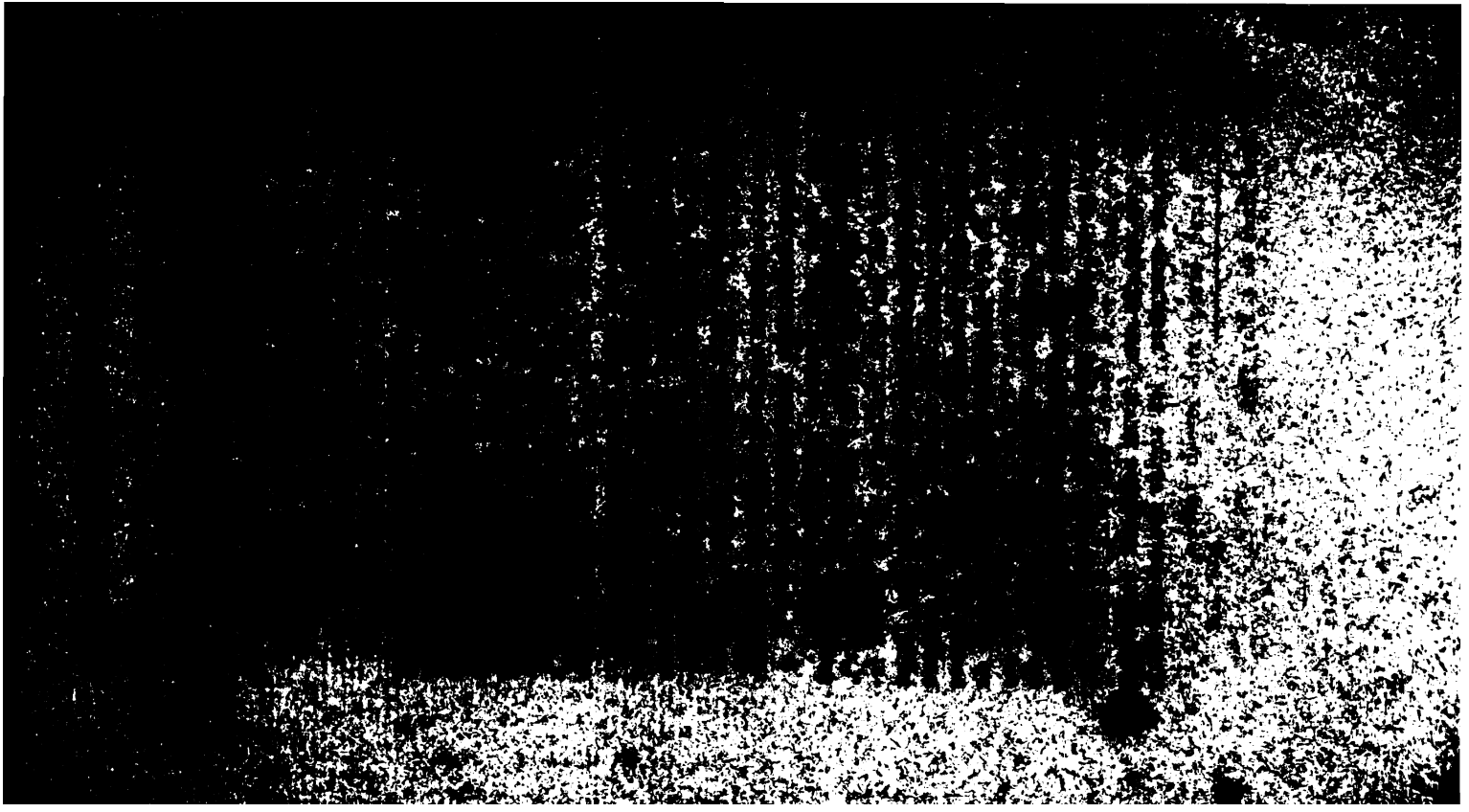


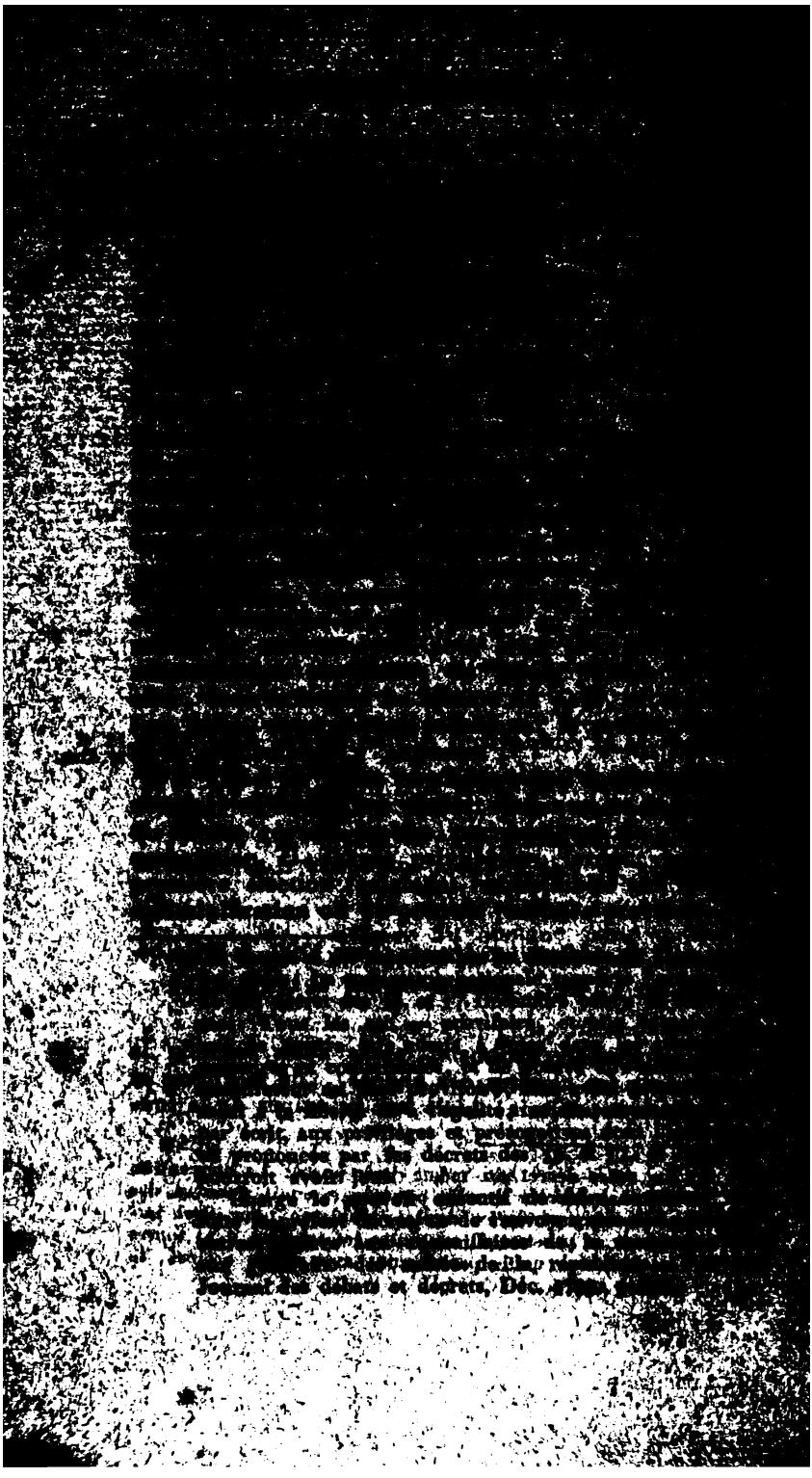


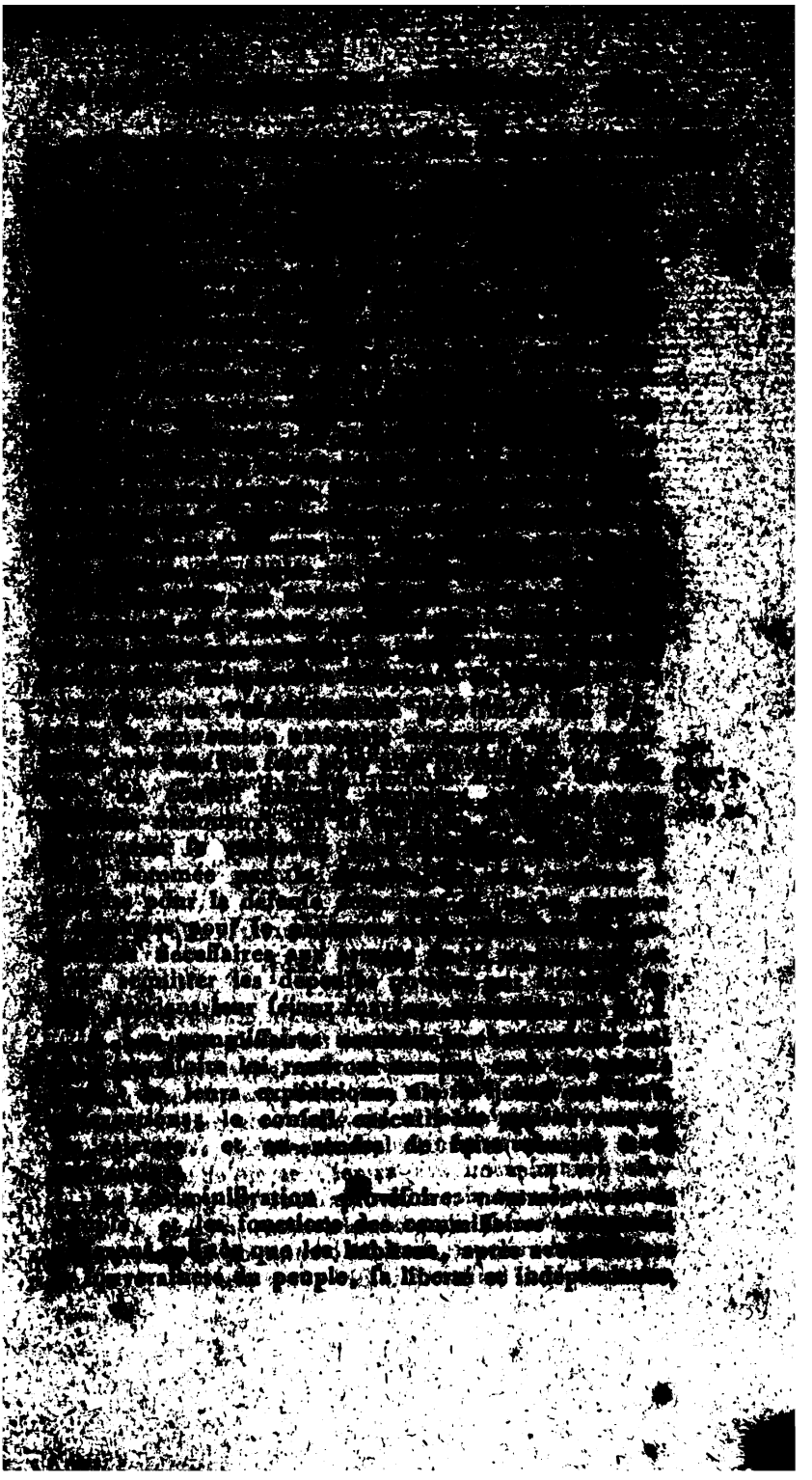


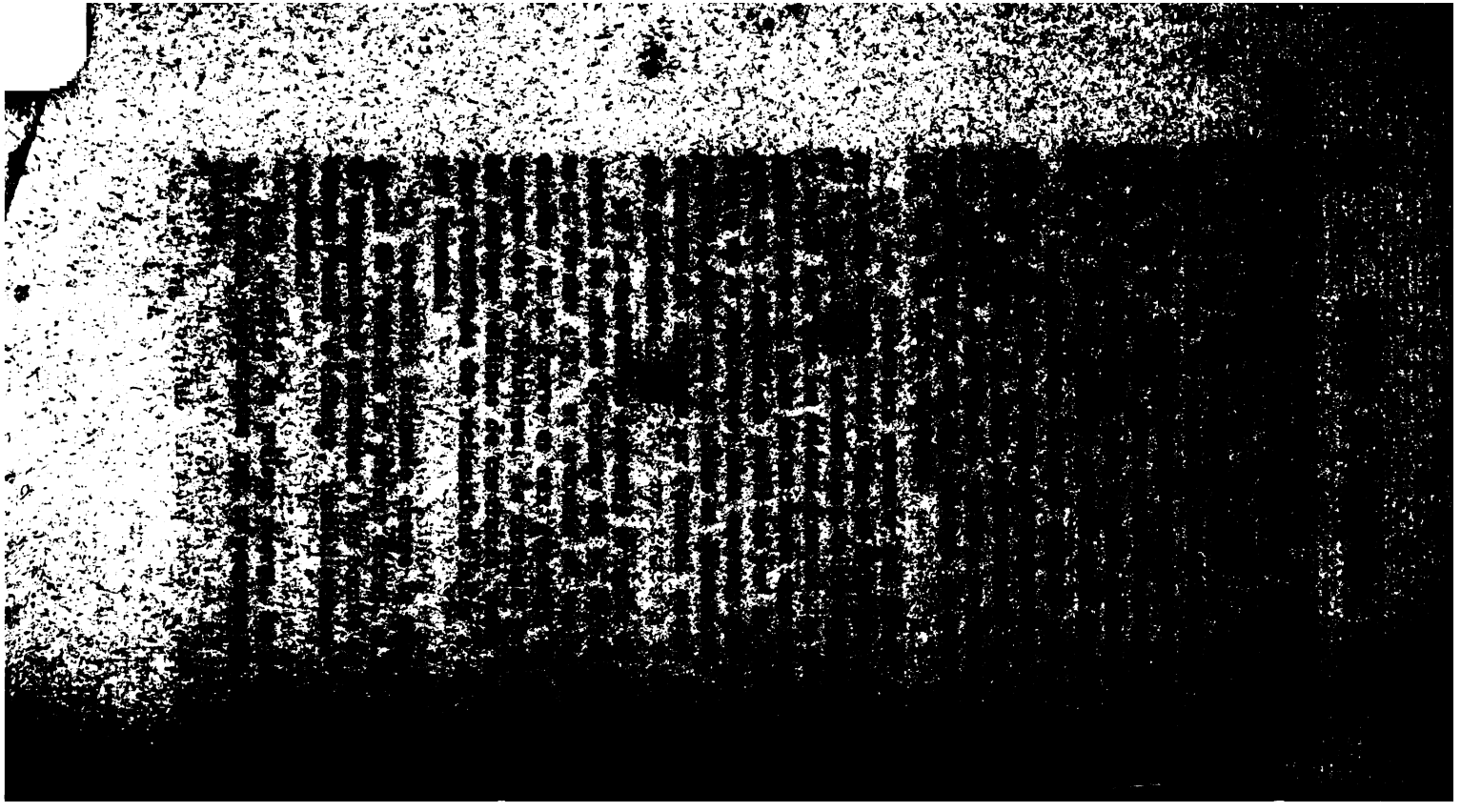


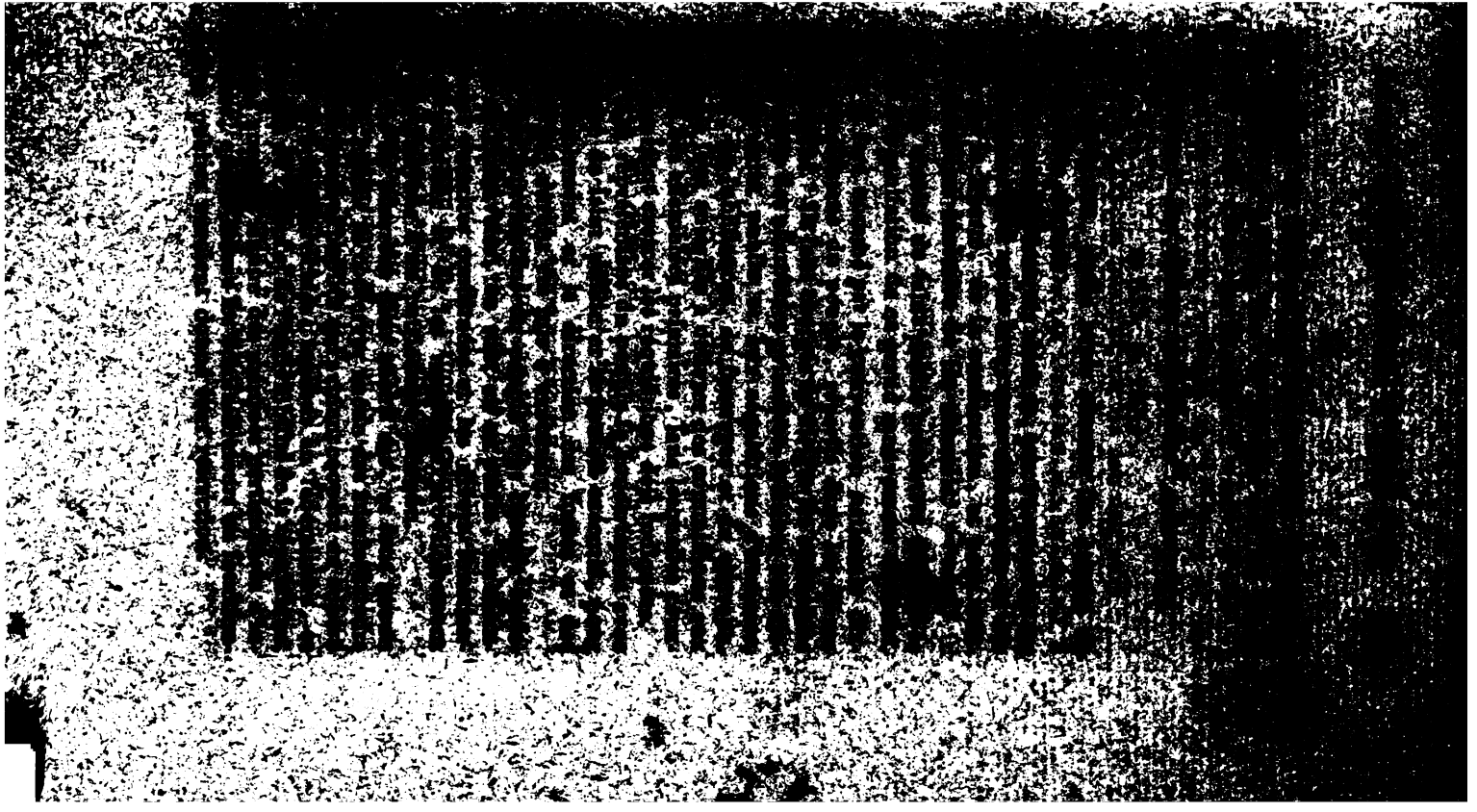


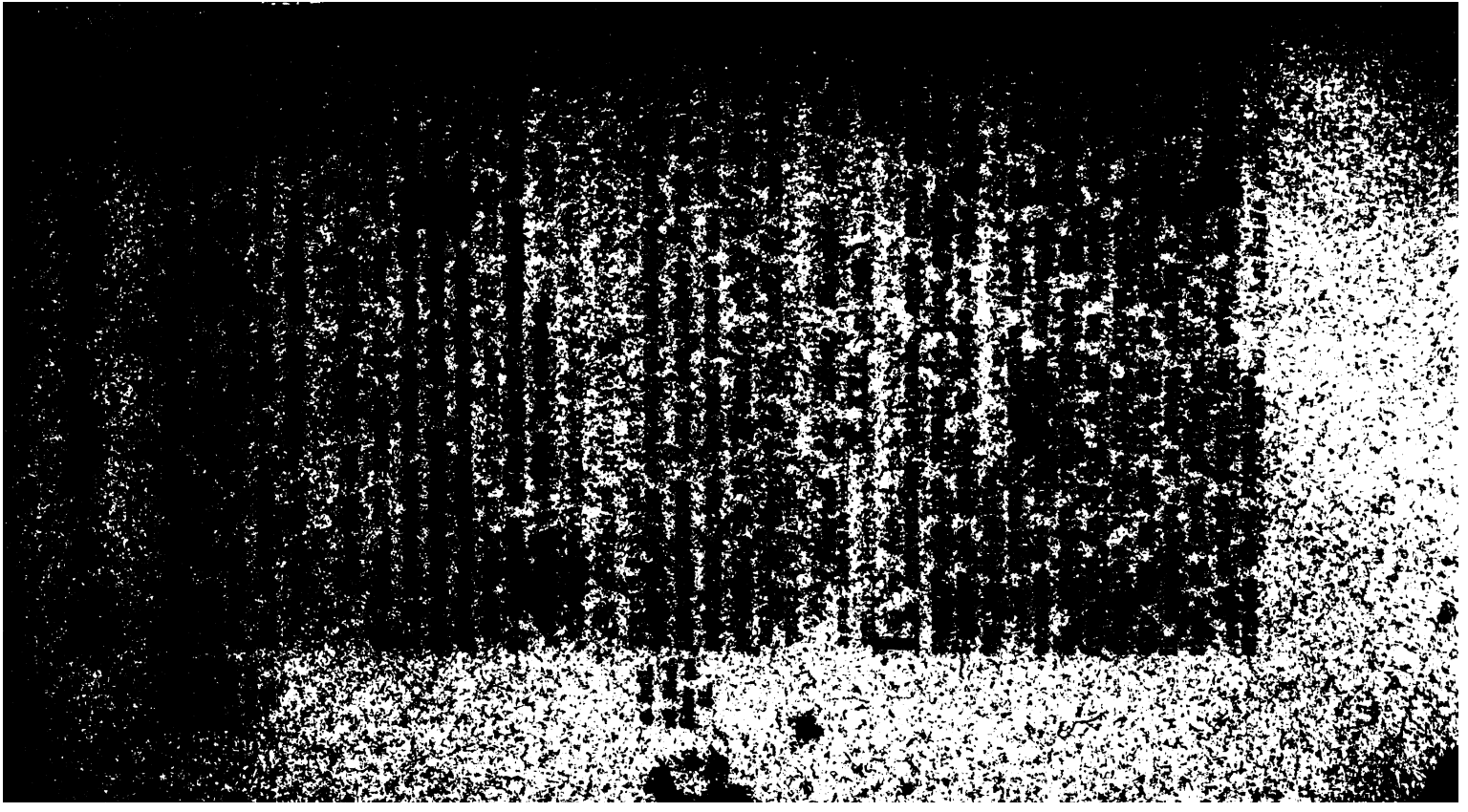


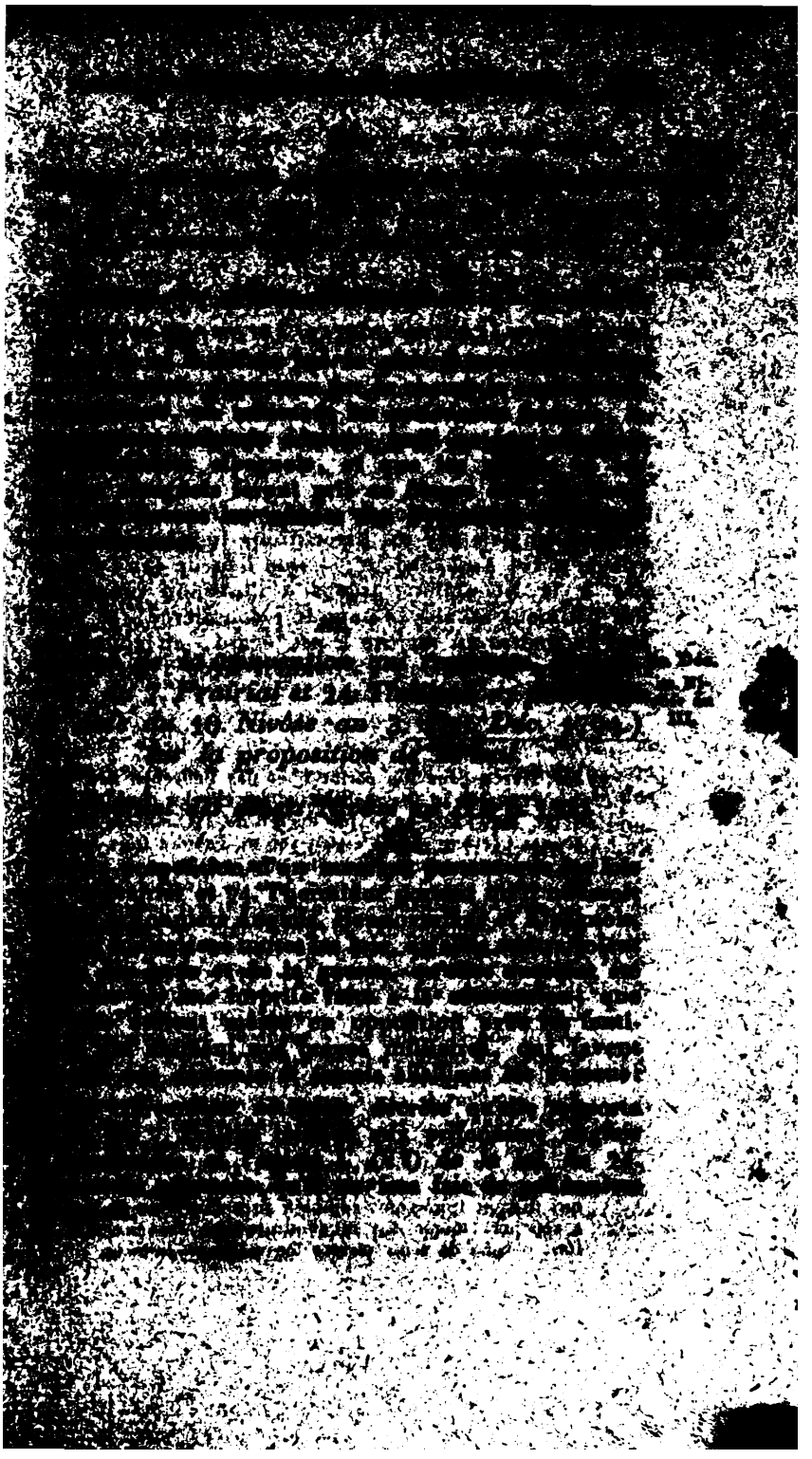


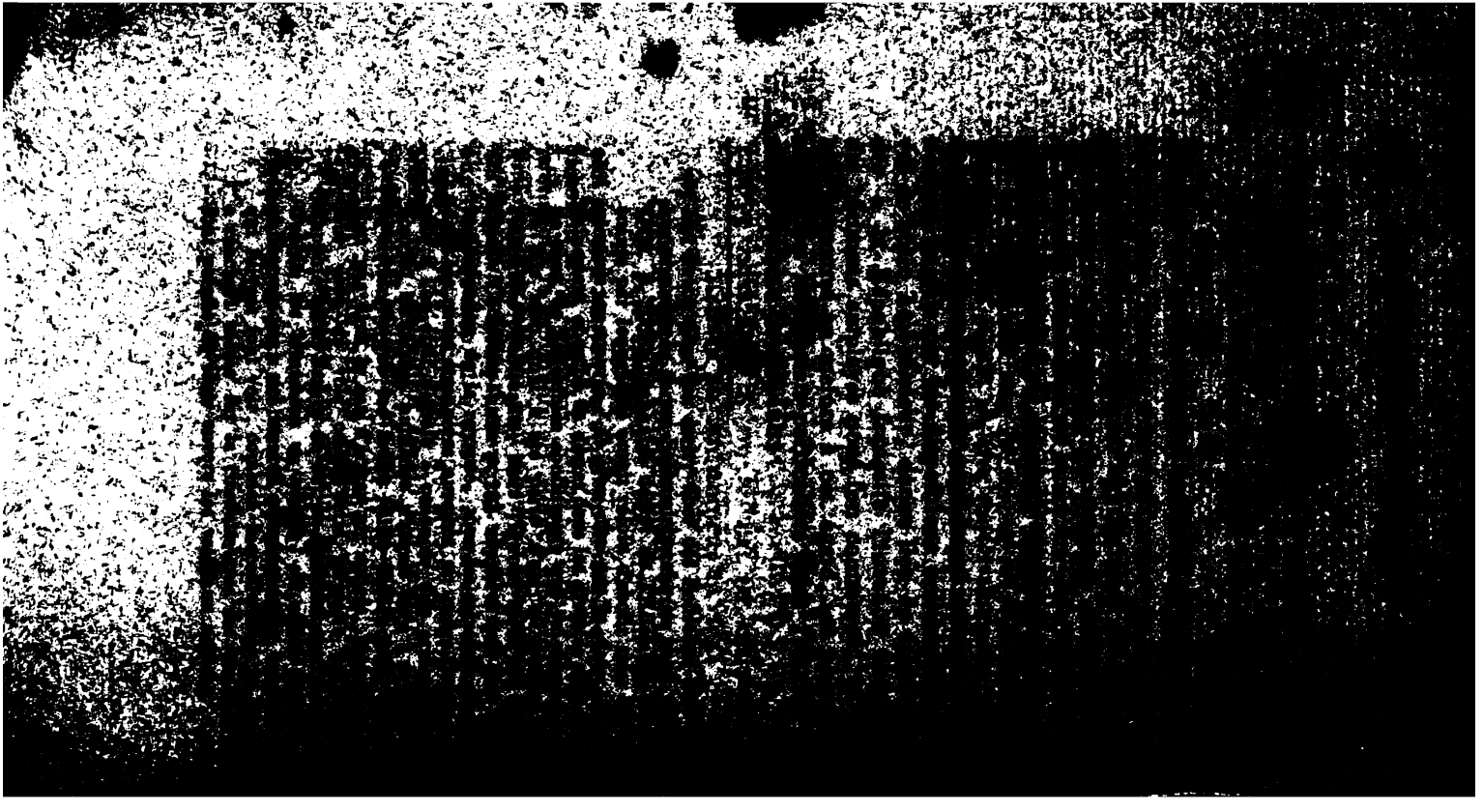


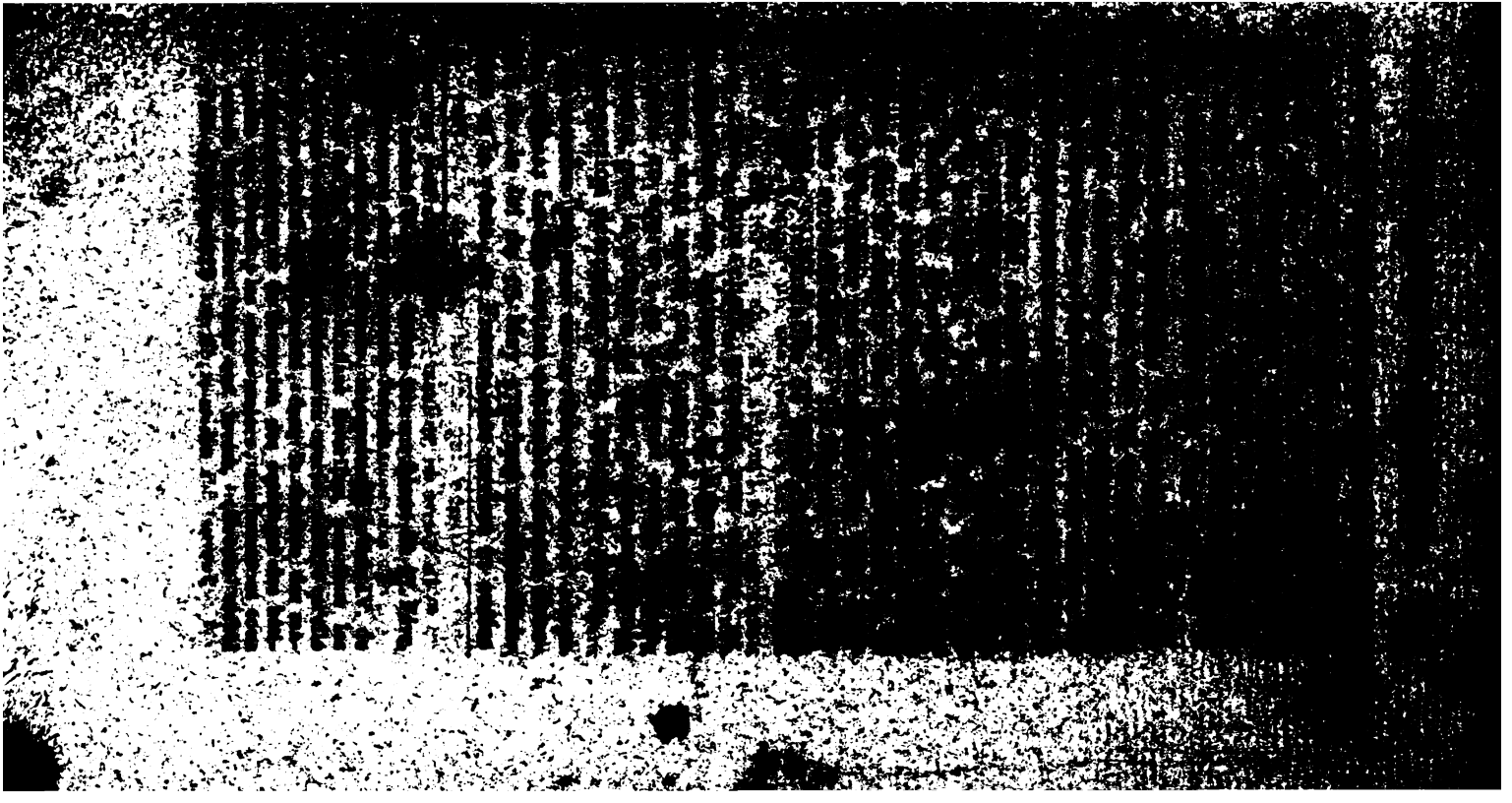


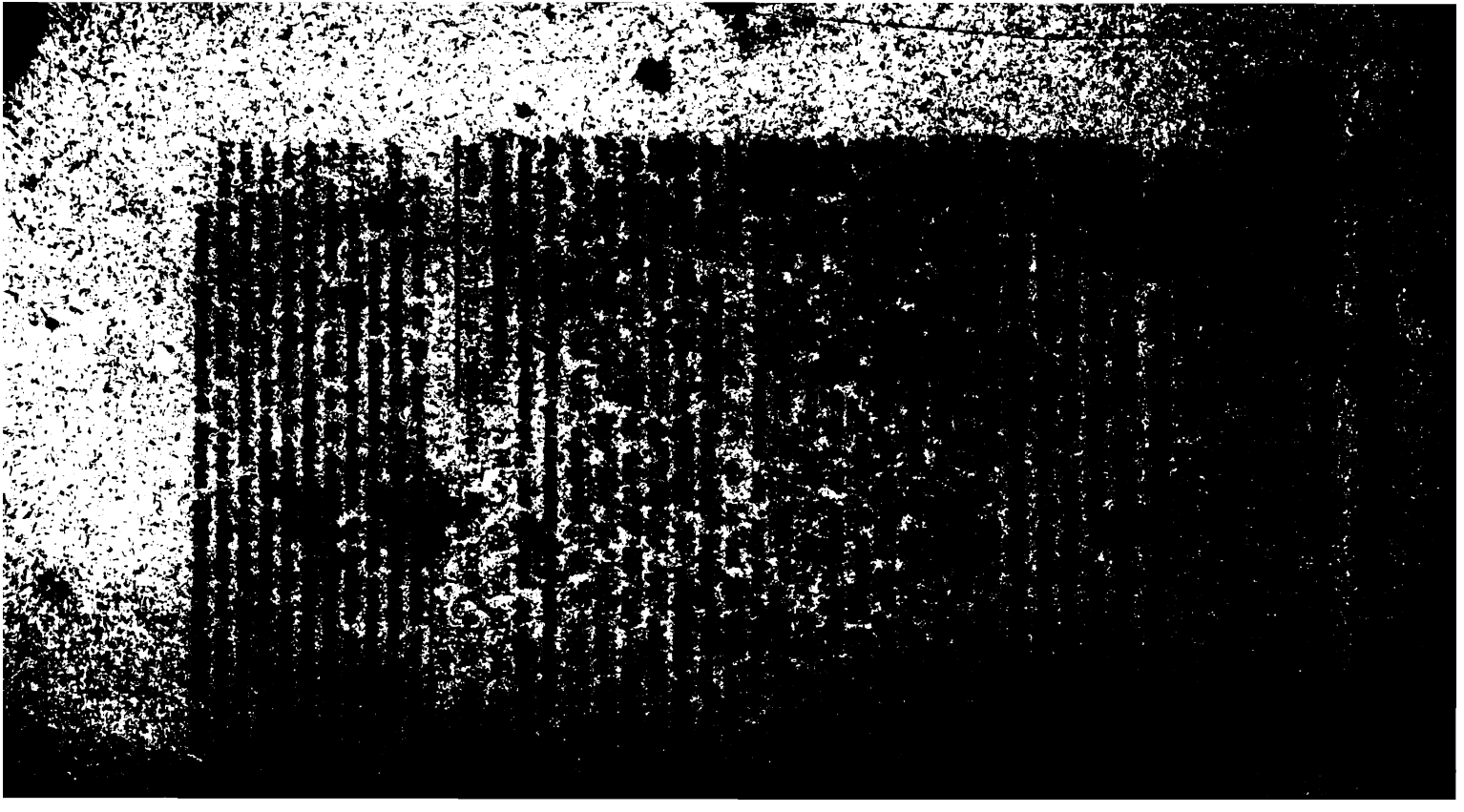


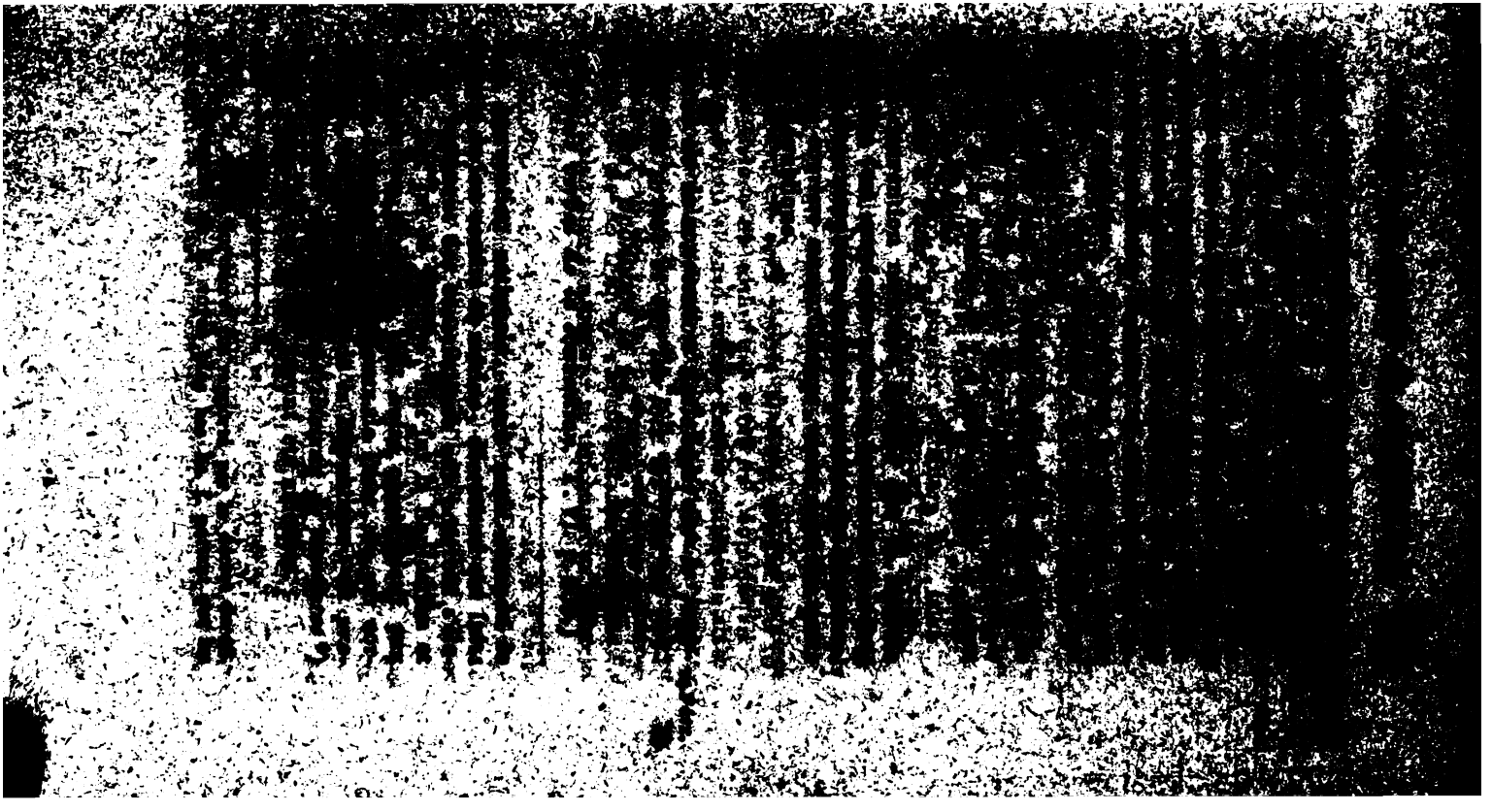


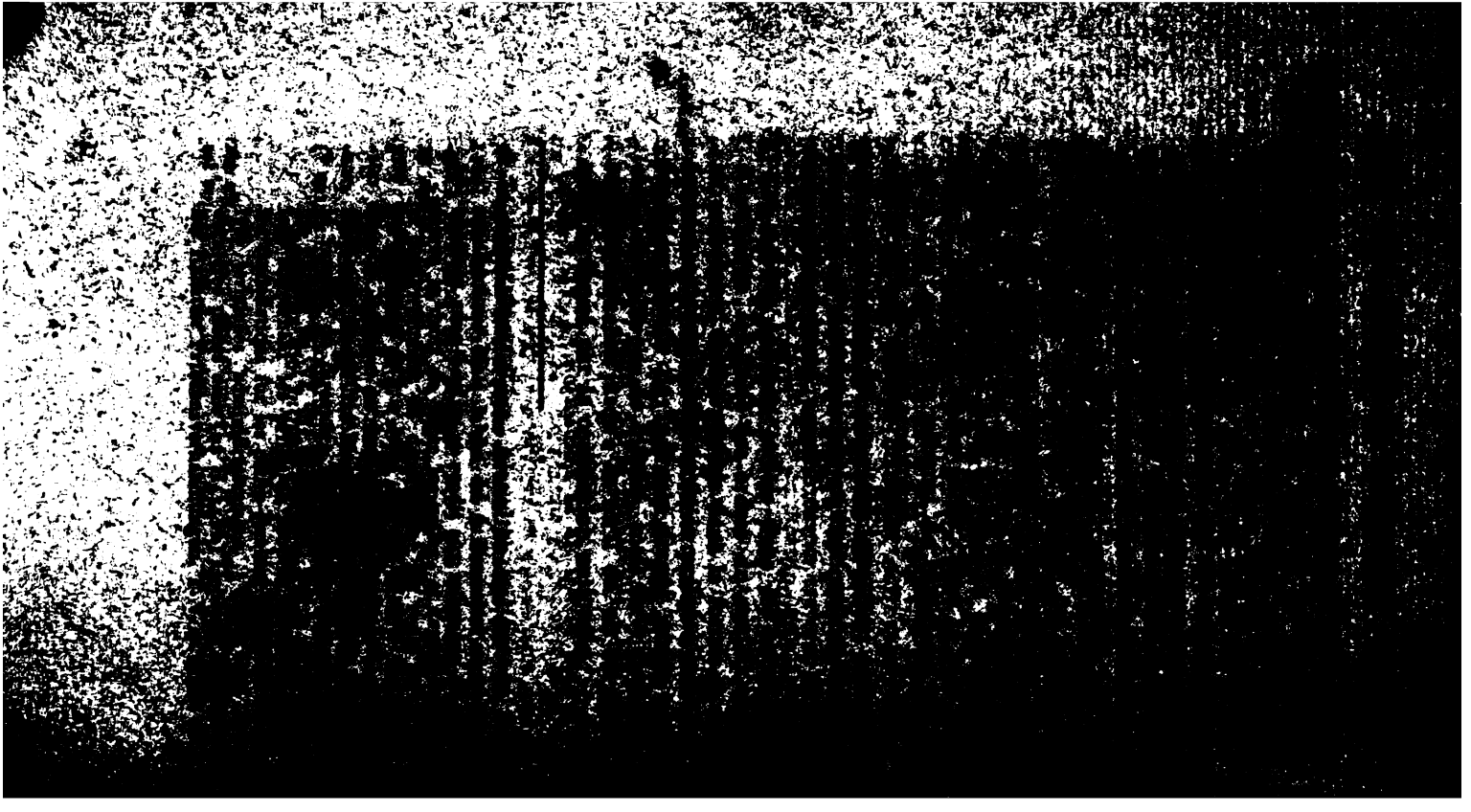


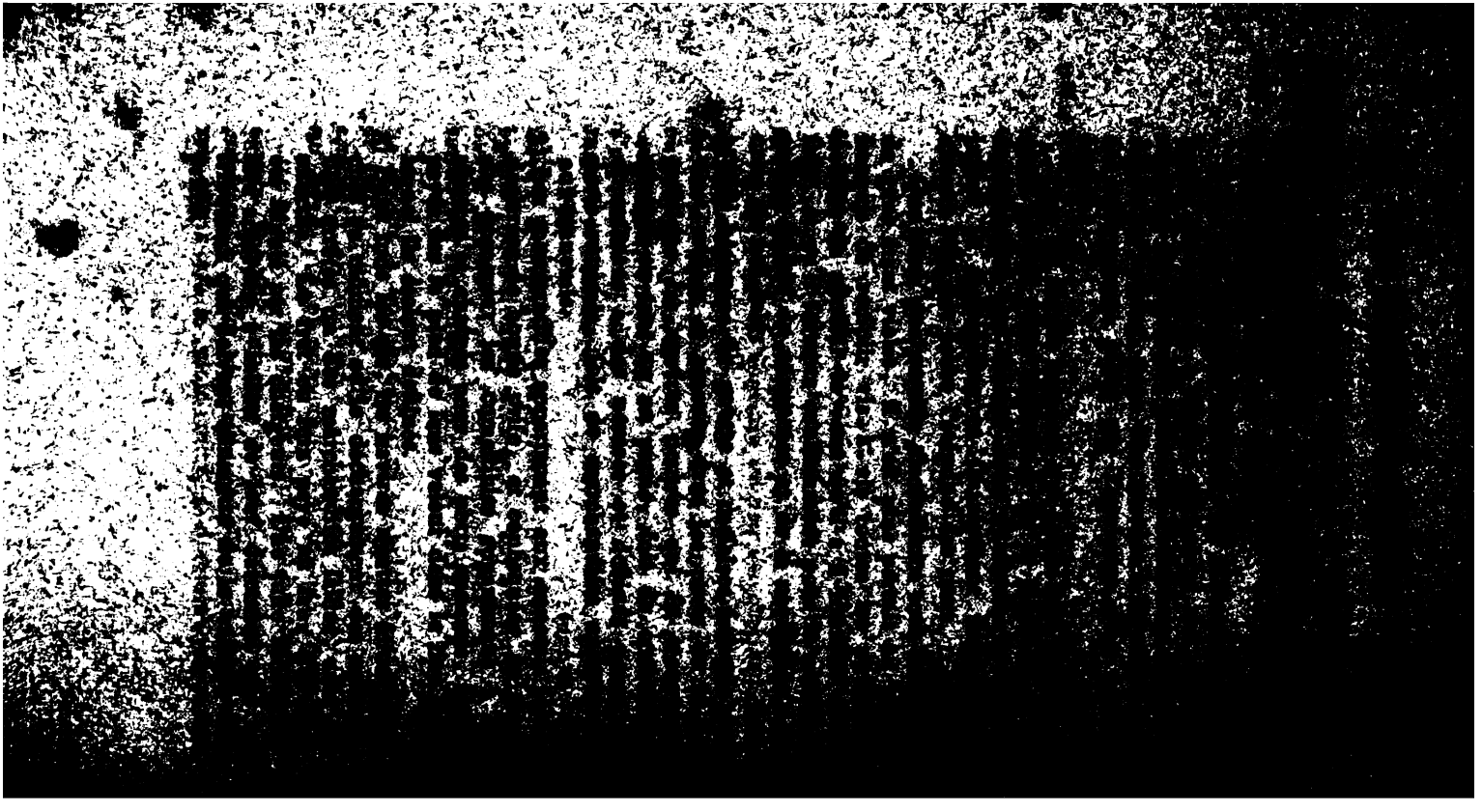


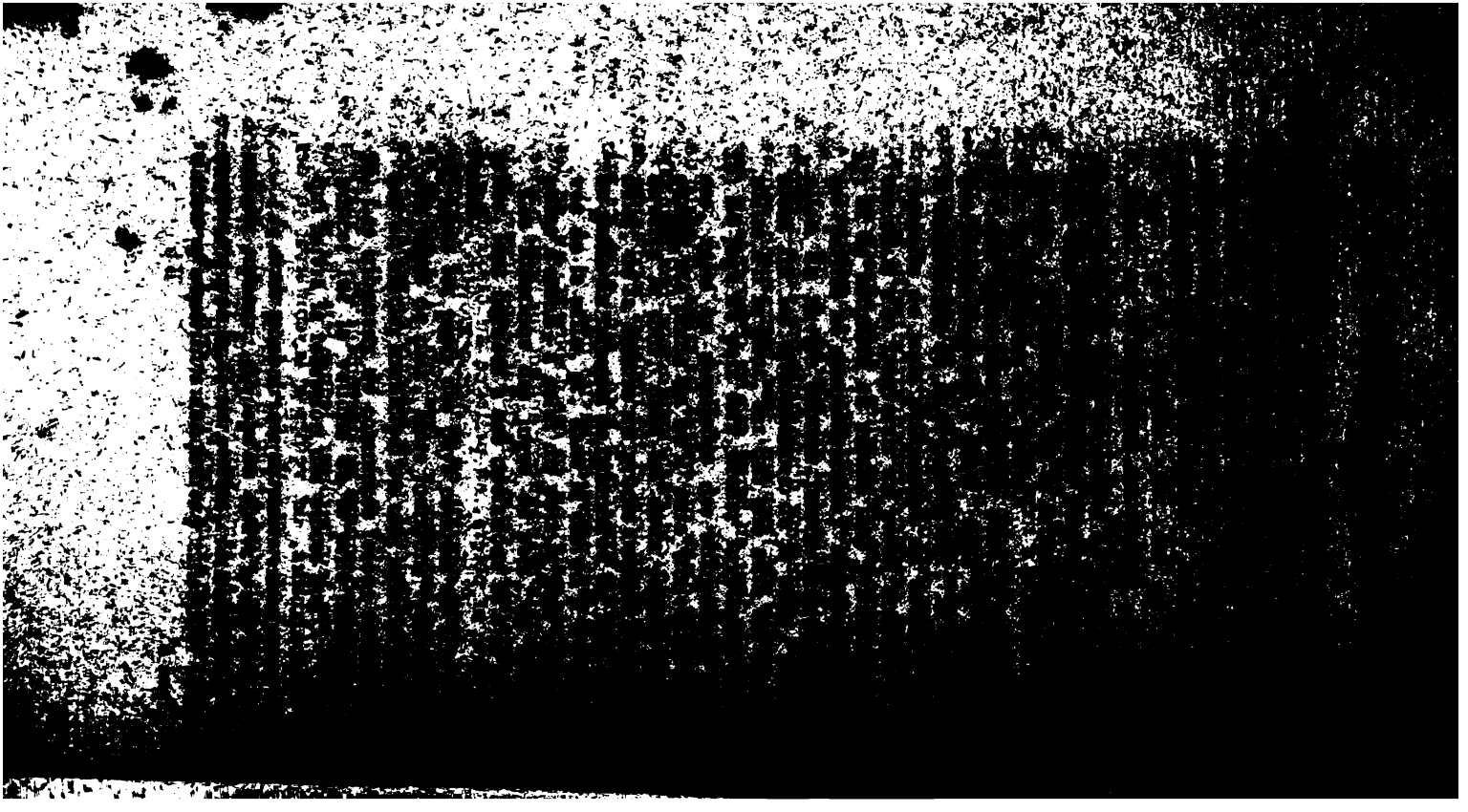


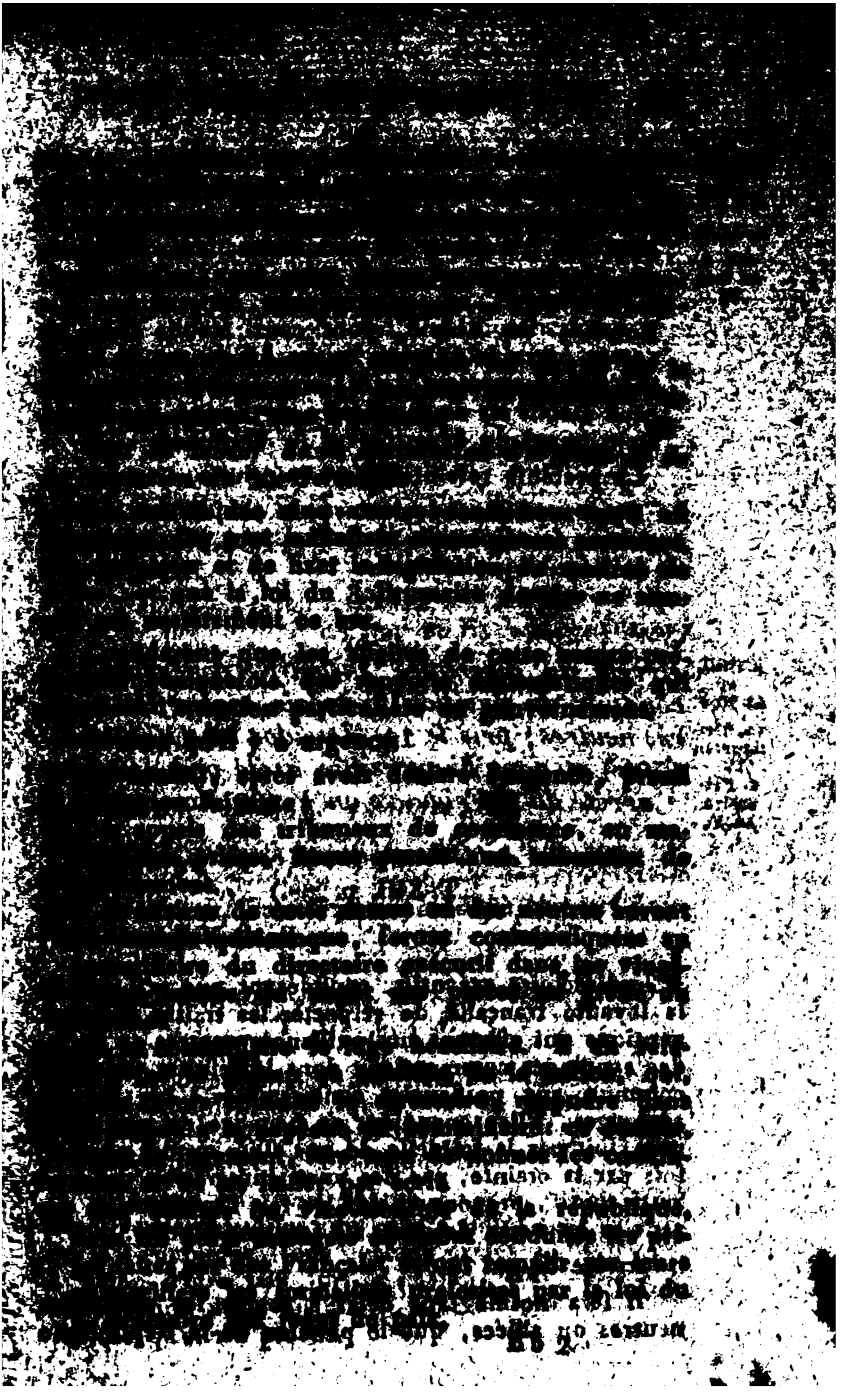


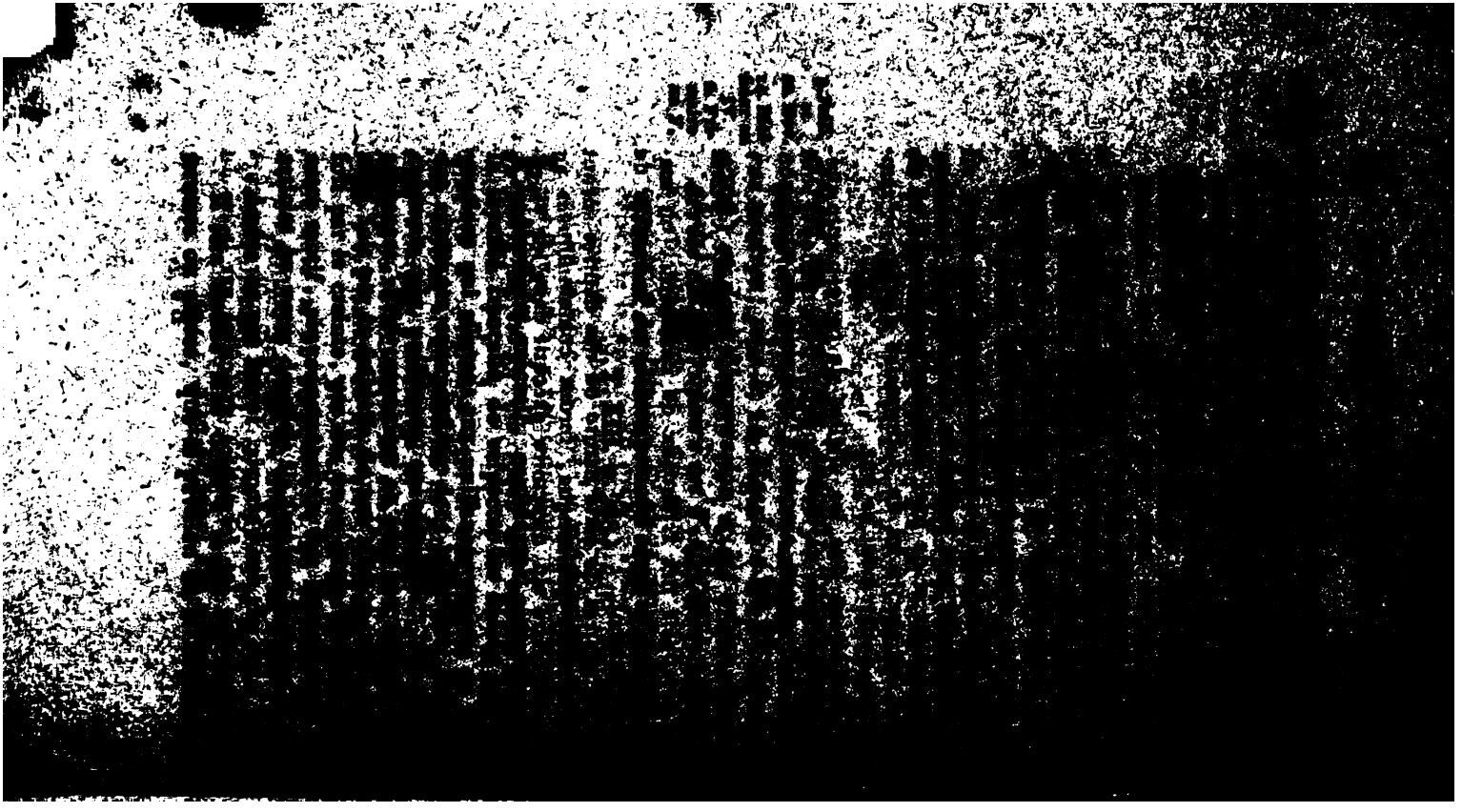


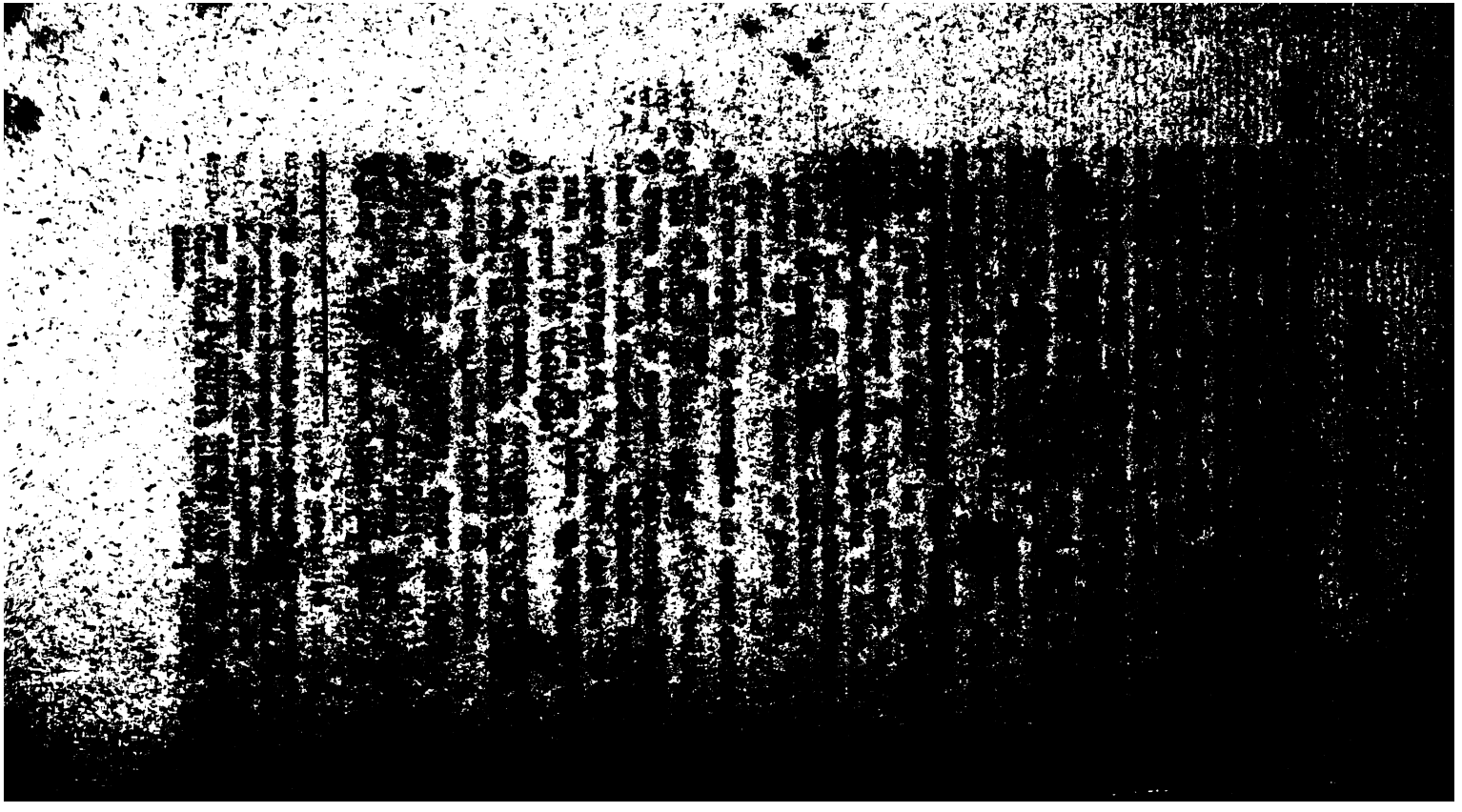


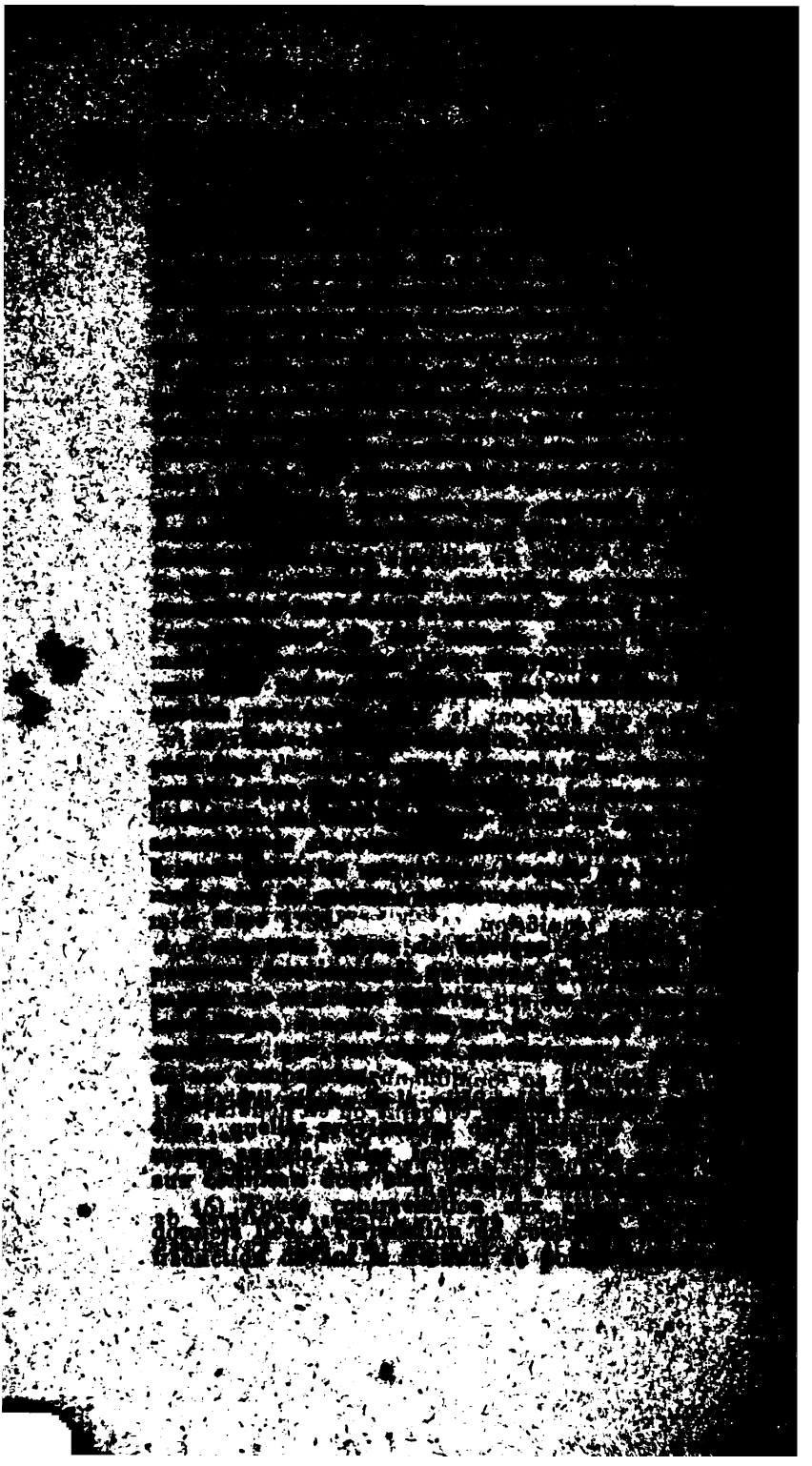


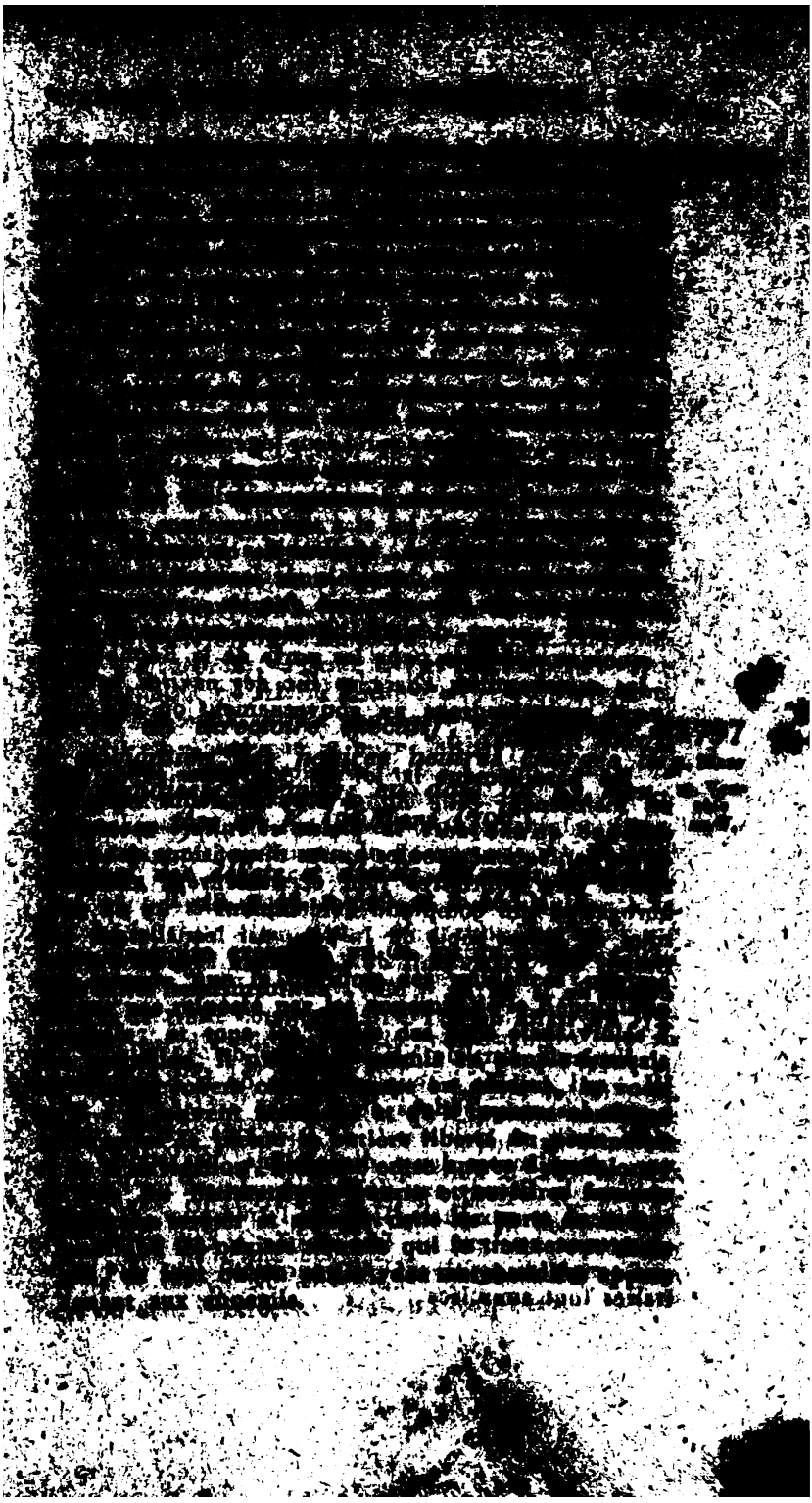


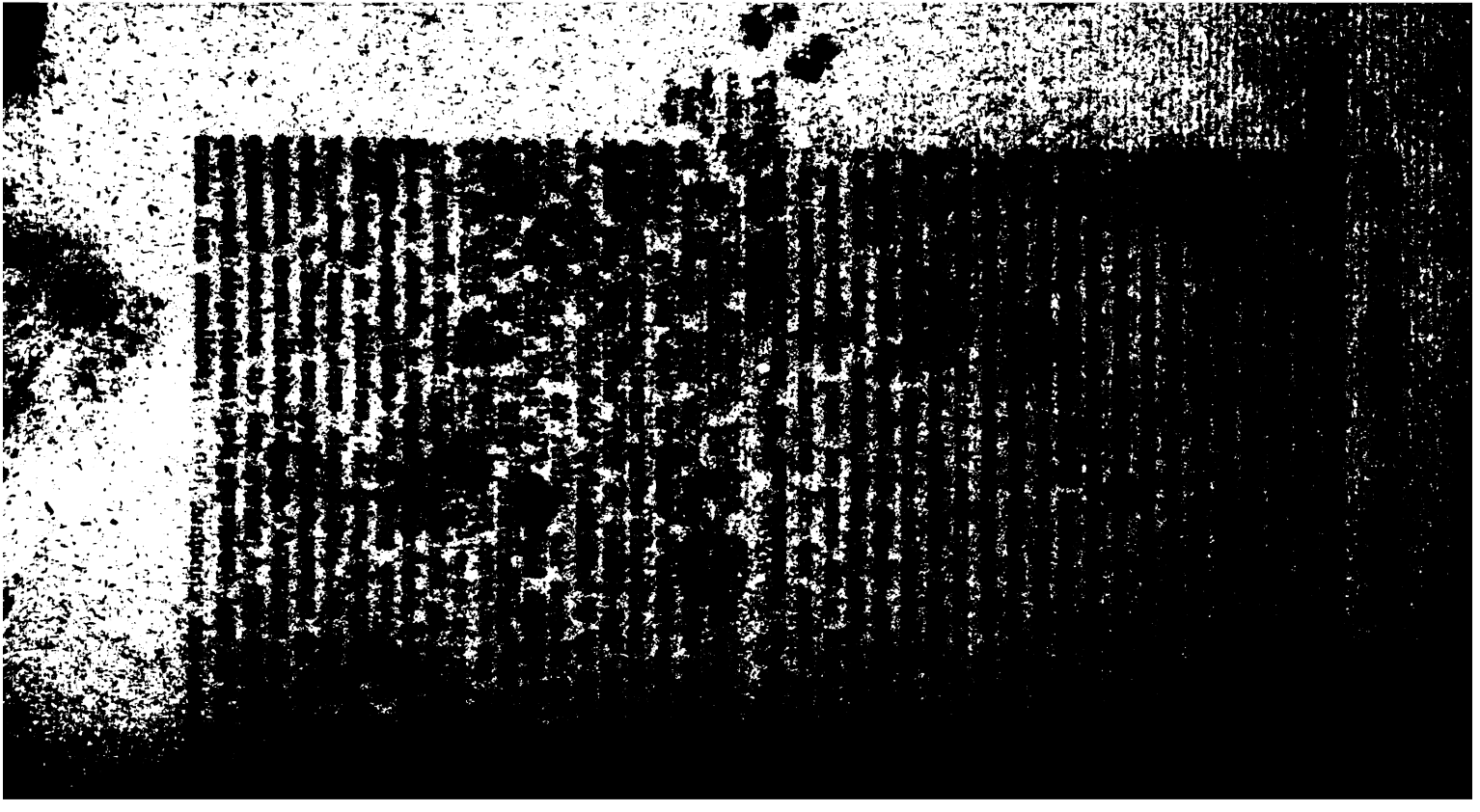


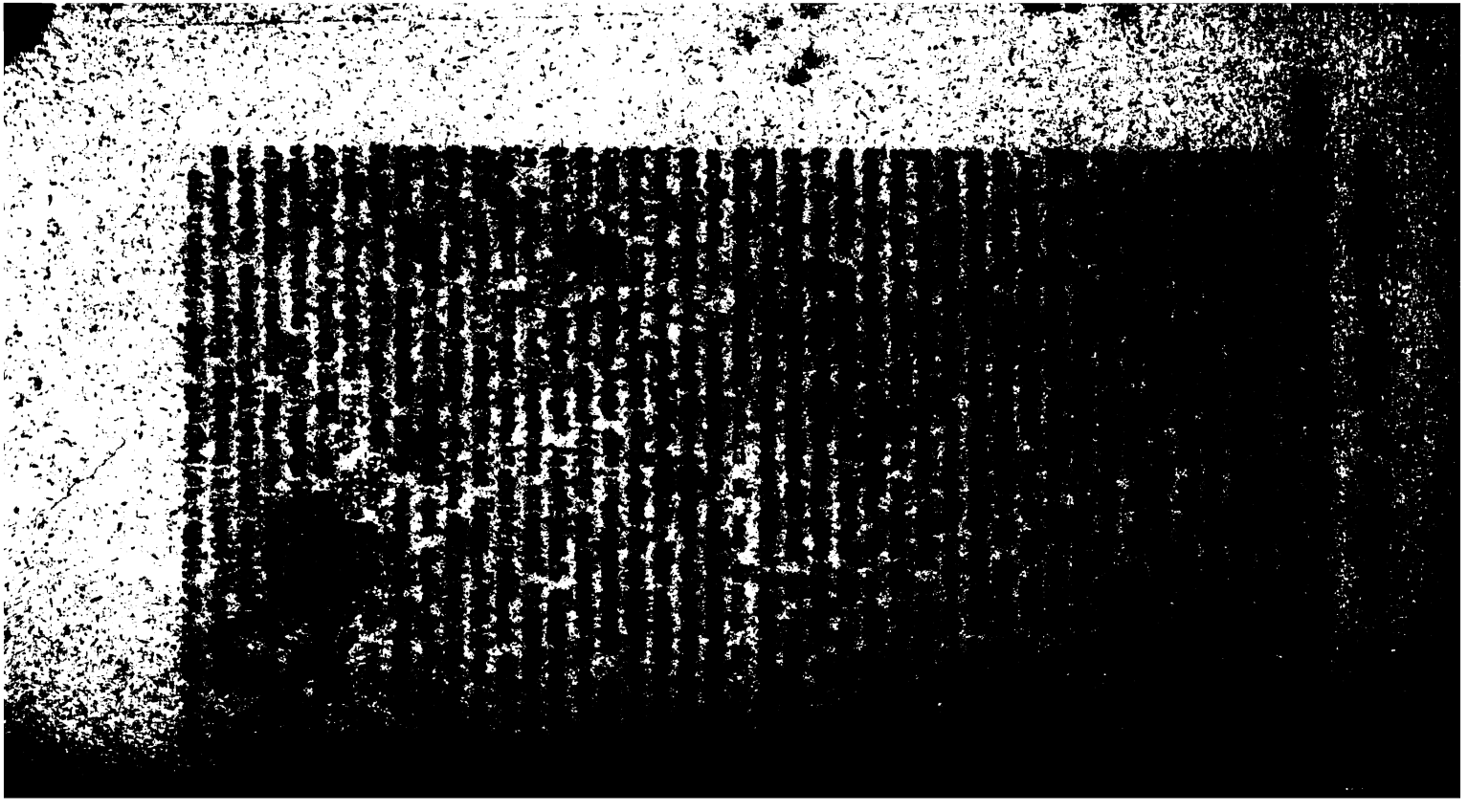


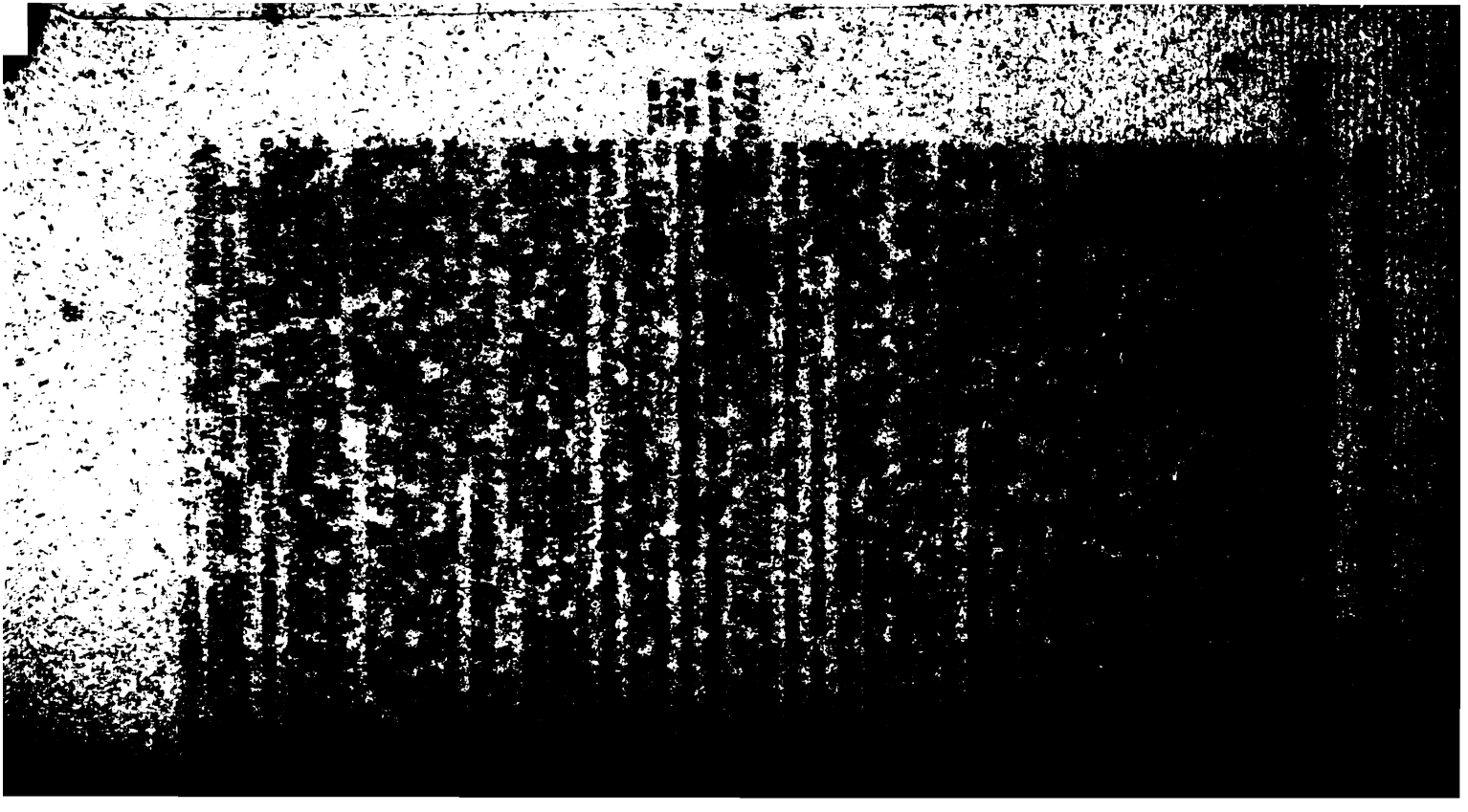


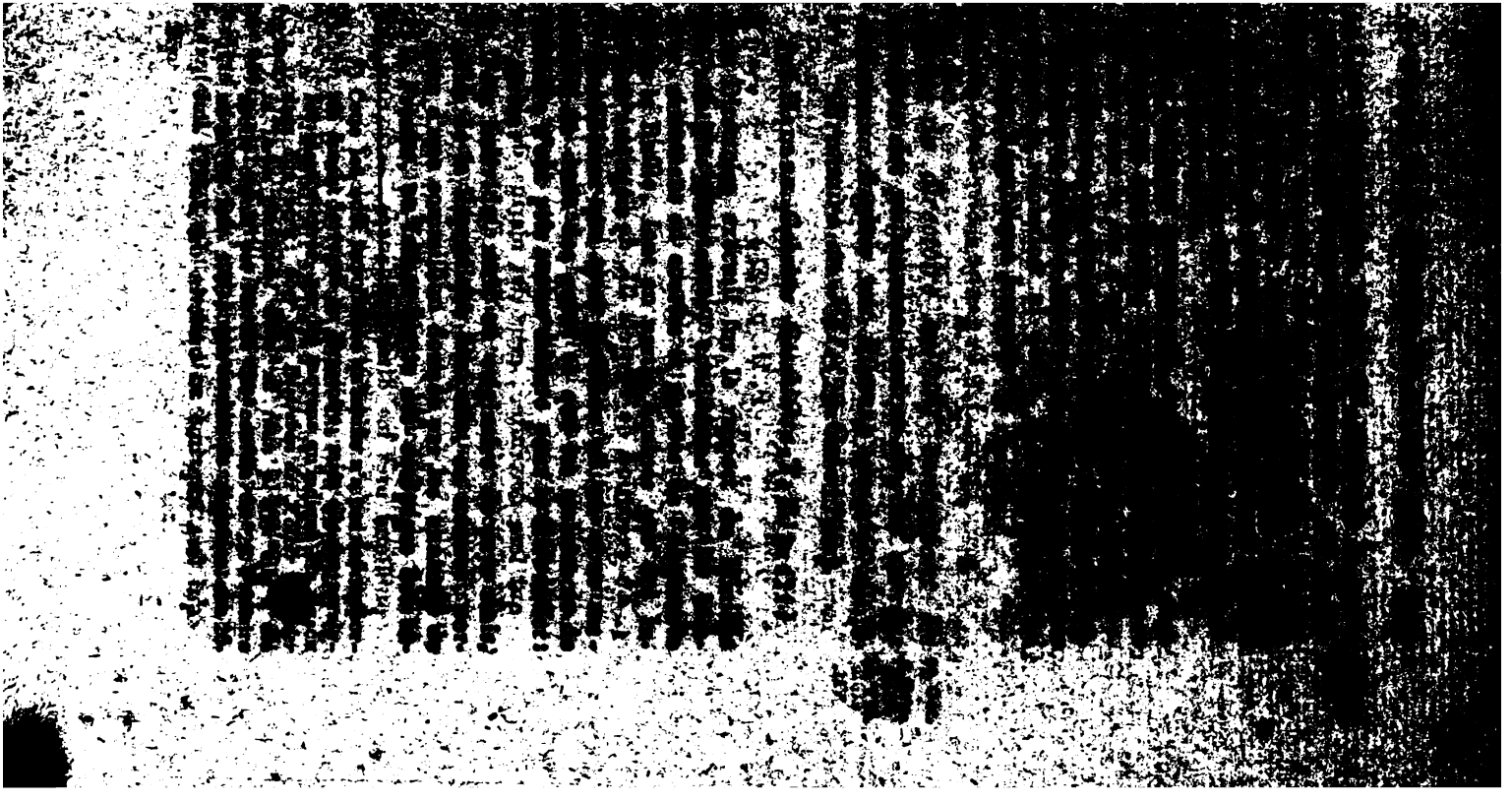


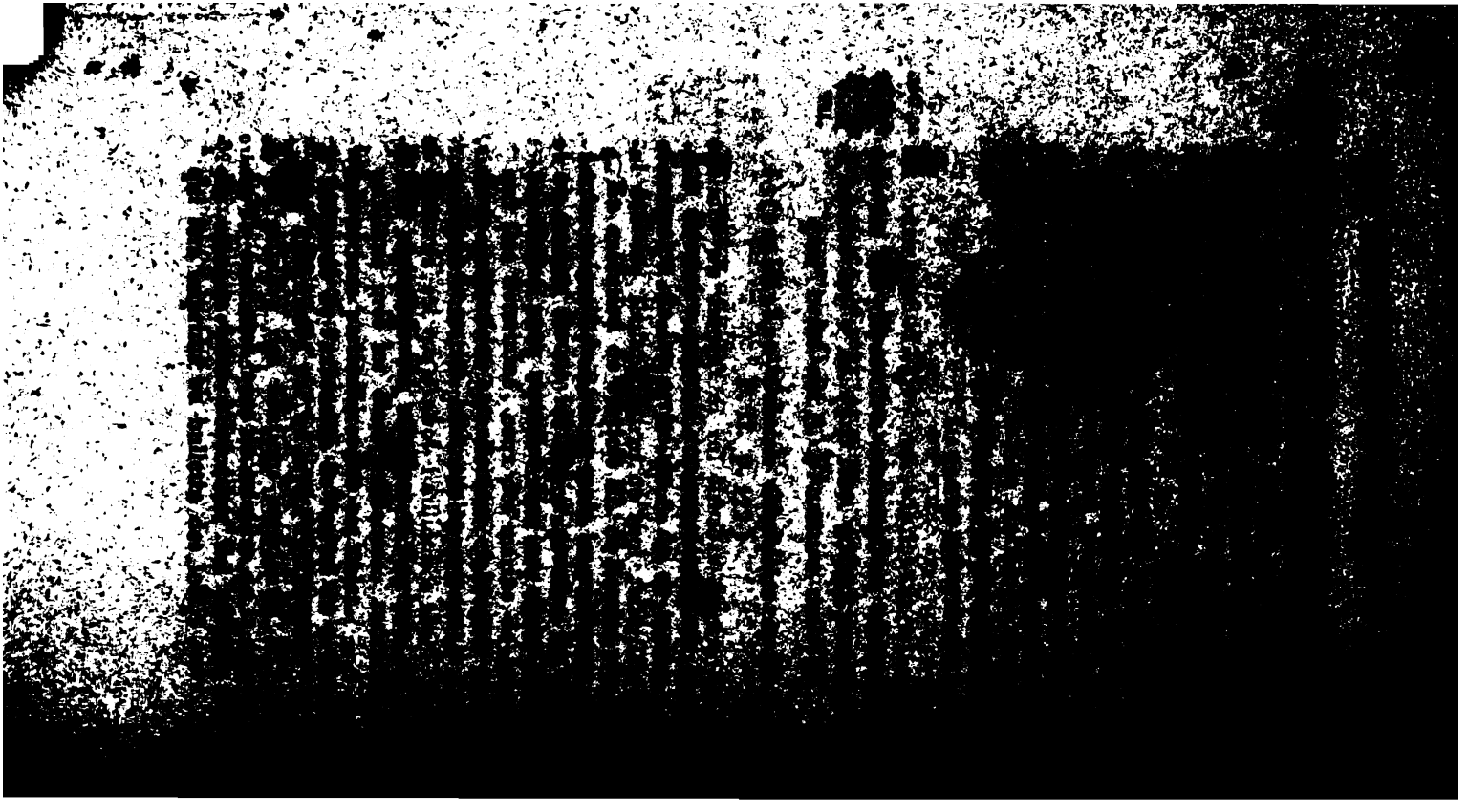


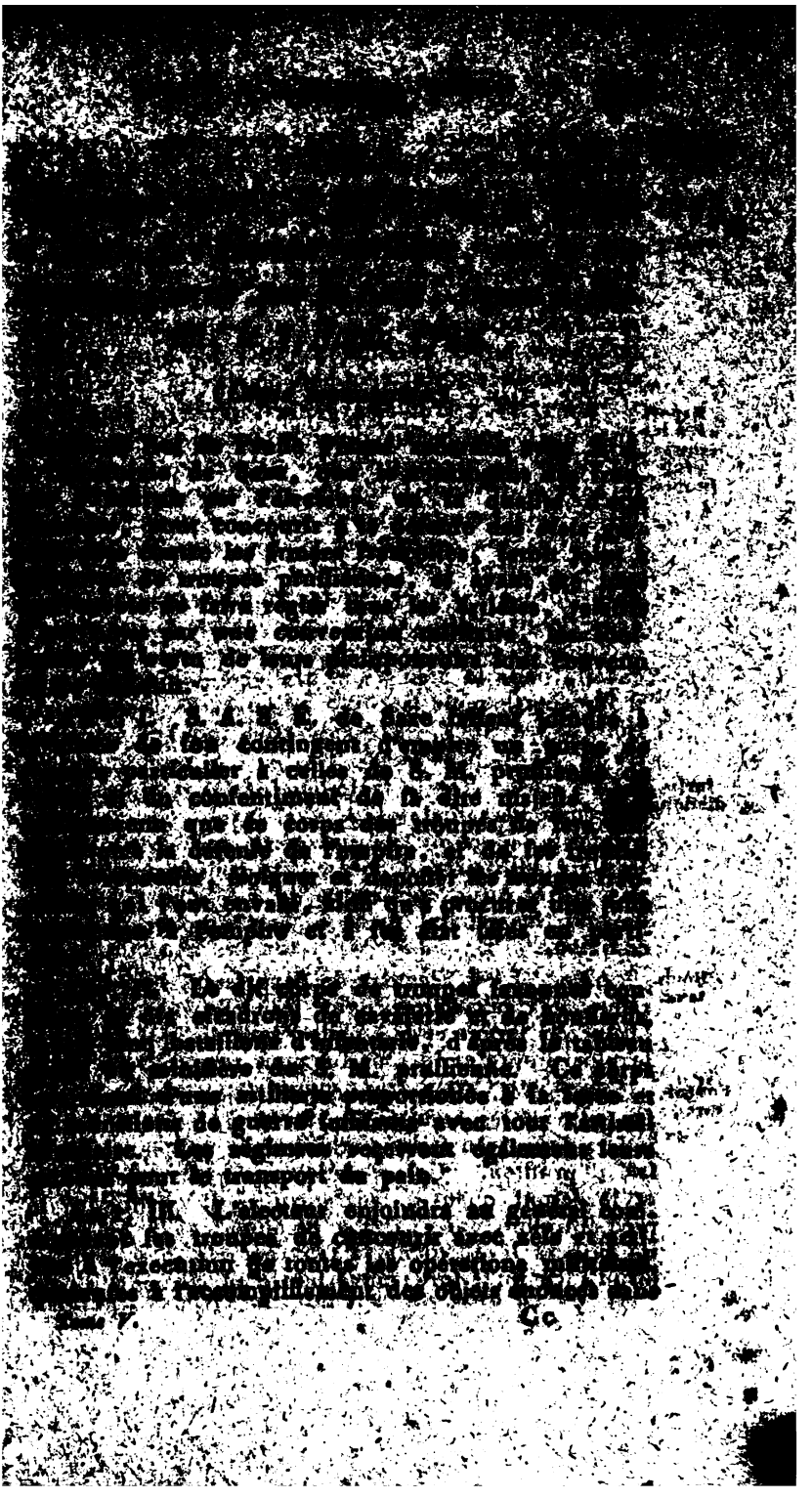


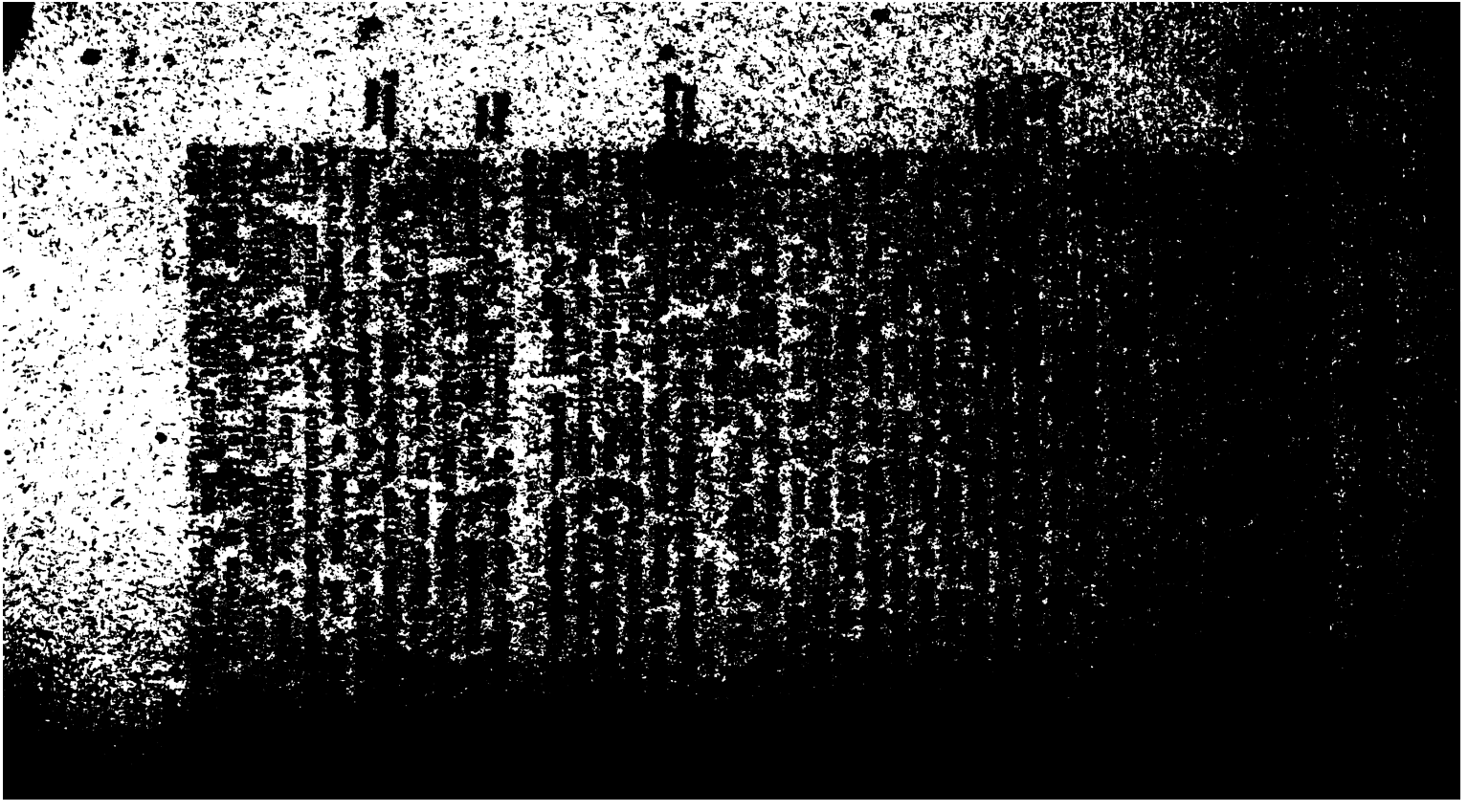


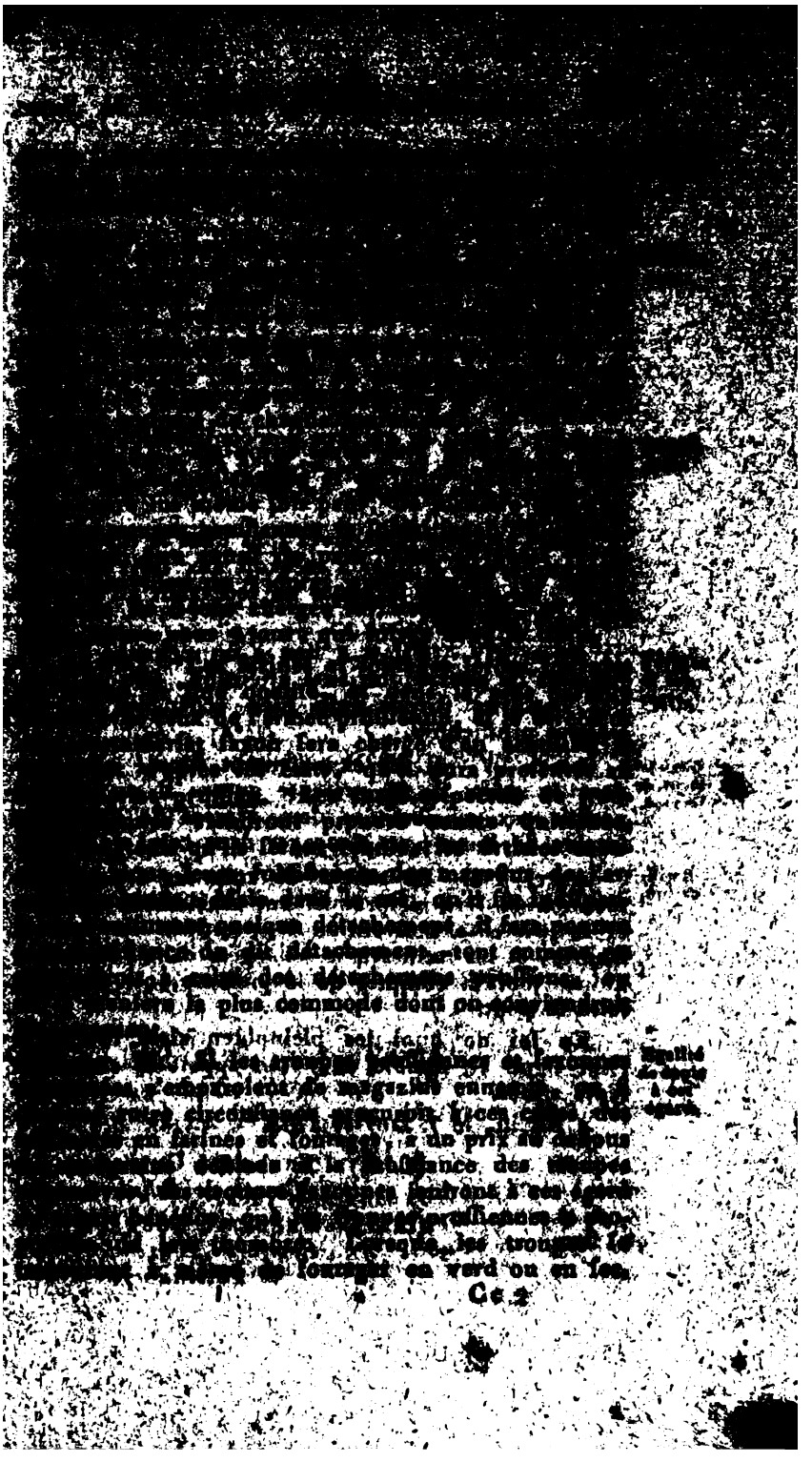


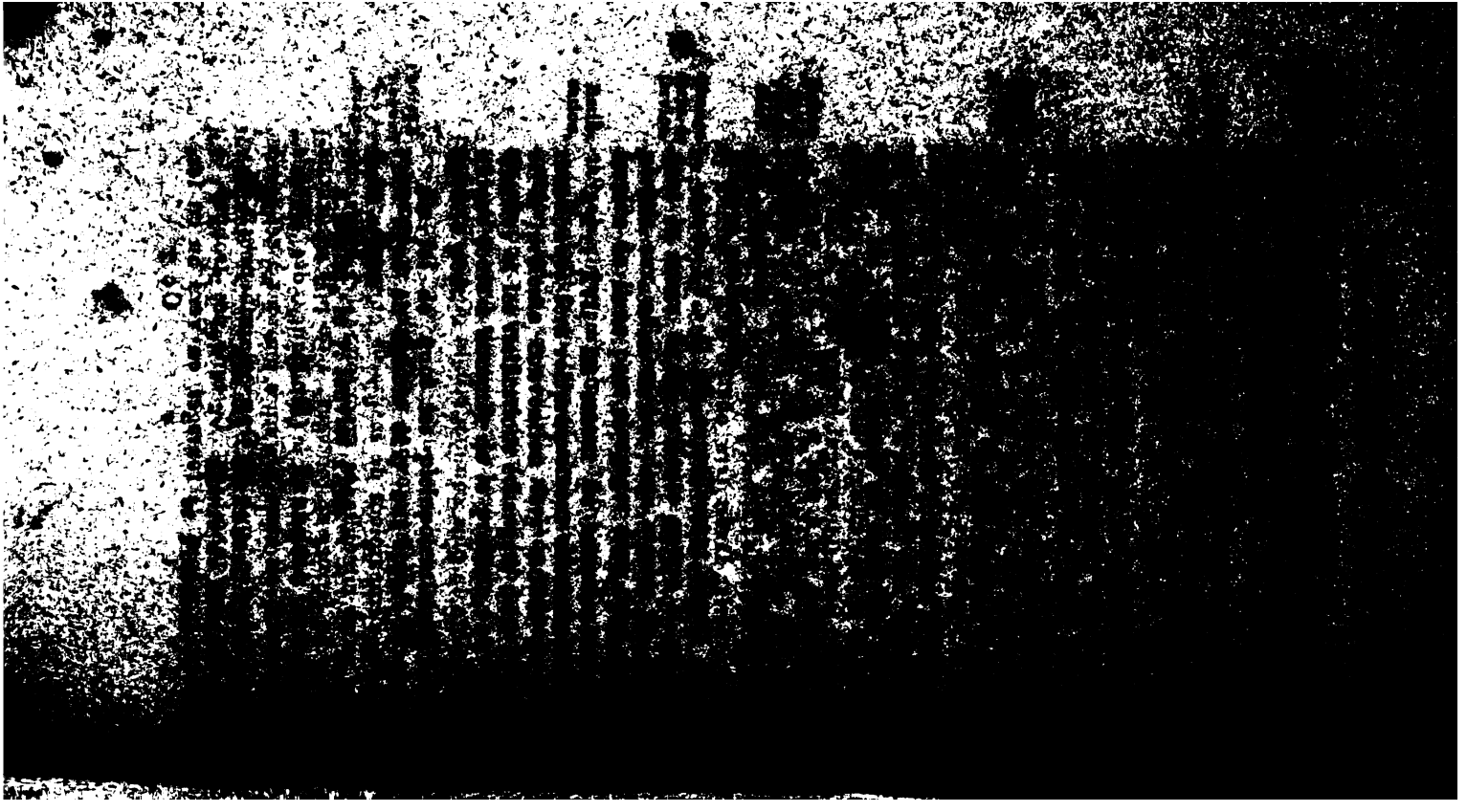


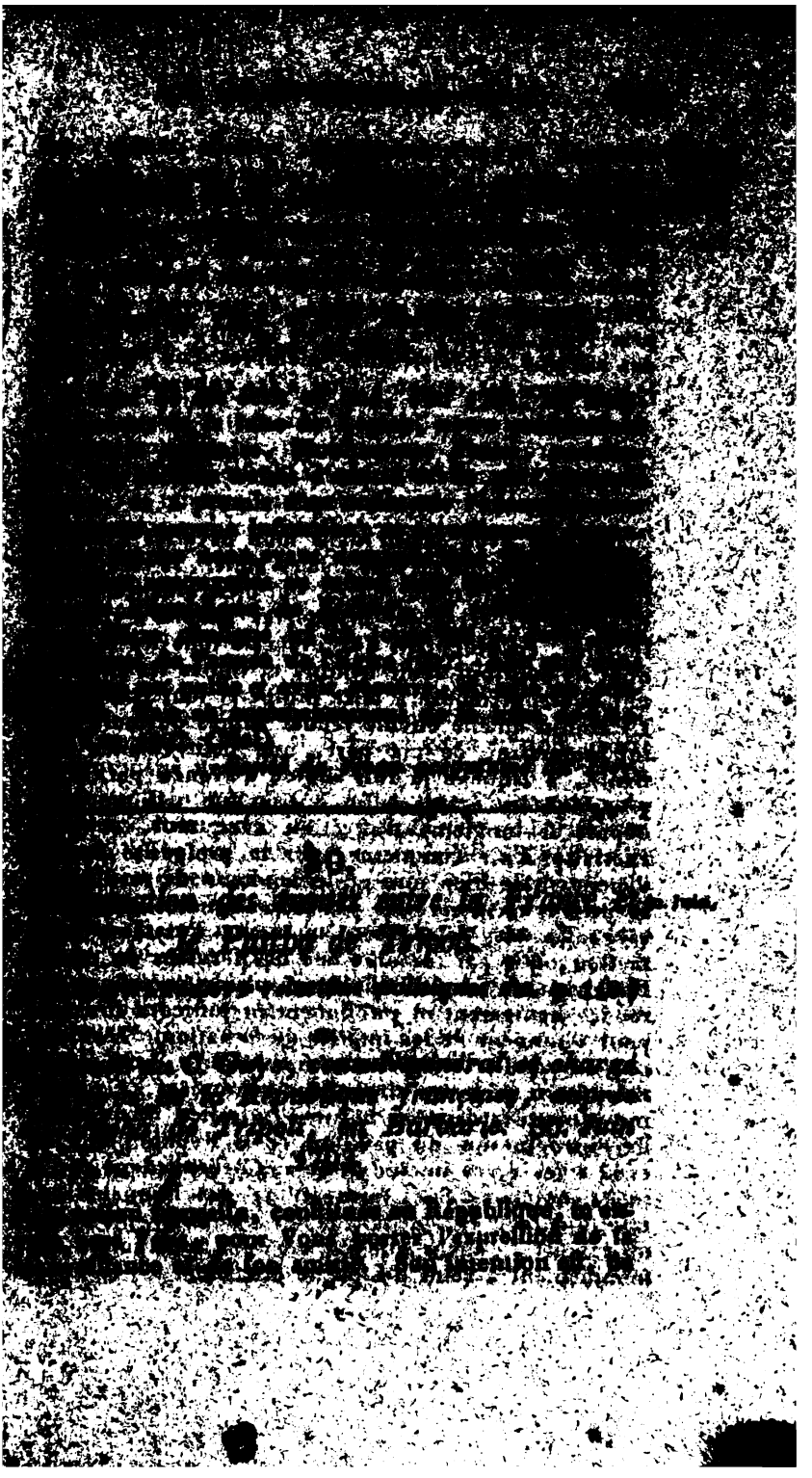


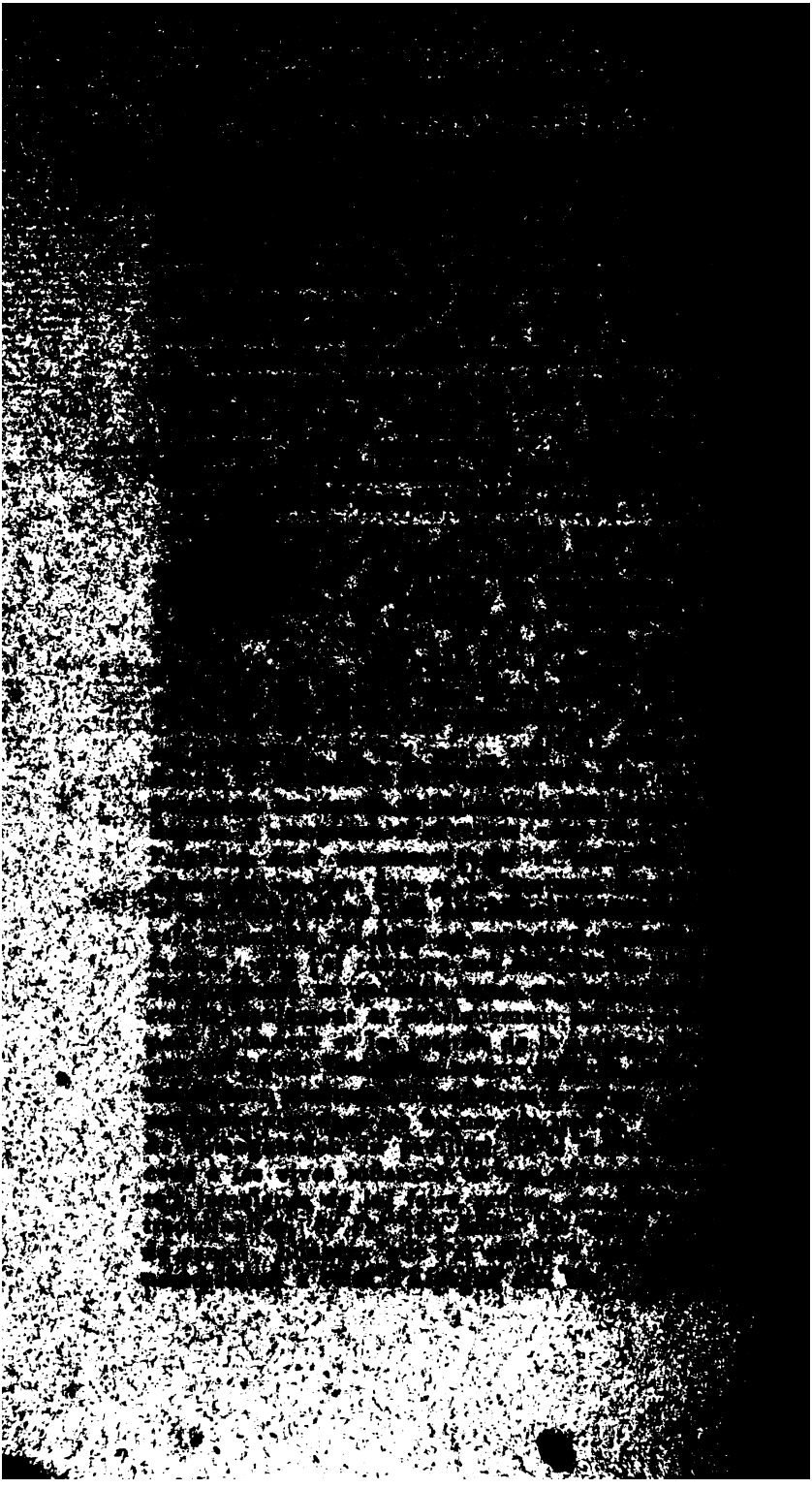


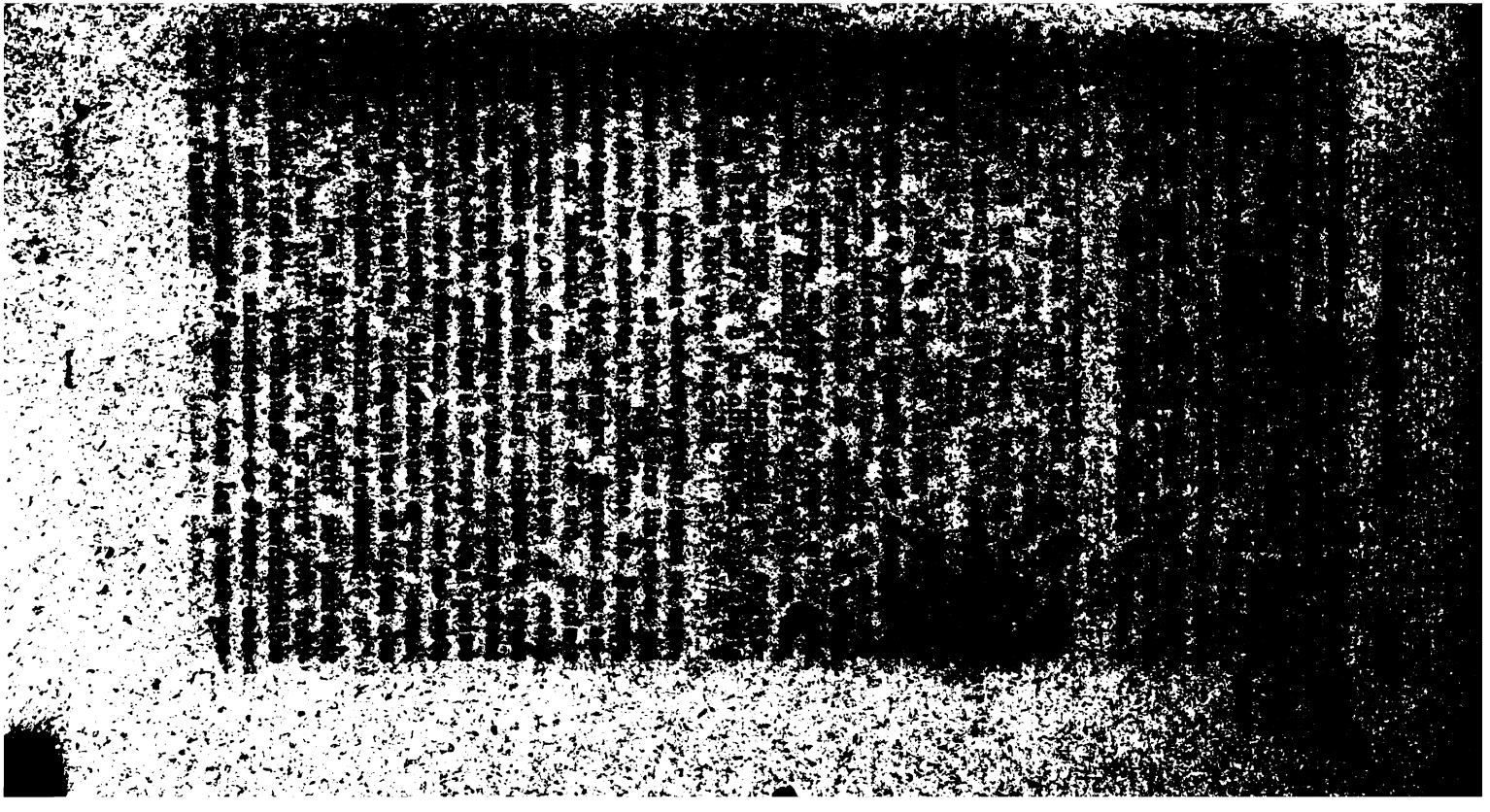


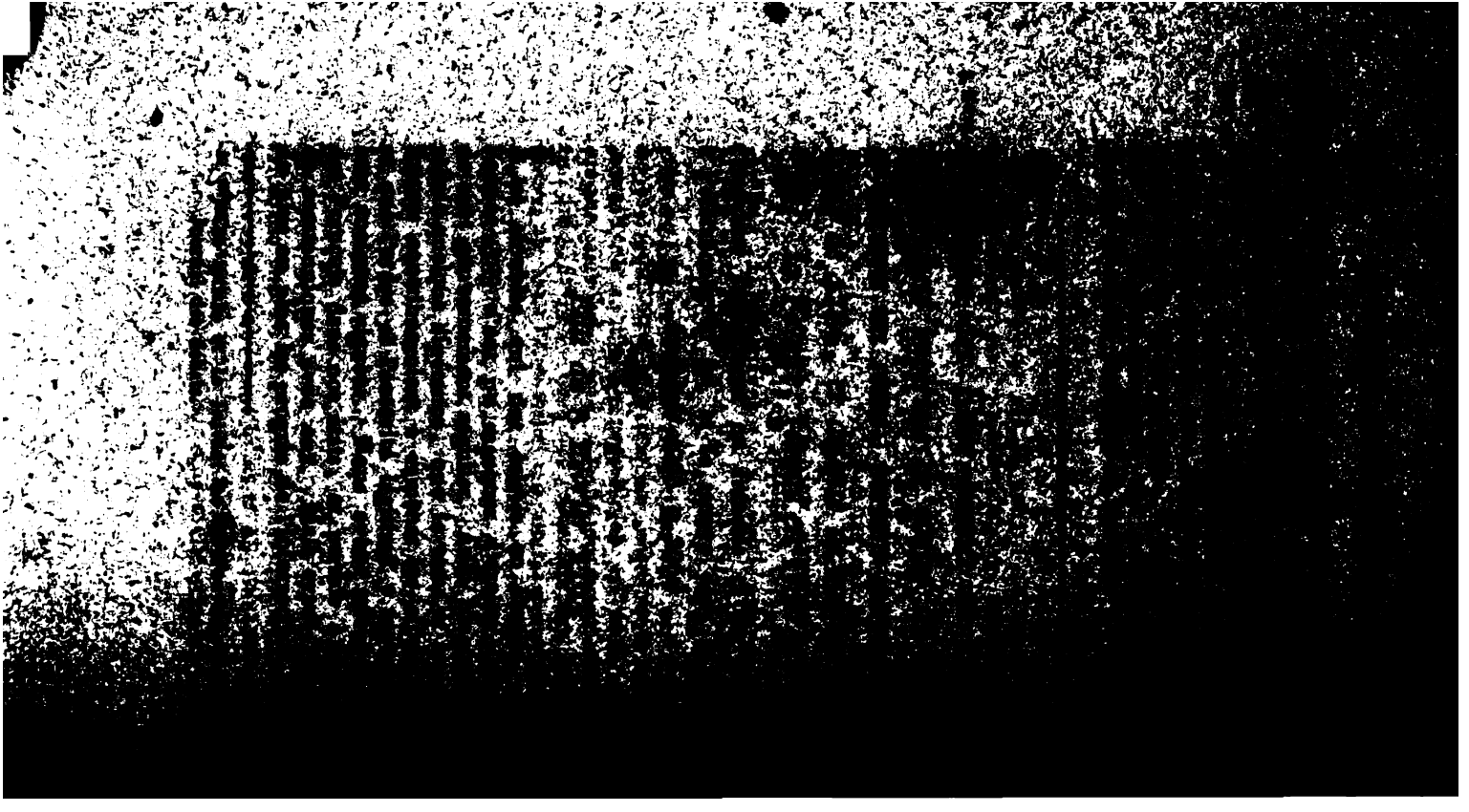


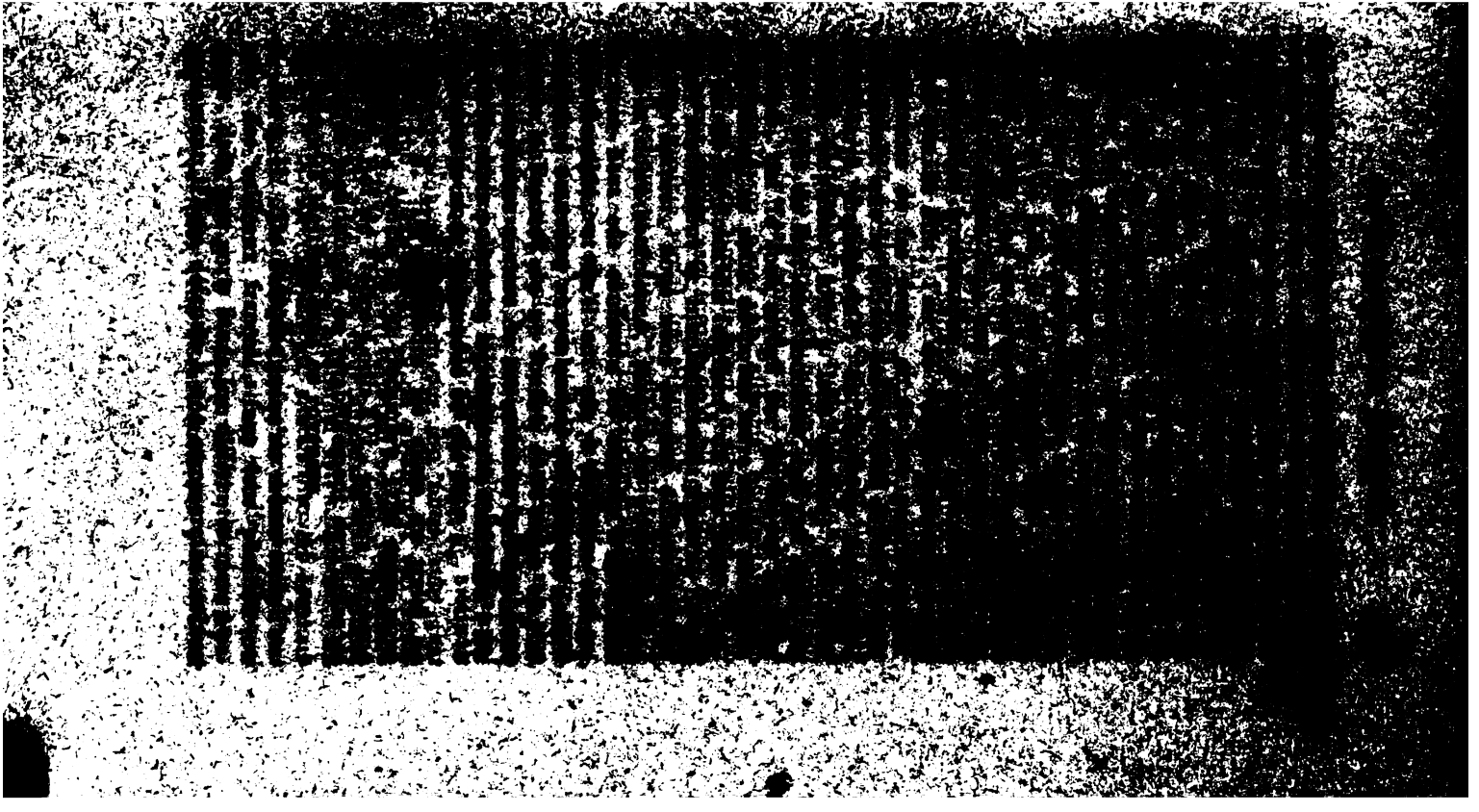


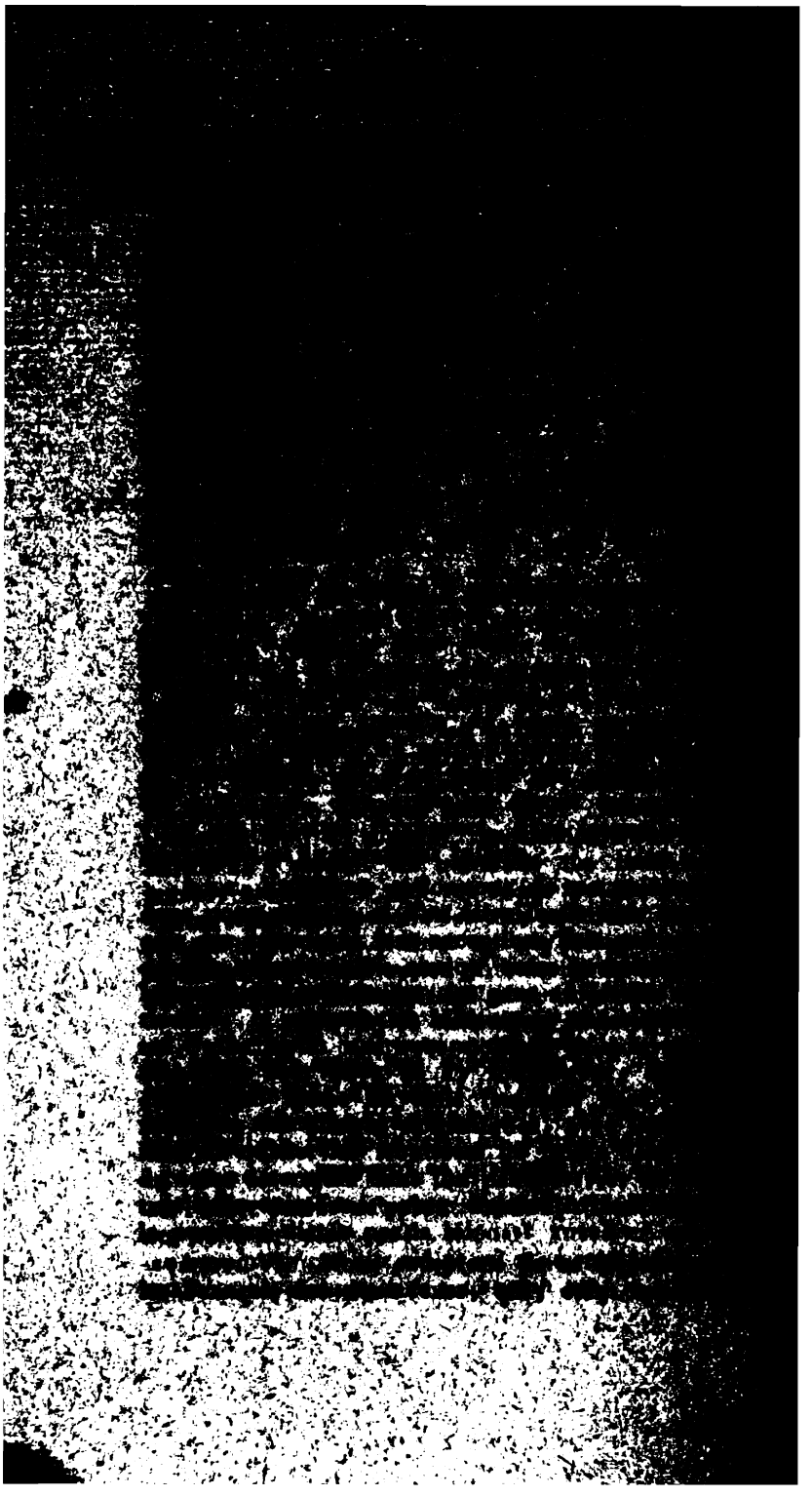


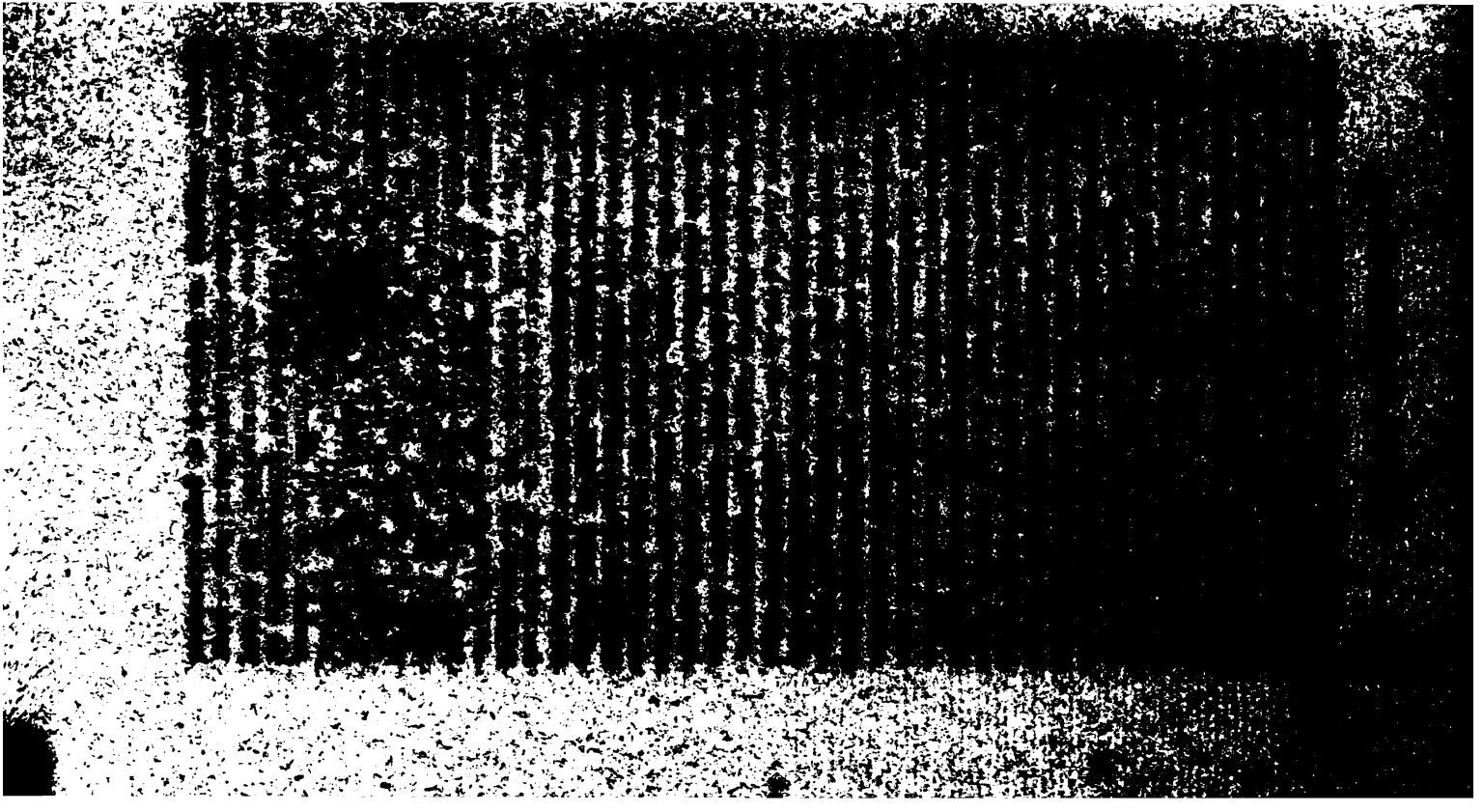


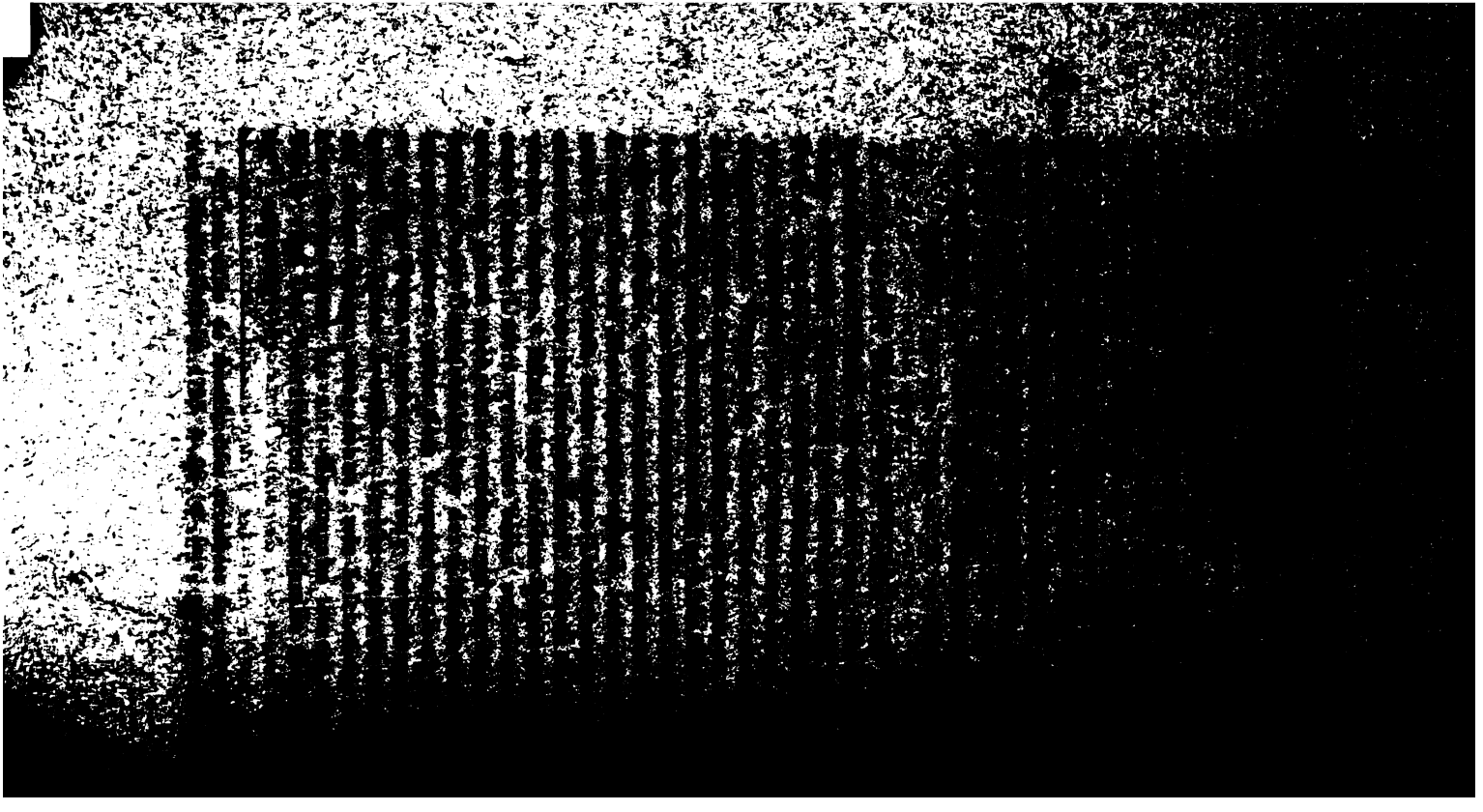


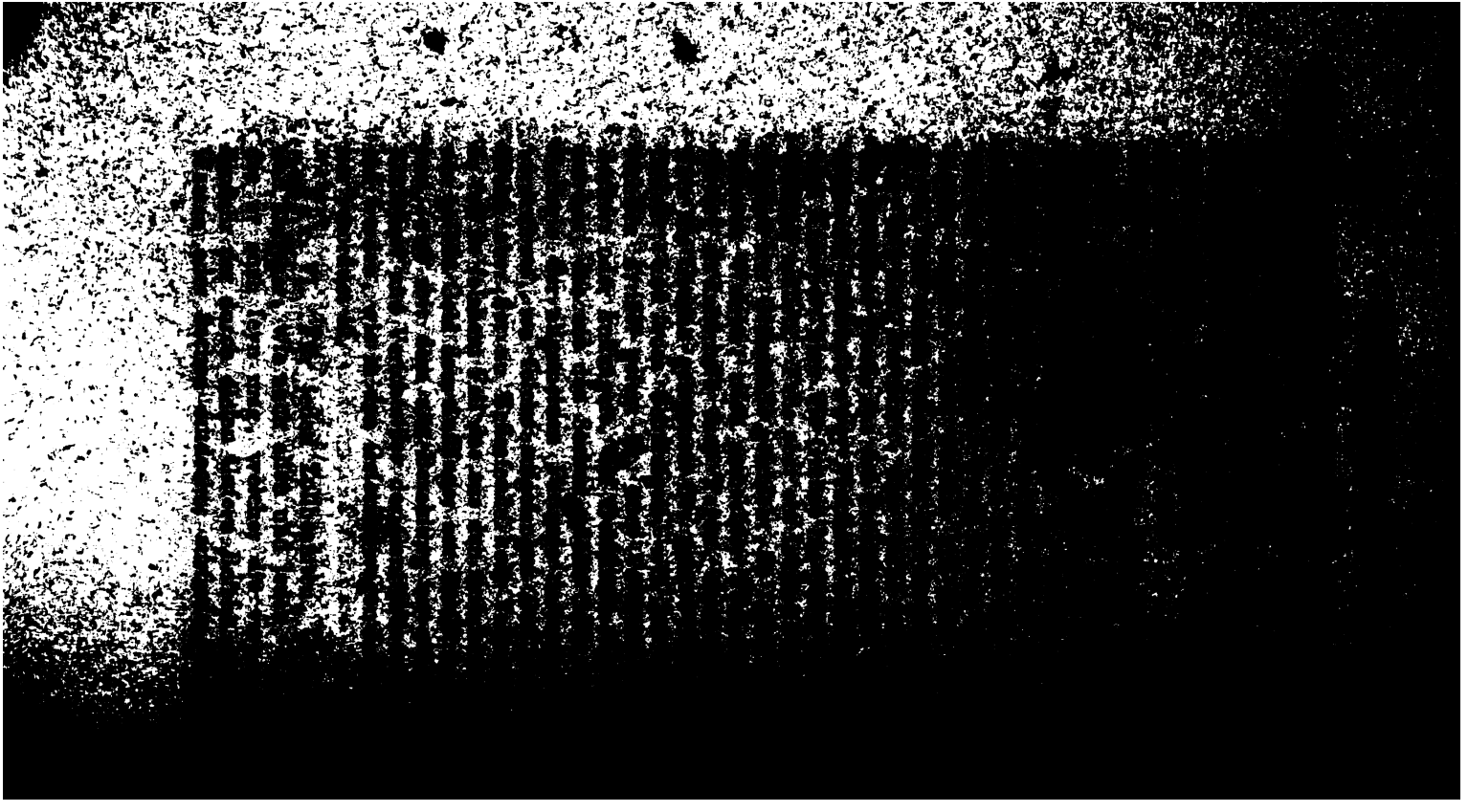


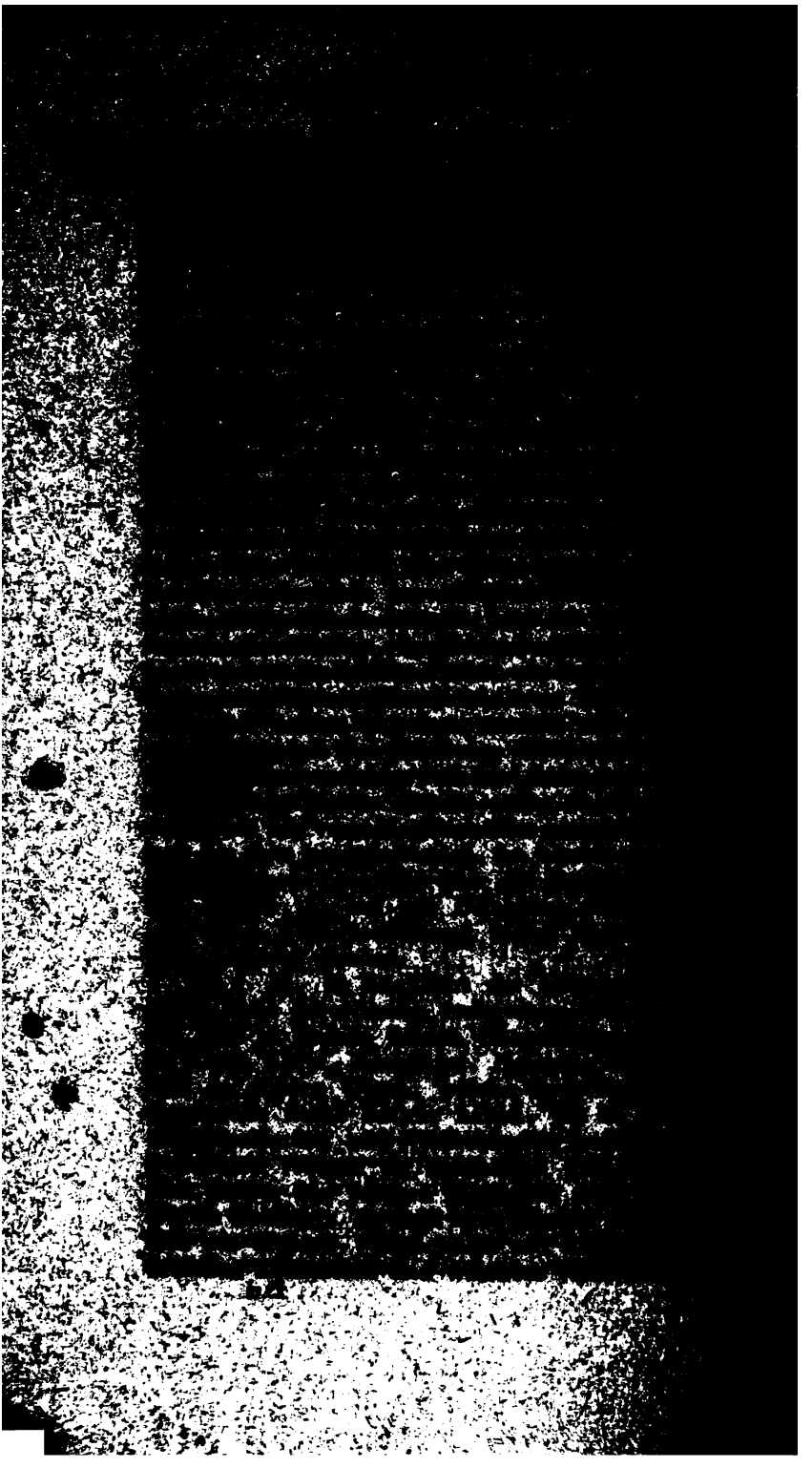


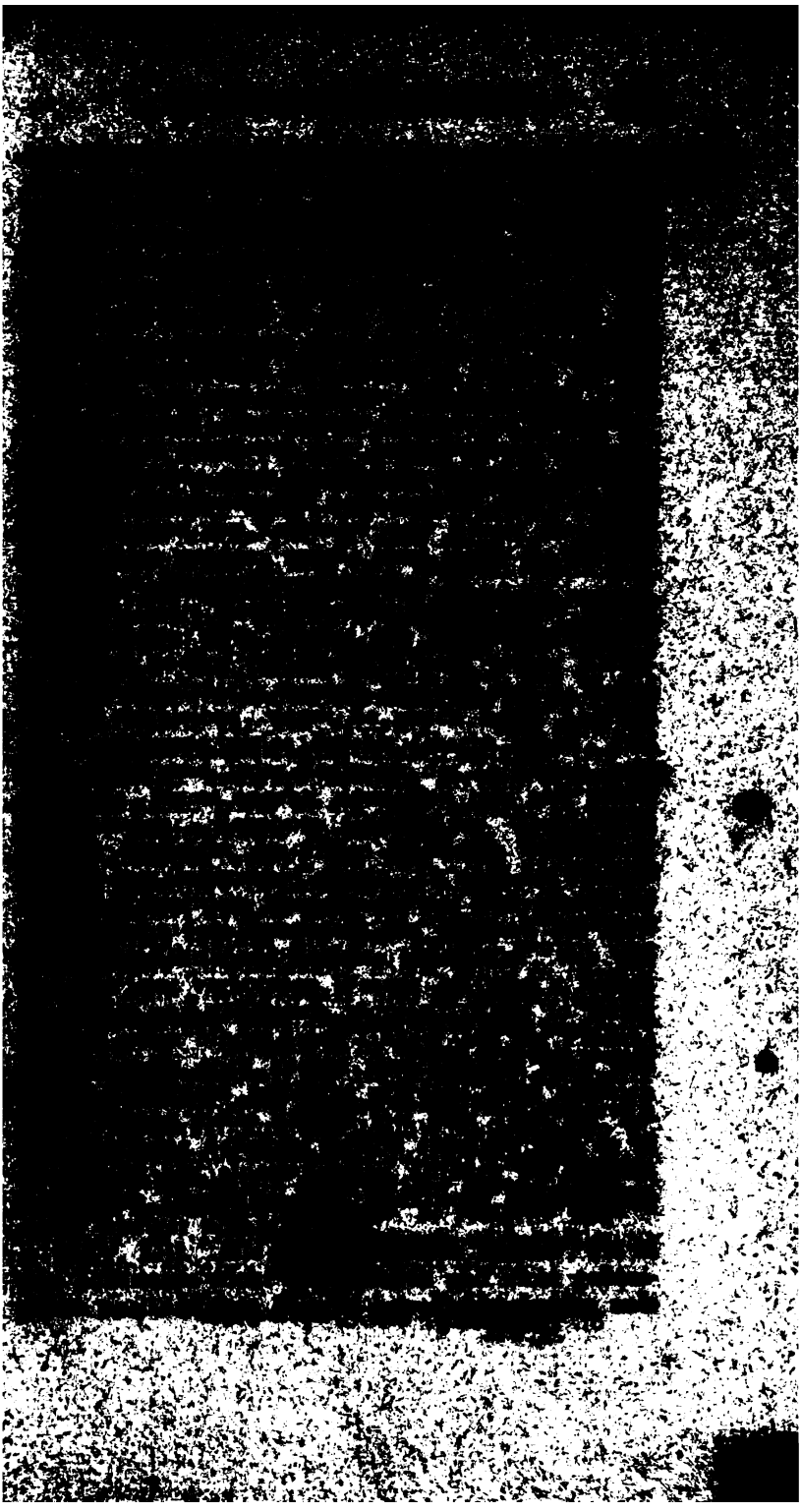


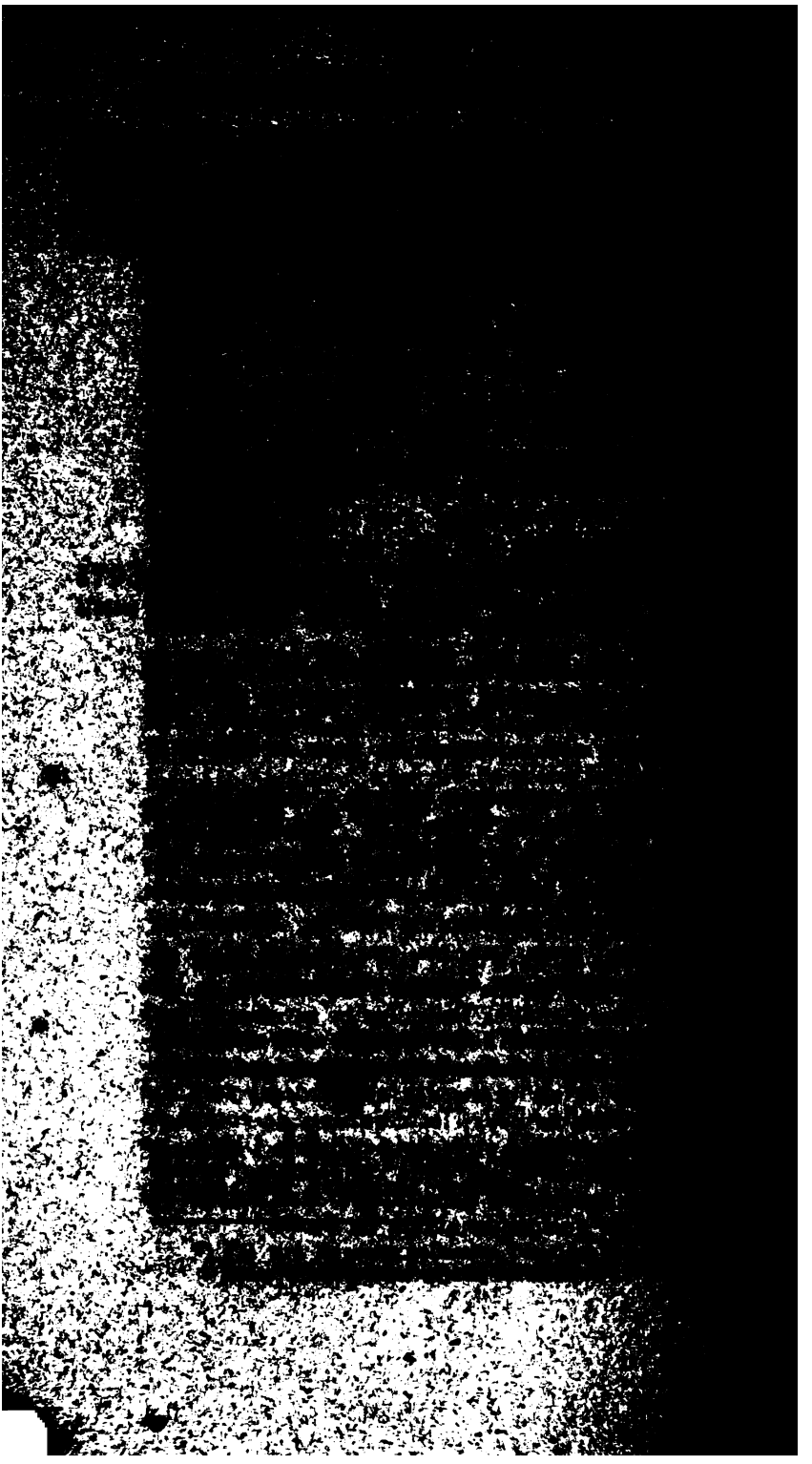


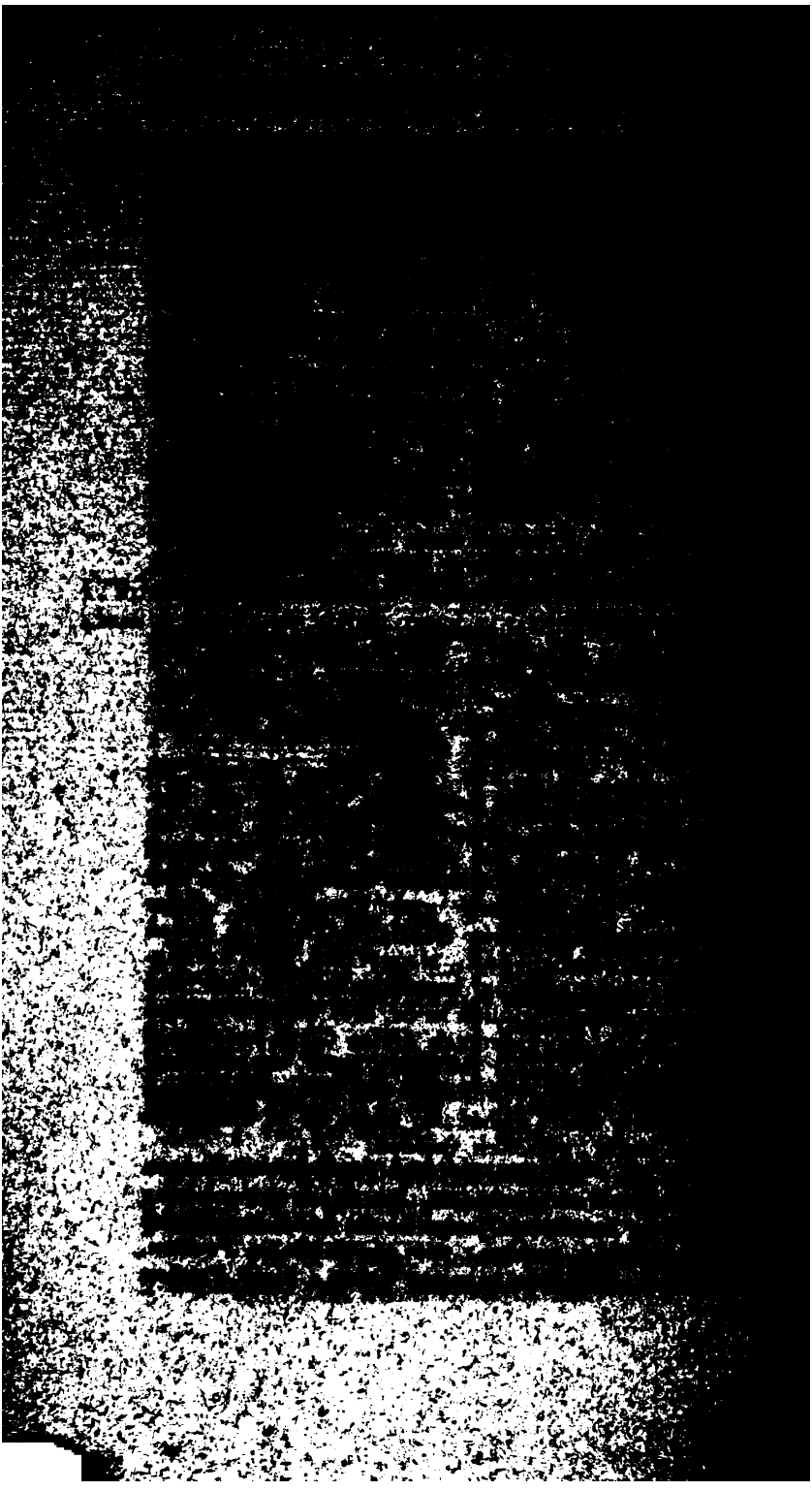












in Regiment Cavallerie von 2 Schwadronen. 1798

Staab.

1. oder Ob.	1	Adjutant.
rſt-Lieut. ohne Trup.	2	Schwadron-Wundärzte.
or. —	1	Staabs-Trompeter.
imentsQuartiermeiſt.	2	Schwadron-Trompeter.
	10.	

Ein anders von 2 Schwadronen.

rſter	1	Adjutant.
rſt-L. ohne Truppen	2	Schwadron-Wundärzte.
or.	1	Staabs-Trompeter.
iments-Quartierm.	2	Schwadron-Trompeter.
	10.	

Vier Schwadronen haben bey ſich

ments Bereiter [Lieu-	1	Regiments-Pferdearzt.
ant oder Cornet.	1	Wagenmeiſter.
dprediger.	1	Sattler.
liteur.	1	Provos.
iments-Wundarzt.		
	8	

Staab von 4 Schwadronen — 28
— — 8 — — 56
4 Schwadronen leichter Cavallerie
haben auſſerdem bey ſich
1 Büchſenmeiſter — 29
Staab von 18 Schwadron 113.

Jede Schwadron beſteht aus

ɔitains.	2	Compagn. Bereiter (Corporals.)
mier-Lieutenants.		
onde-Lieutenants.	8	Corporals.
chtmeiſter.	1	Curſchmidt.
artiermeiſter.	2	Trompeter.
	123	Gemeine.
1 Regiment	—	300
7 Andre	—	2100
Staab	—	113
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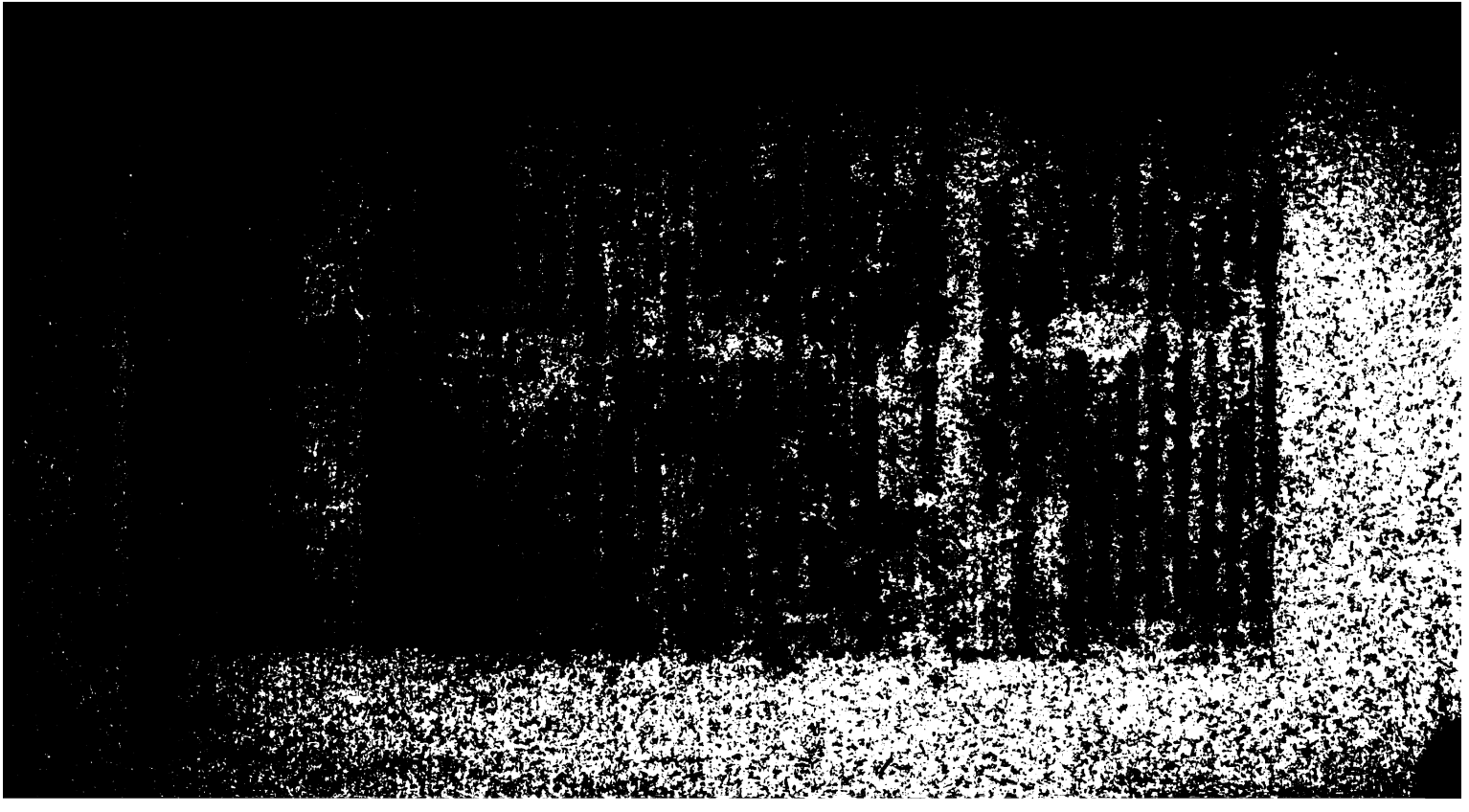
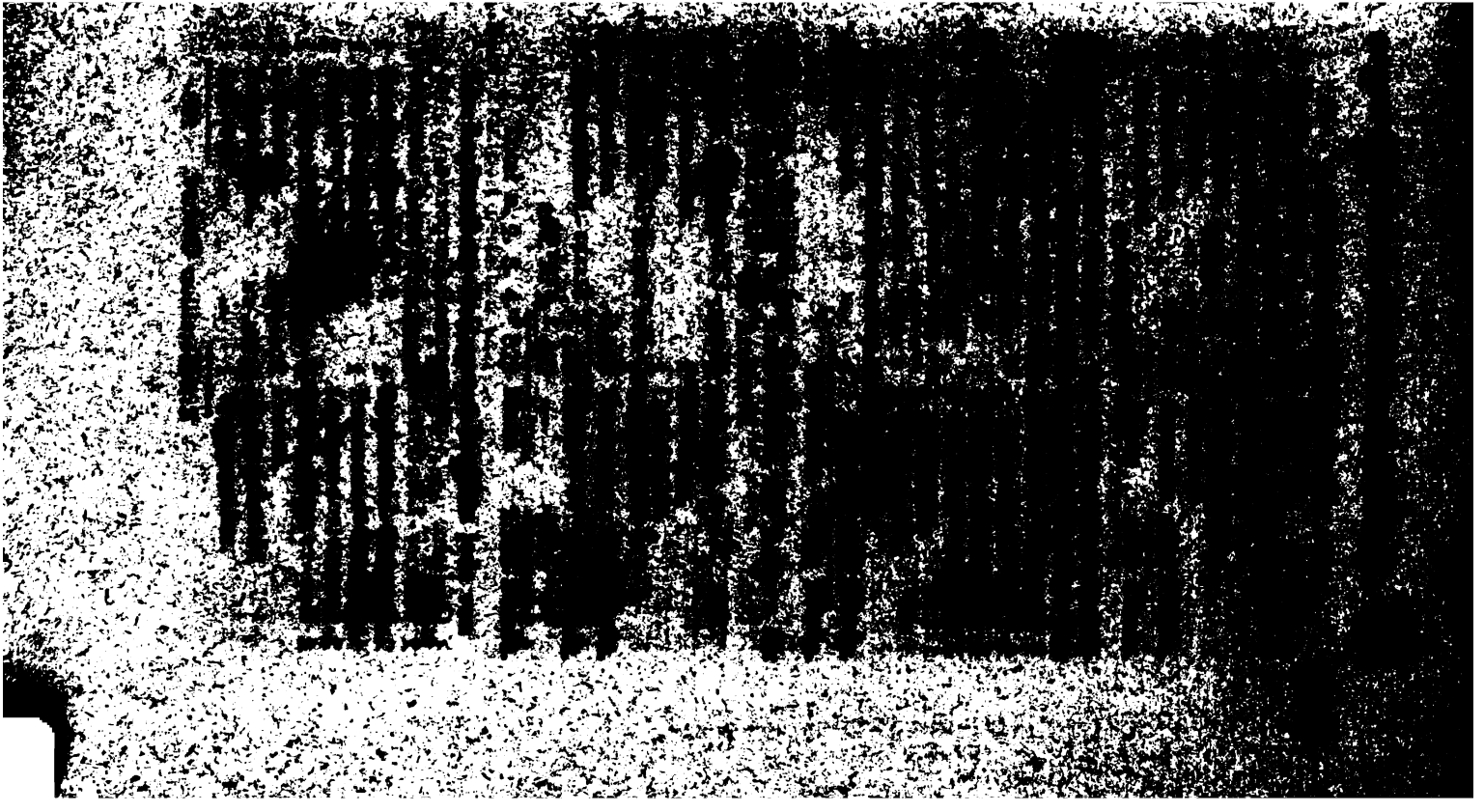
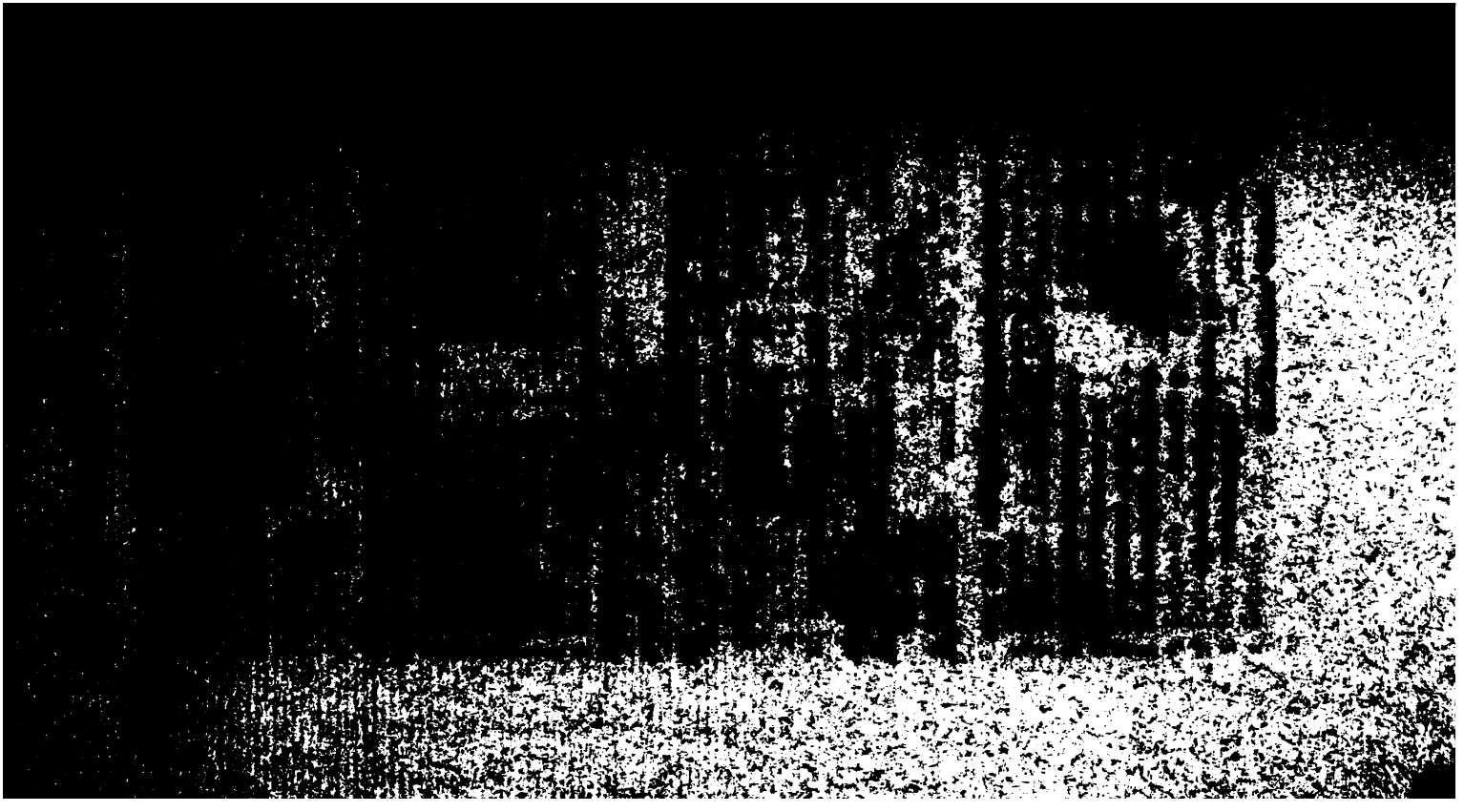
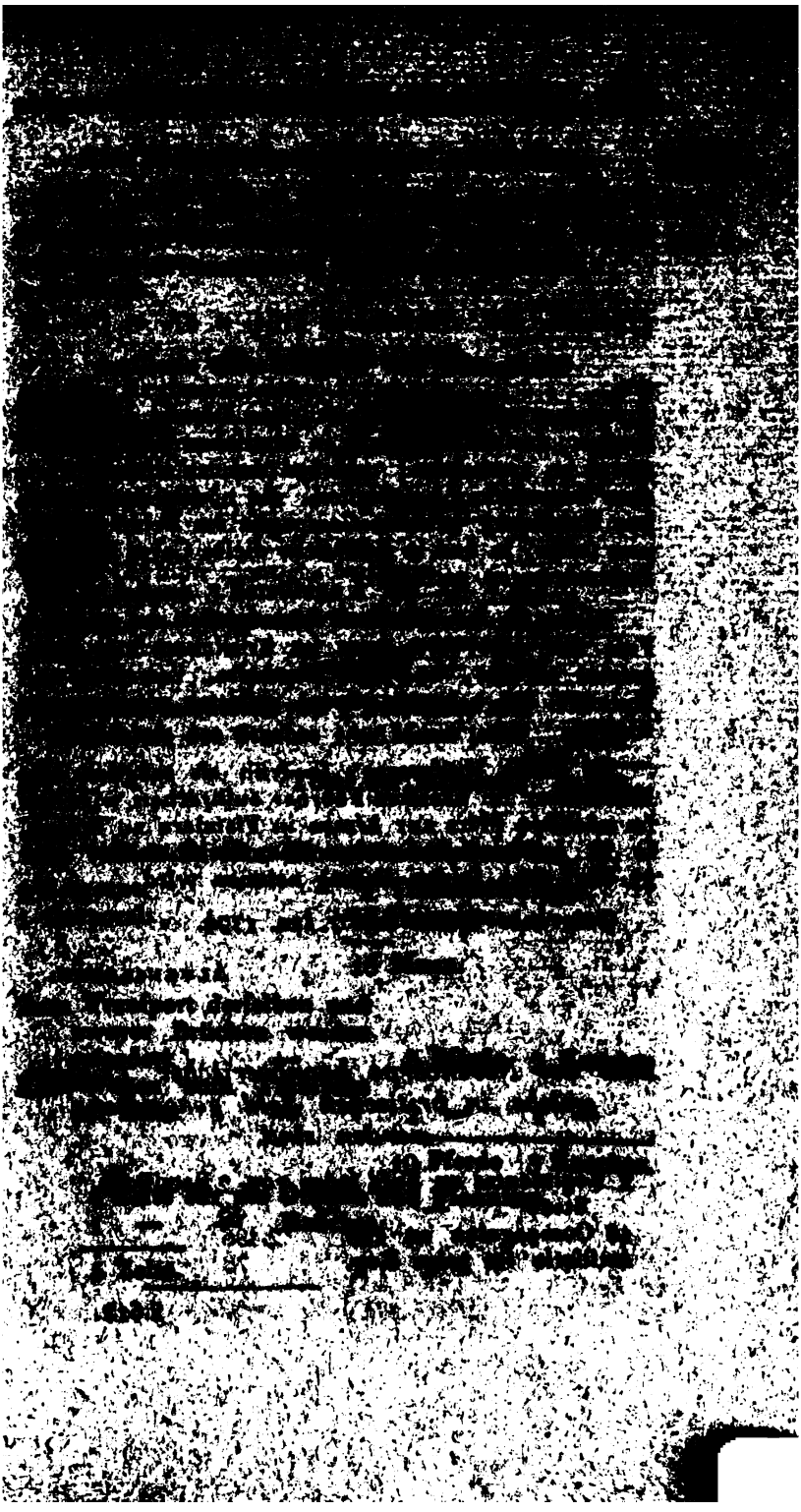
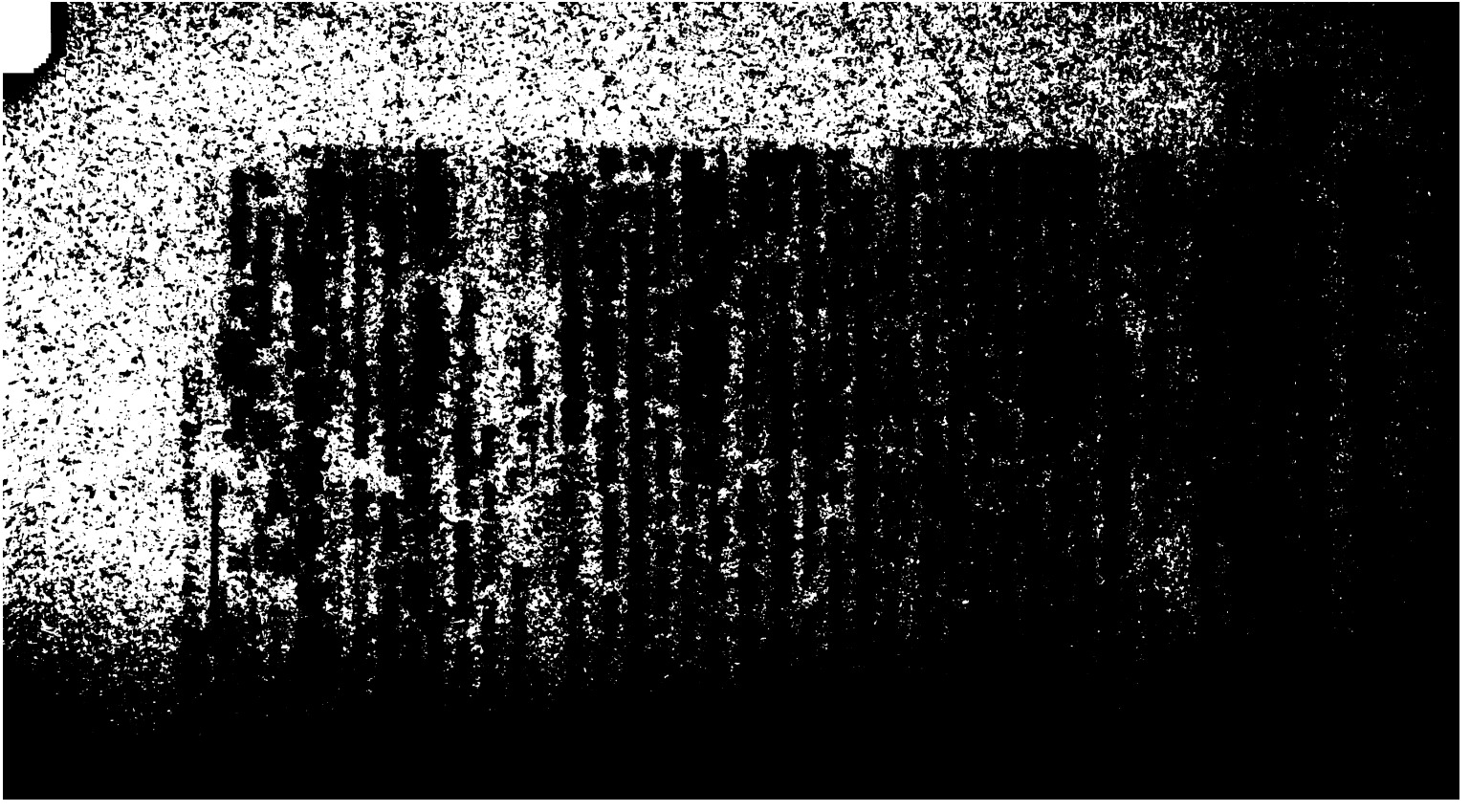
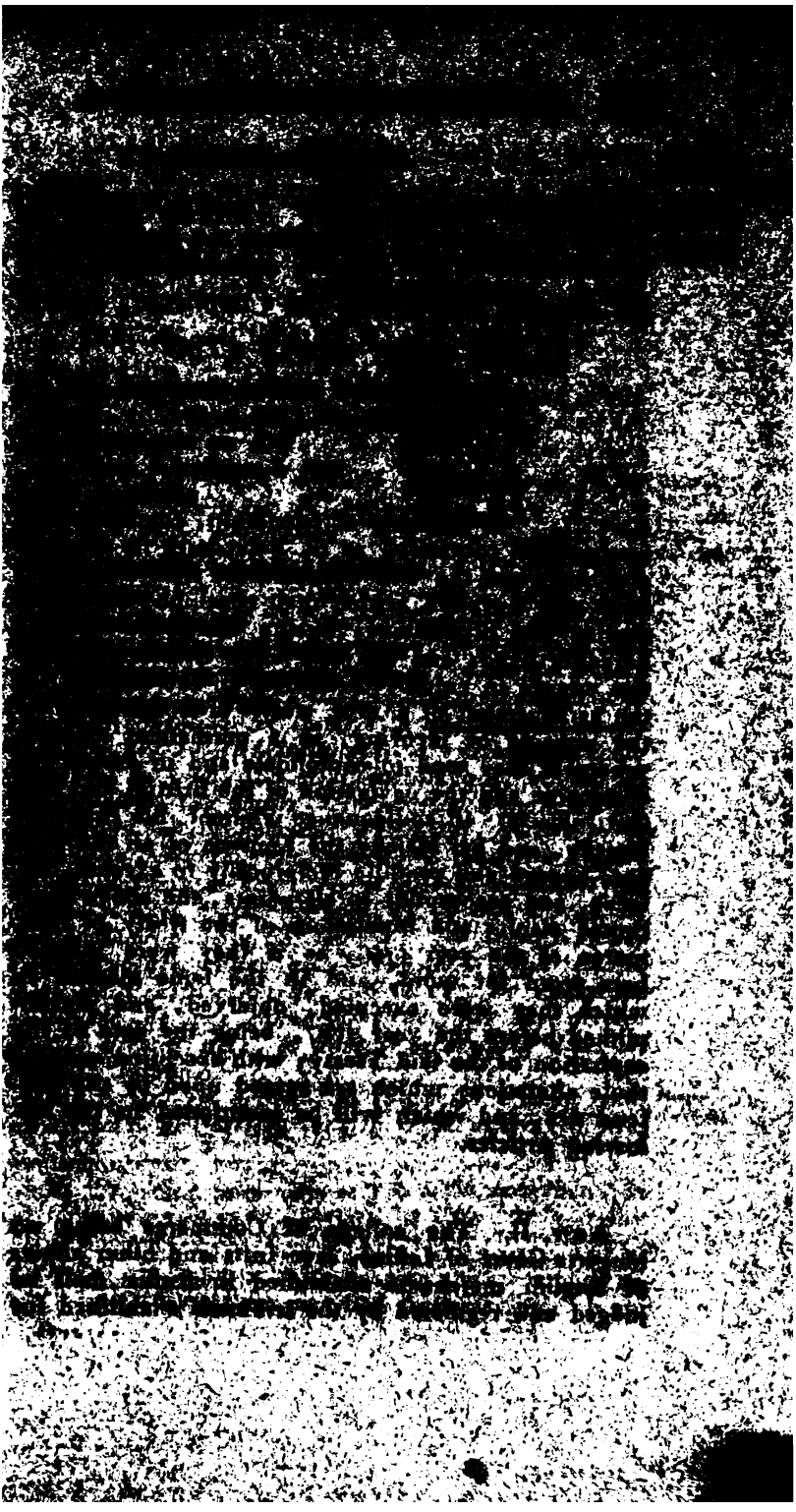


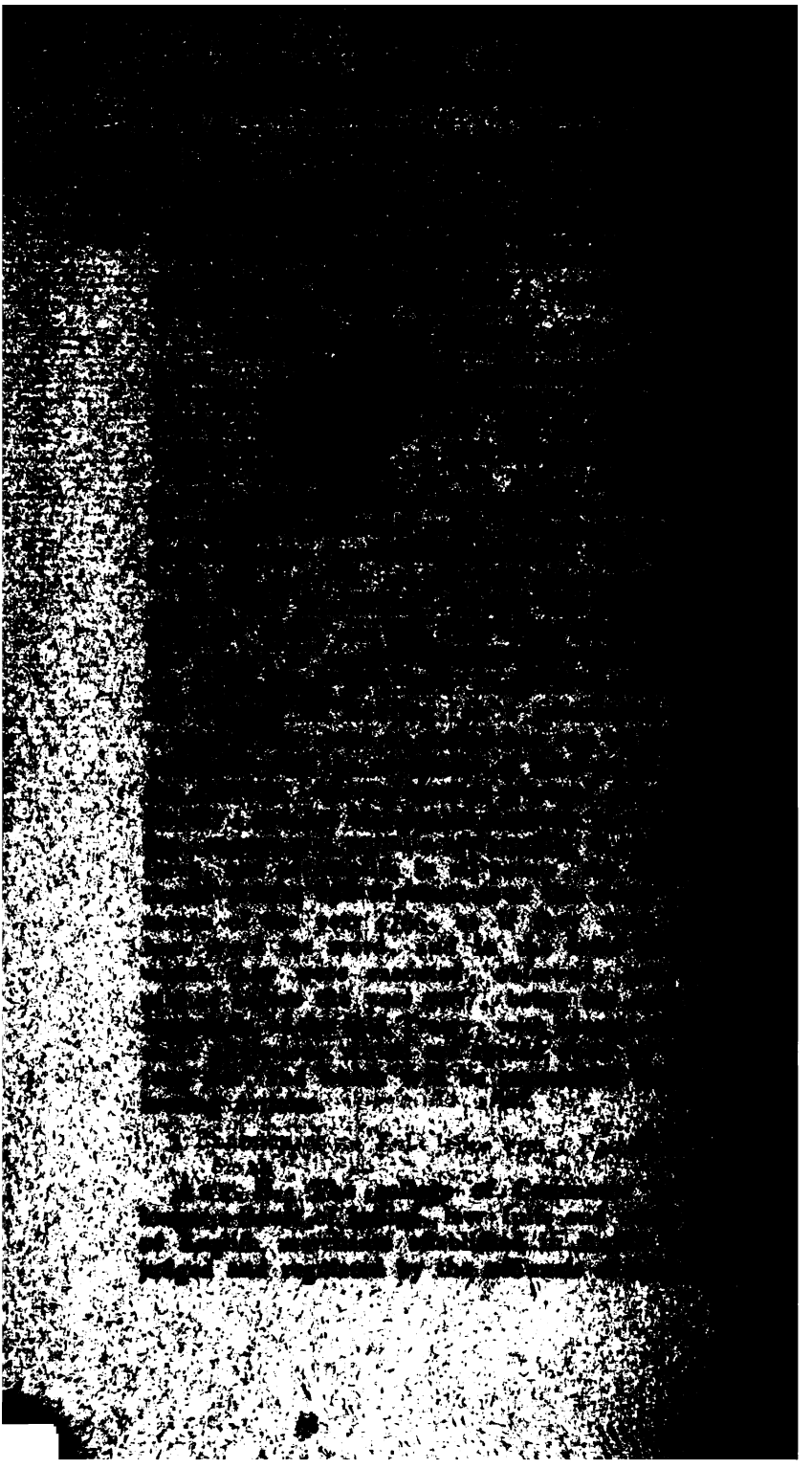


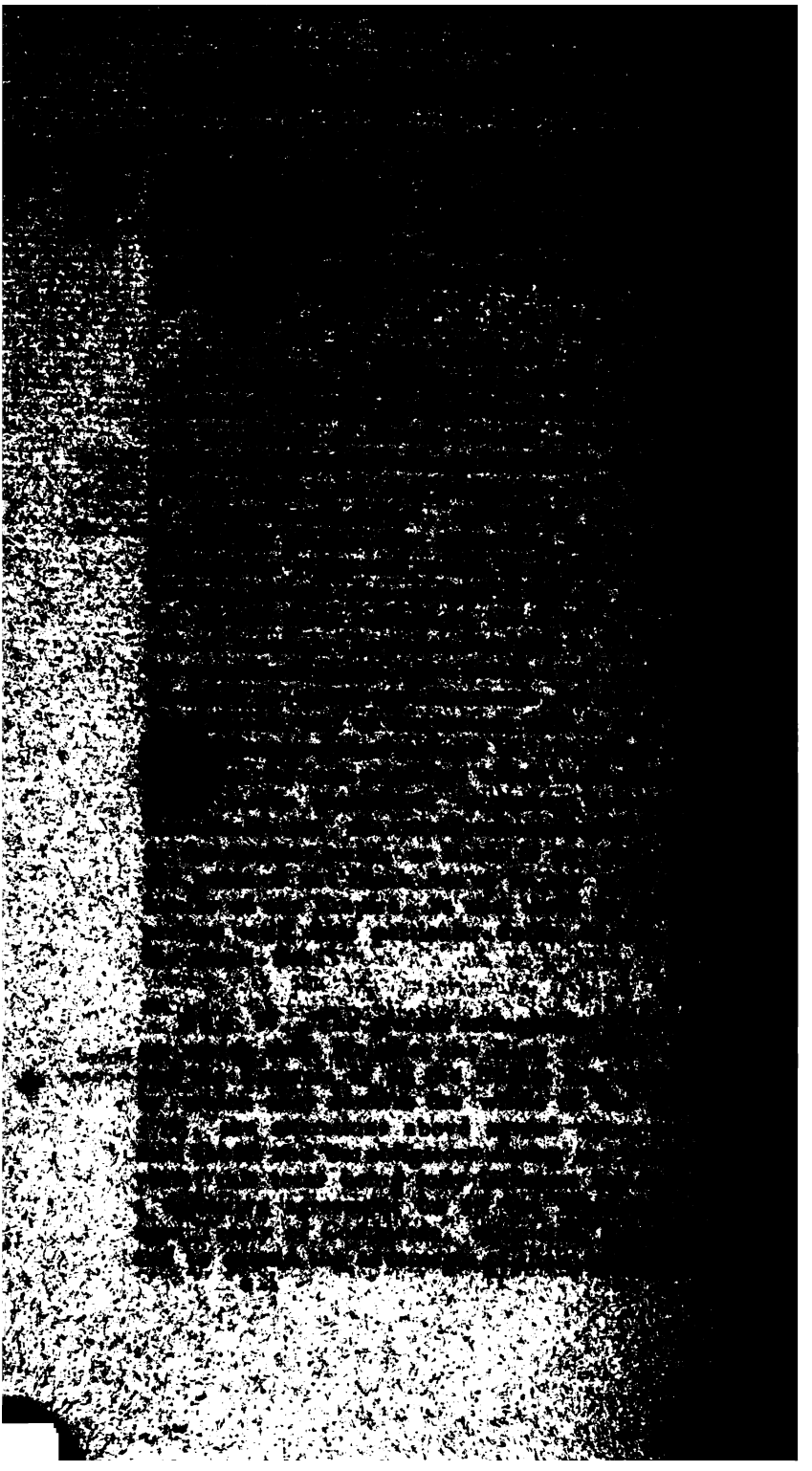


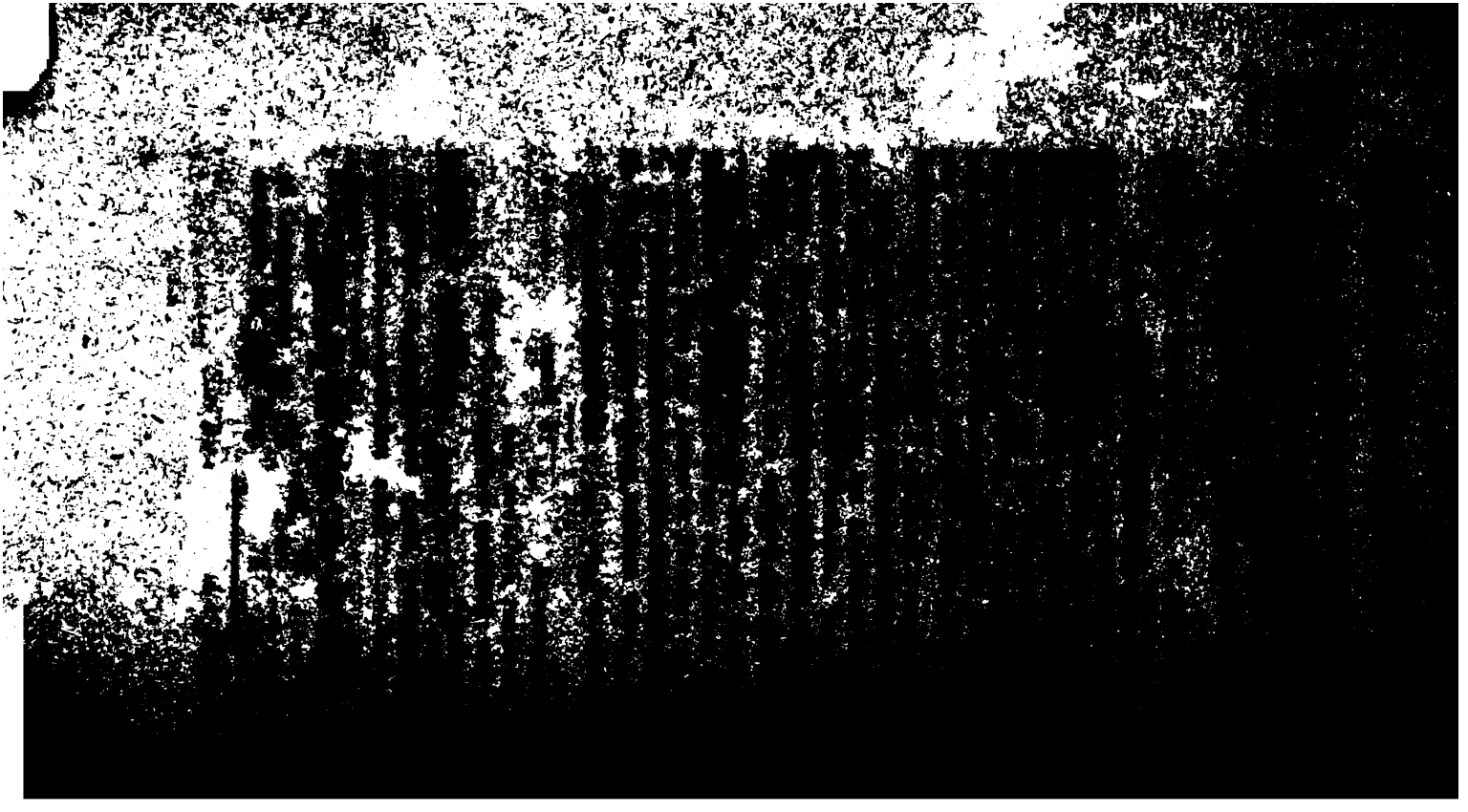


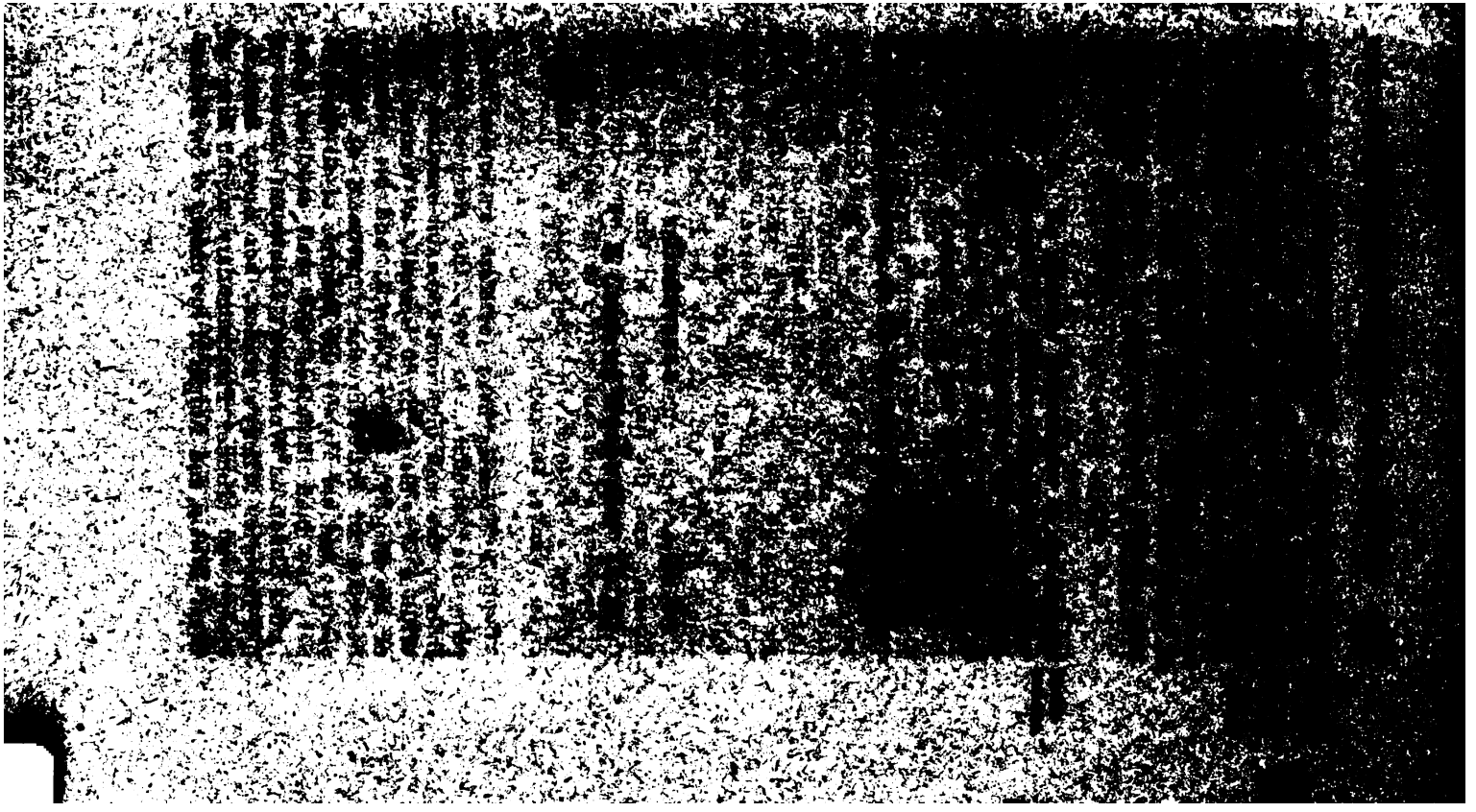


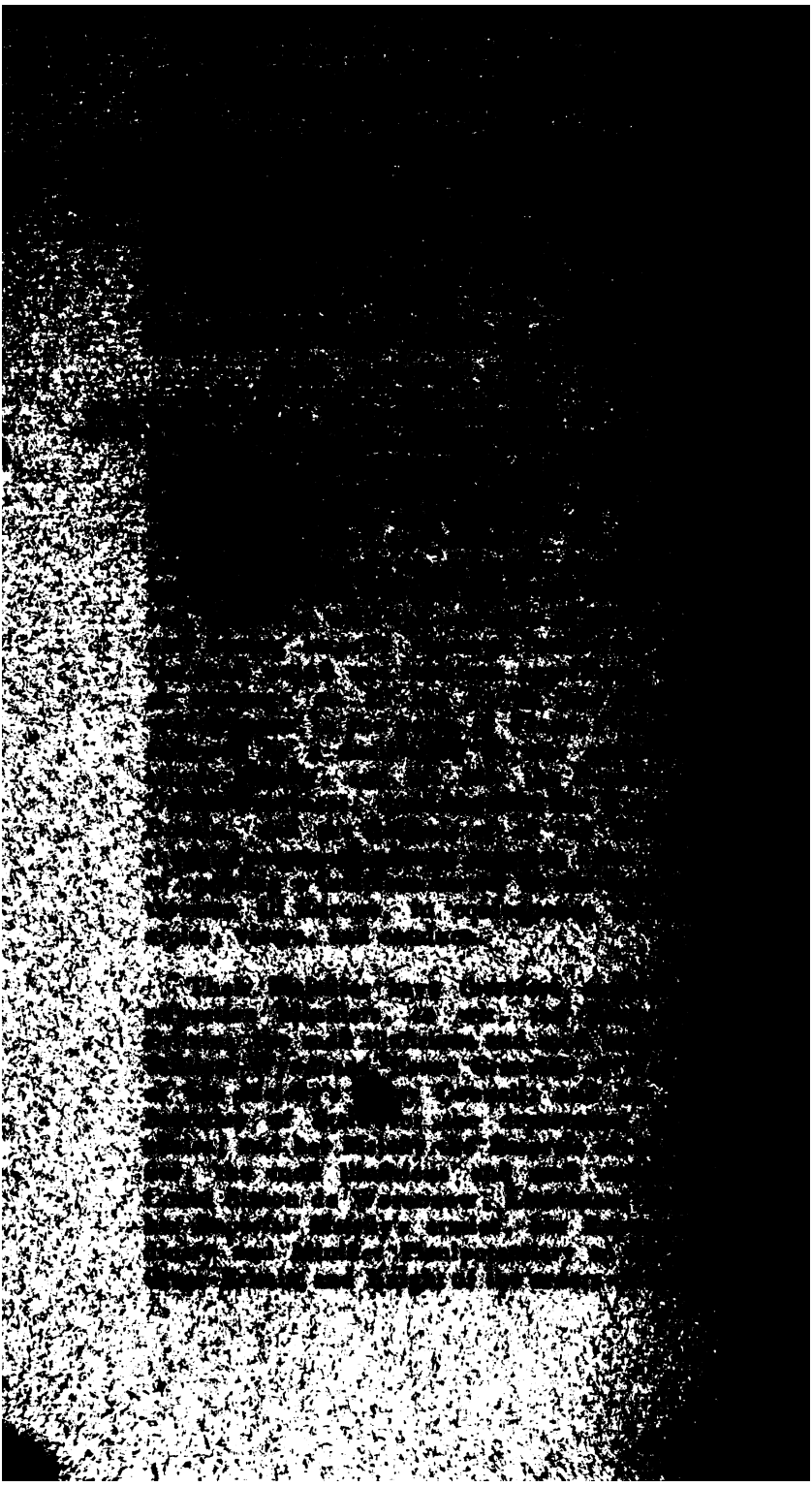


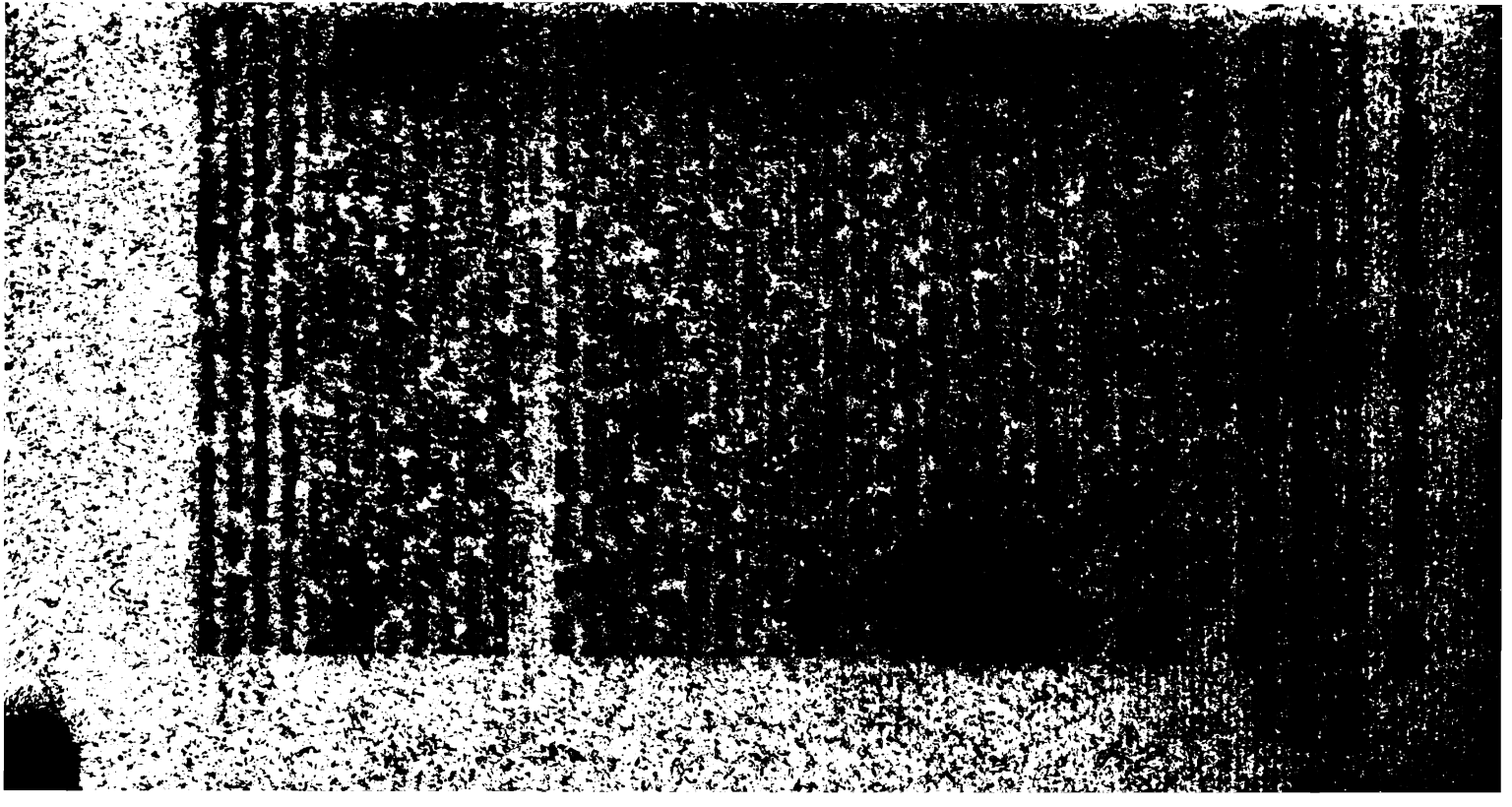


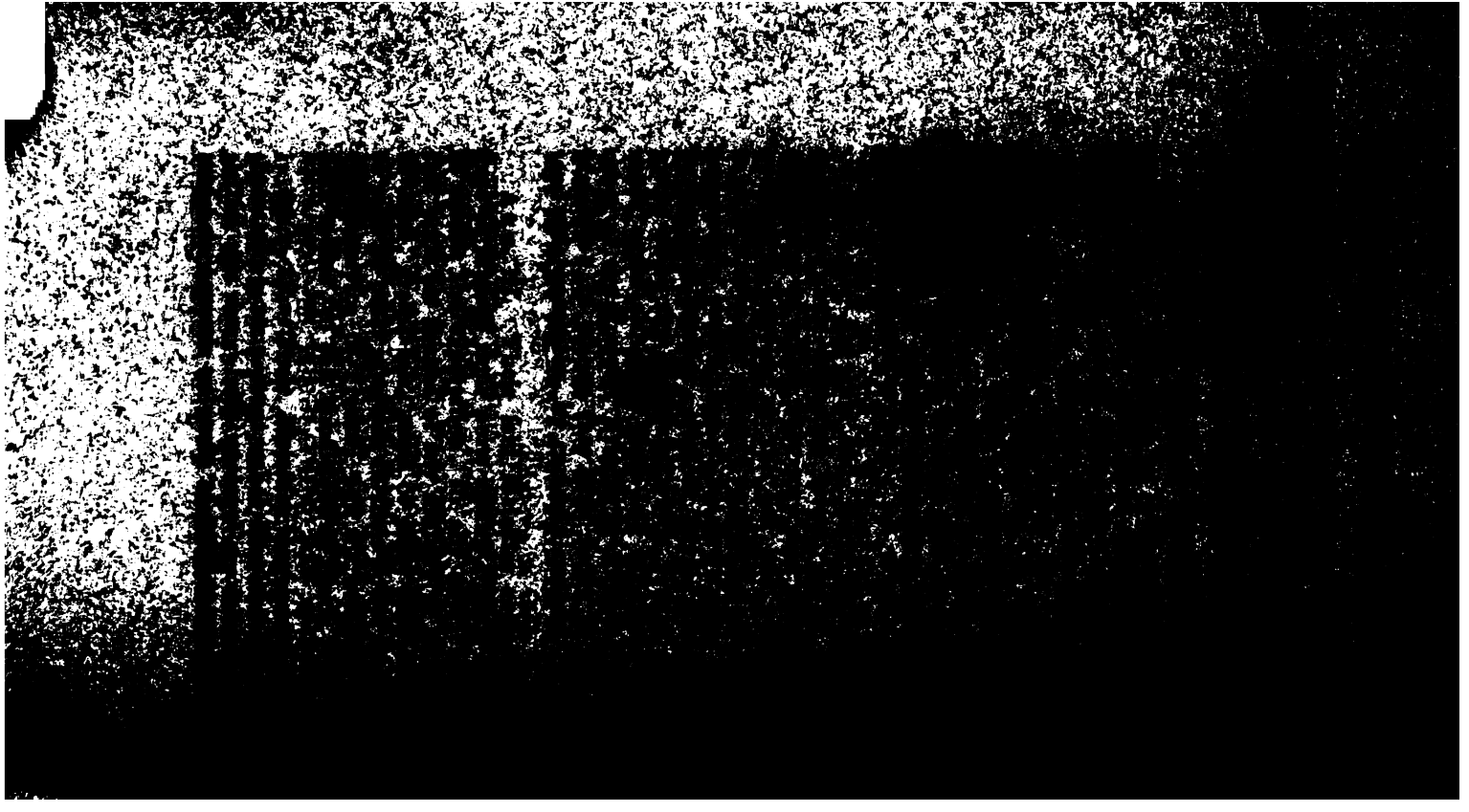


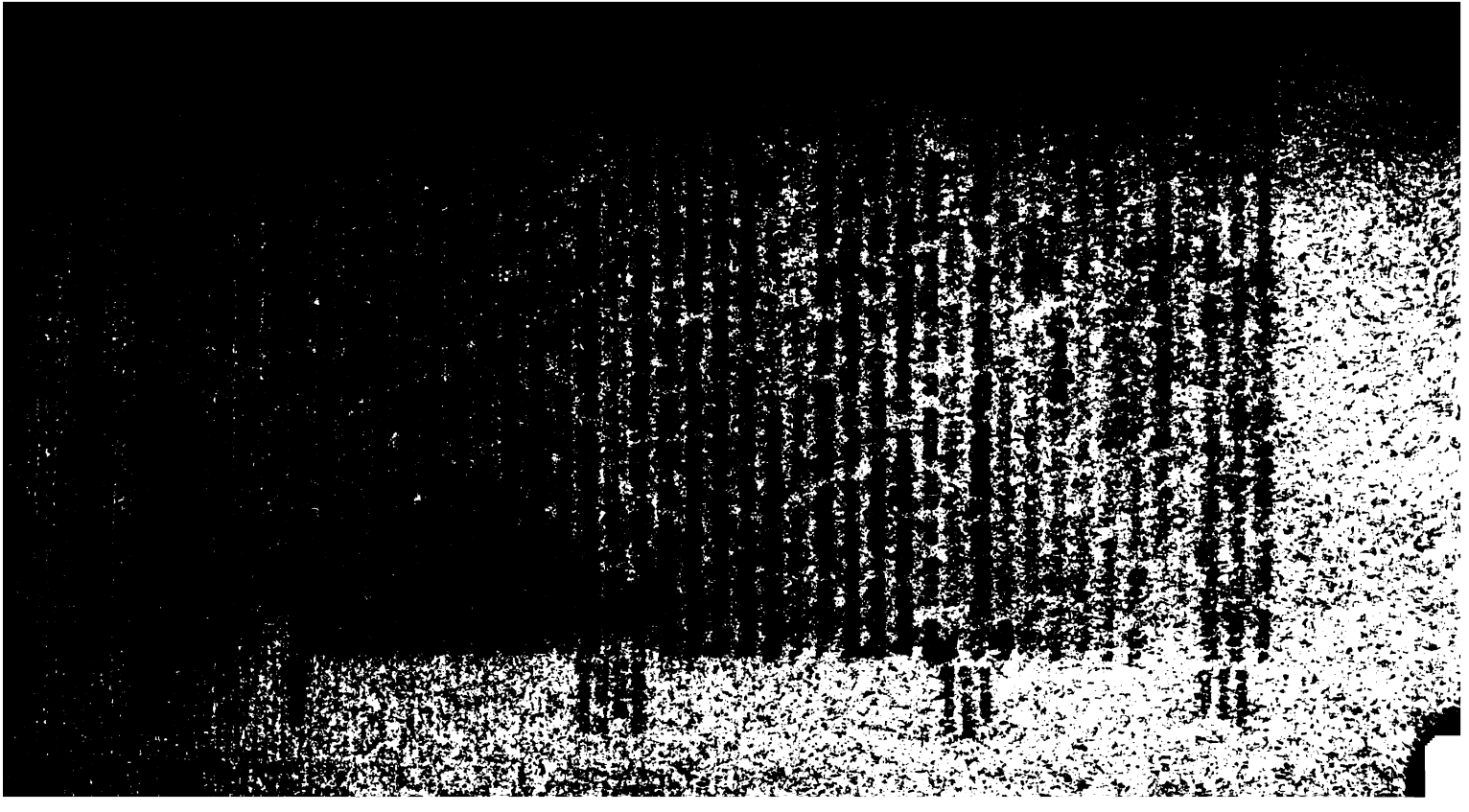












occasion d'interêt commun à tout état civilisé, une protection quelconque, soit directement, soit indirectement, en conséquence de leur neutralité, au commerce ou à la proprieté des François, en mer, ou dans les ports de la France. 1793

ART. V. *Leurs Majestés desirant mutuellement et ardemment de confirmer et de consolider autant que possible l'amitié et l'union qui subsistent actuellement entre elles, et de protéger et d'étendre le commerce entre leurs sujets respectifs, autoriseront leurs ministres de procéder sans délai à la formation d'un arrangement définitif d'un traité d'alliance et de commerce. En même tems, et jusqu'à ce que cet ouvrage salutaire pourra être effectué, elles sont convenues de renouveller provisionellement le traité de 1766 par un arrangement préliminaire de la même date que la présente convention, et échangé de la même manière entre les sus-dits ministres.* Traité futur d'alliance et de commerce.

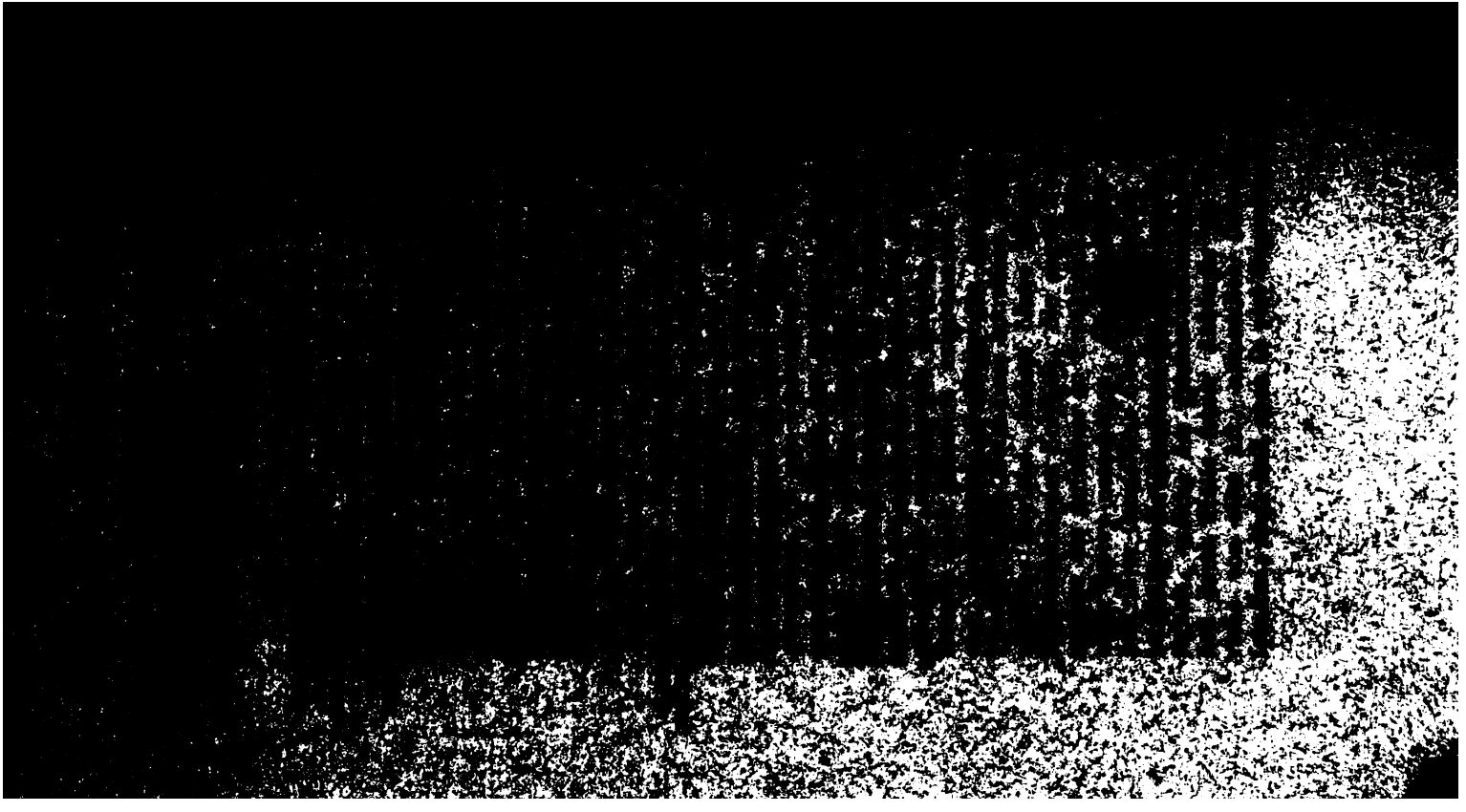
ART. VI. *Sa Majeste britannique et Sa Majesté Imp. de toutes les Russies, s'engagent de ratifier la présente convention; et les ratifications en seront échangées dans l'espace de trois mois, ou plustôt si faire se peut, à compter du jour de la signature.* Ratifications.

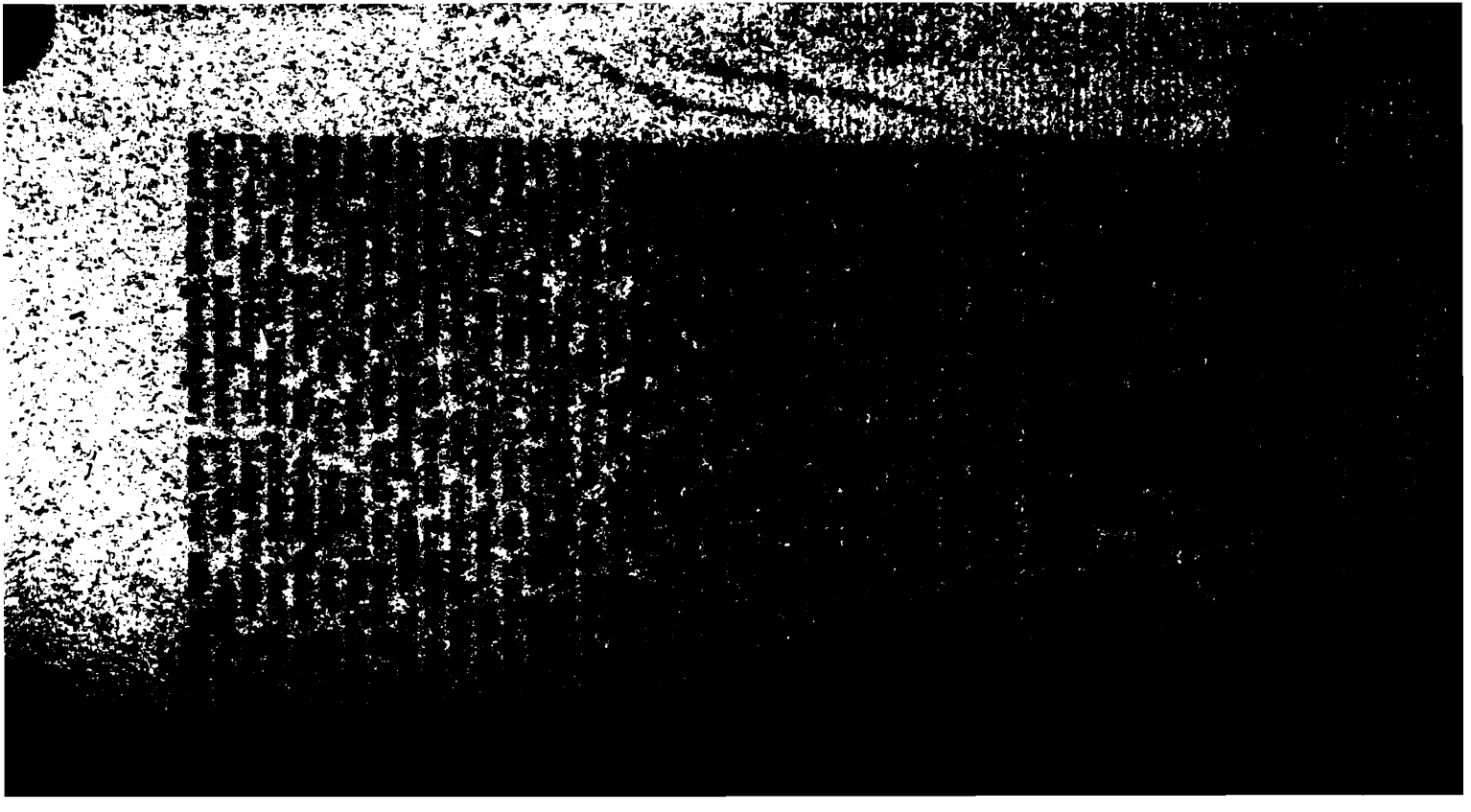
En foi de quoi, nous, les soussignés ministres plénipotentiaires de leurs Majestés le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne et l'Impératrice de toutes les Russies, avons signé la présente convention, et y avons fait apposer le cachèt de nos armes.

Fait à Londres le 25. de Mars 1793.

GRENVILLE (L. S.)

S. *Comte* DE WORONZOW (L. S.)

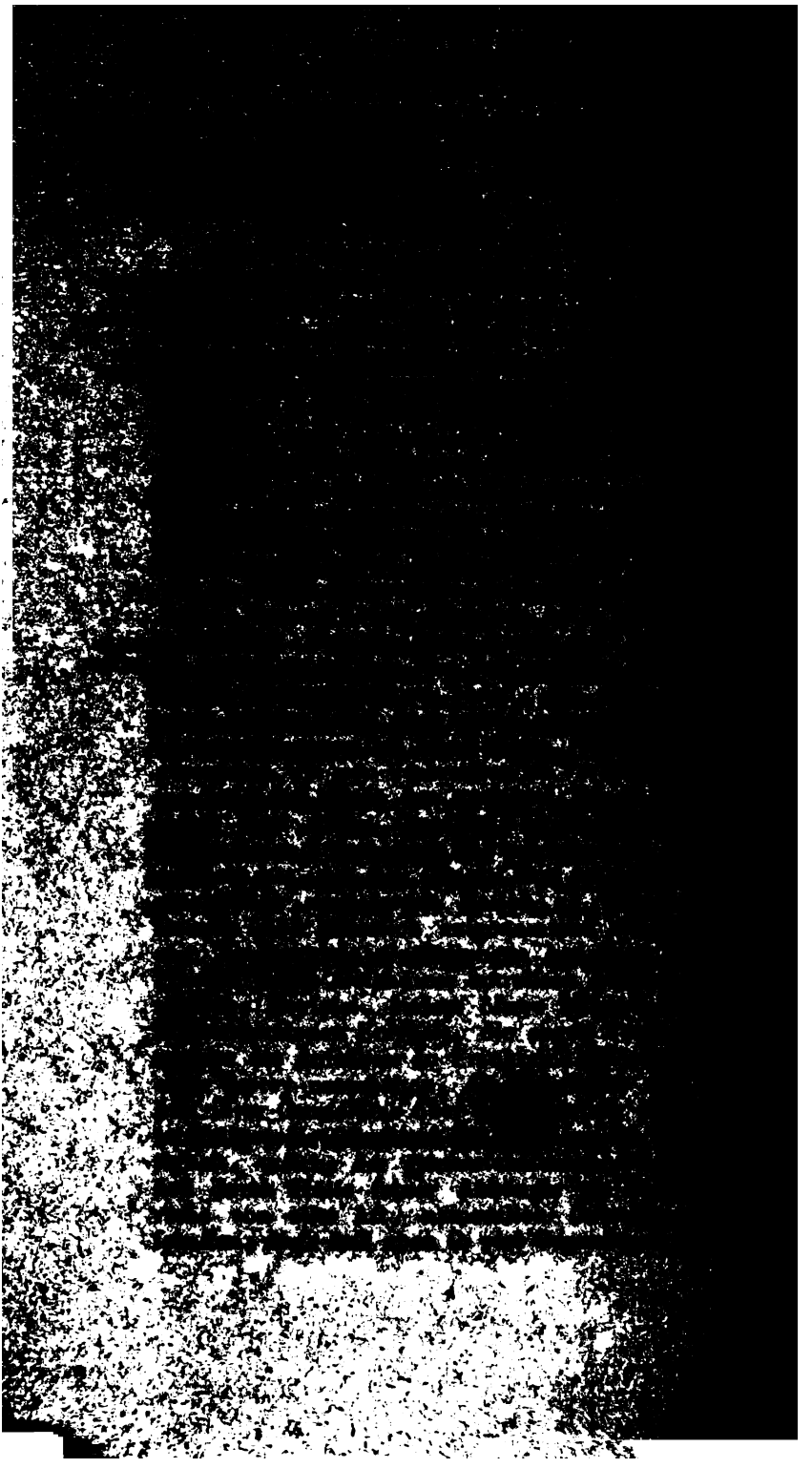




werden, ſondern die völlige freye Erlaubniſs ihren künftigen Stand und Aufenthalt ſelbſt zu wählen behalten, einer gleichen Vergünſtigung auch alle andere hier jetzt befindliche Königlich Preuſs. Landeskinder, Cantoniſten, Bauern und Deſerteurs, imgleichen die hier anweſenden Matroſen und Schiffsvolk ſich zu erfreuen haben ſollen: als wird hiemit jeder Bürger und Einwohner zu Erhaltung ſeines eigenen Wohls, ſo wie des gewiſſen Genuſſes der ihm hierin bekannt gemachten Verſicherungen aufs ernſtlichſte ermahnet, ruhig ſich zu verhalten, ſeinem Gewerbe und Nahrung mit ſtillem Fleiſse nachzugehen, beym Einmarſch der Königlichen Truppen in dieſe Stadt friedlich in ſeinem Hauſe ſich zu halten, hernachmahls aber eines beſcheidenen guten Betragens ſich zu befleiſsigen, damit er ſich ſelbſt der davon unausbleiblichen guten Folgen verſichert halten könne, Schaden und Ahndung aber von ſich, den Seinigen und ſeinen Miteinwohnern abwenden möge. 1793

Gegeben auf Unſerm Rathhauſe, den 2. April 1793.

Bürgermeiſter und Rath der Stadt Danzig.



37.

Convention entre S. M. Britannique et le Landgrave de Heſſe-Cassel 1793.

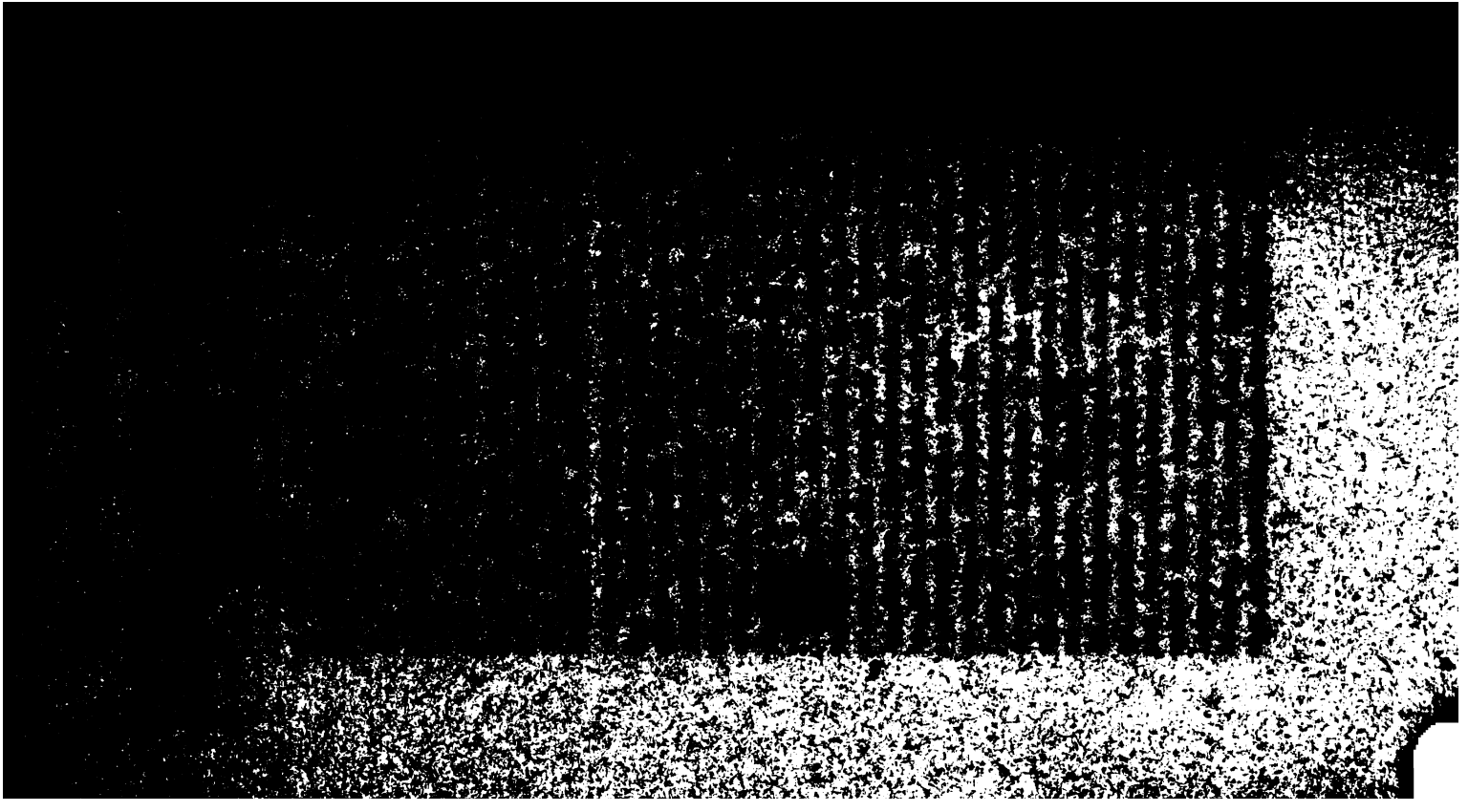
1793
10. Avr.

a.

Traité de subside entre Sa Majesté britannique et le Landgrave de Hesse-Cassel; signé à Cassel le 10. Avril 1793.

(Traduction privée.)

Soit notoire à tous ceux à qui il appartient, que Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne, et S. A. Sérénissime le Landgrave de Hesse-Cassel, en considération des liens étroits qui unissent les interêts de leurs maisons respectives, et ayant jugé, que dans la présente situation des affaires, il contribueroit au bien-être réciproque de la Grande-Bretagne et de Hesse de cimenter et de reserrer par un nouveau traité d'alliance les rapports qui subsistent entre eux, Sa Majesté britannique, afin de regler les objets relatifs à cette alliance a jugé à propos d'envoyer à Cassel le très-honorable Thomas Comte d'Elgin et de Kinkardine, Baron Bruce de Kinross, son ministre plénipotentiaire; et S. A. Sérénissime a nommé de sa part pour le même but, le Baron Maurice Frédéric de Munchhausen, son ministre actuel d'état, conseiller privé, et chevalier de l'ordre du Lion d'or, et son directeur du collège et de la trésorie de guerre; et Jean François Kunckel, conseiller privé de guerre; lesquels, étant munis des pleinpouvoirs necessaires, sont convenus de prendre pour base du présent traité, les traités qui ont été ci-devant conclus entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Hesse, d'en adopter les parties qui pourroient être applicables aux présentes circonstances, ou de fixer par de nouveaux articles tels points qu'il pourroit être necéssaire de régler autrement. Tout ce qui ne sera pas autrement réglé, sera censé subsister en pleine vigueur de manière que cela se trouve exprimé dans les traités susdits; et comme il n'est pas possible de spécifier chaque cas

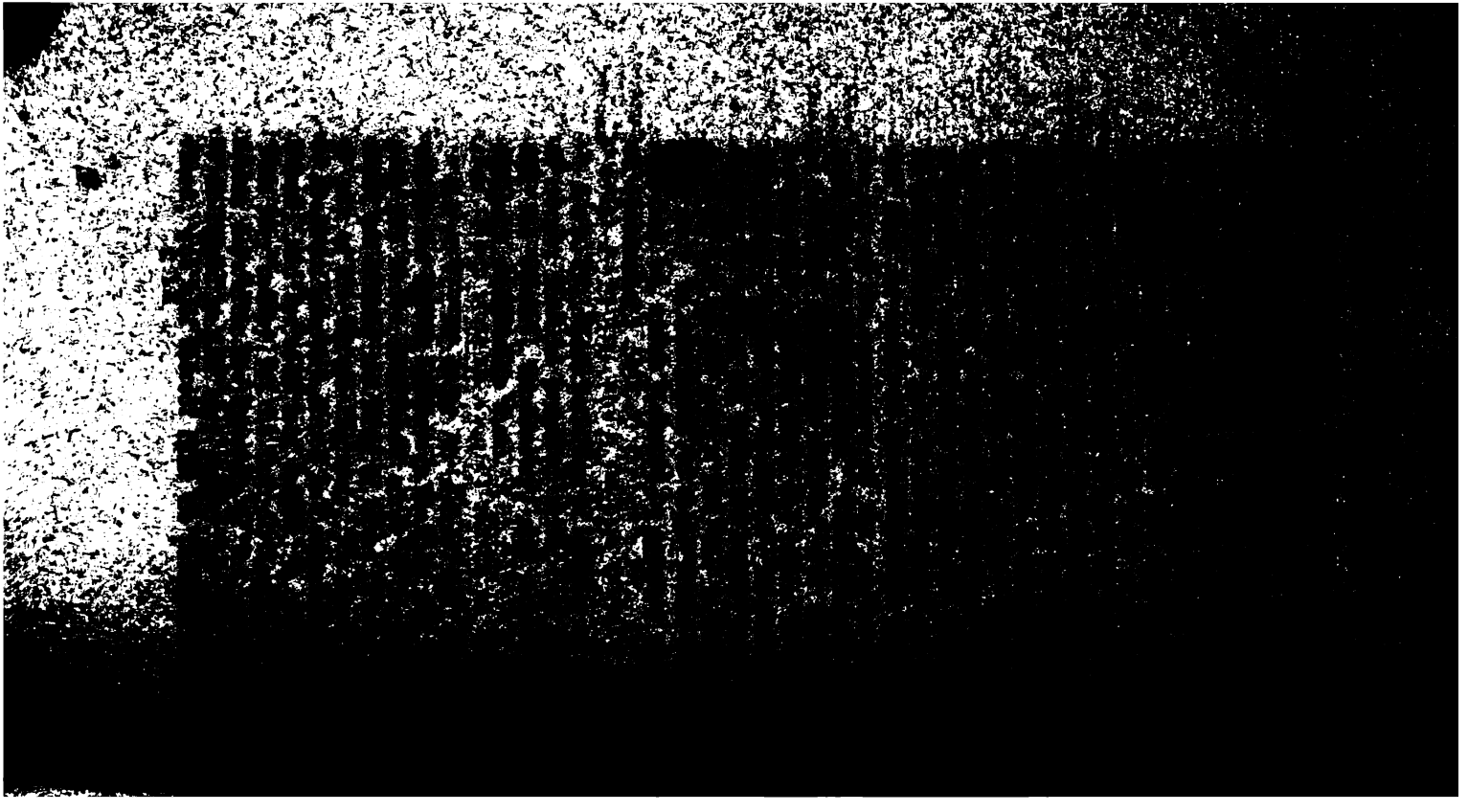


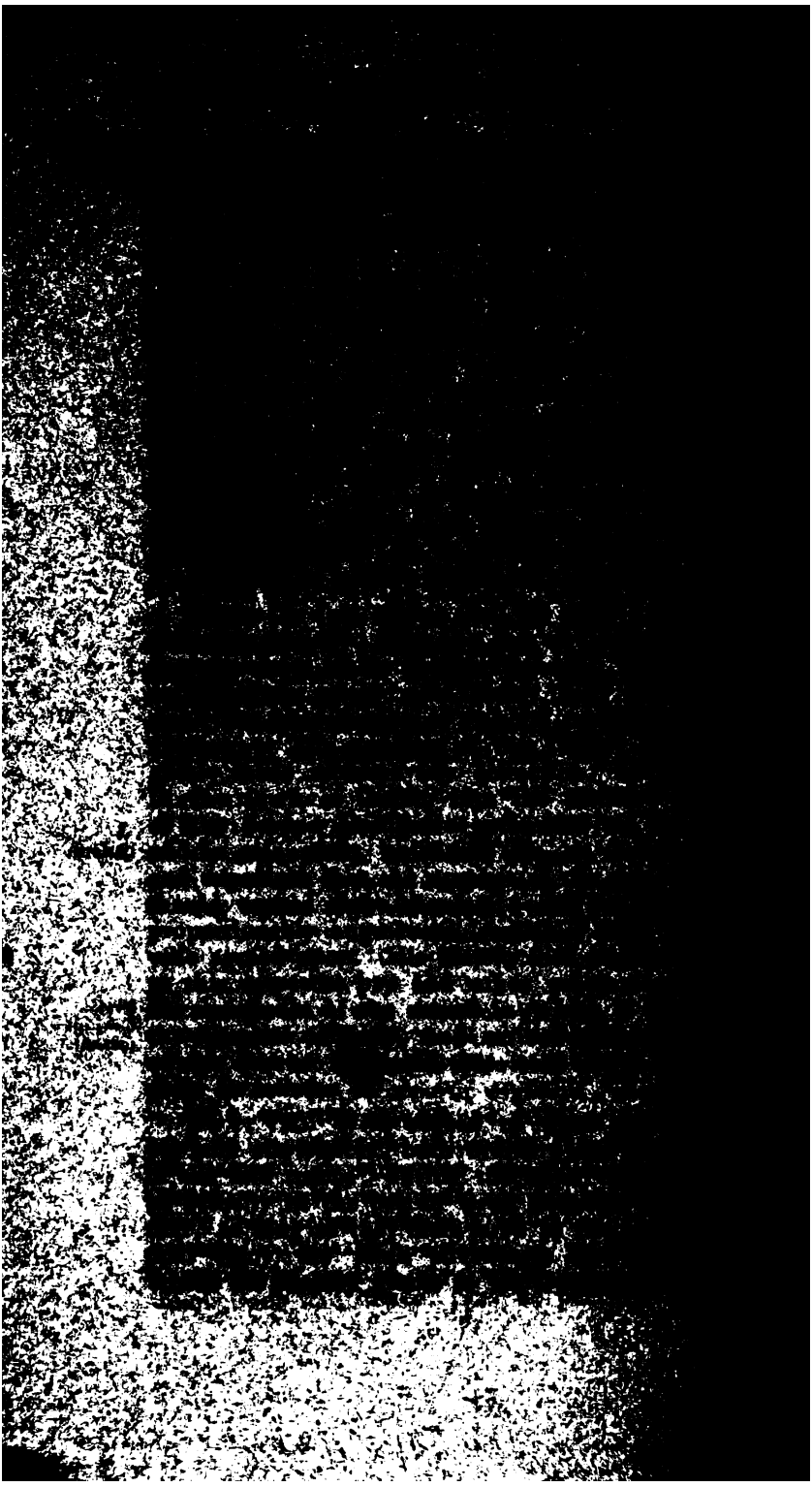
particulier, tout ce qui ne paroîtra pas être determiné d'une manière précise, soit dans le présent traité, soit dans les traités antérieurs, sera determiné avec équité et bonne foi, en conformité des mêmes principes qu'on eſt convenu d'adopter des deux côtés pour la décision de tels cas, soit durant le cours de la guerre, soit après qu'elle sera terminée. 1793

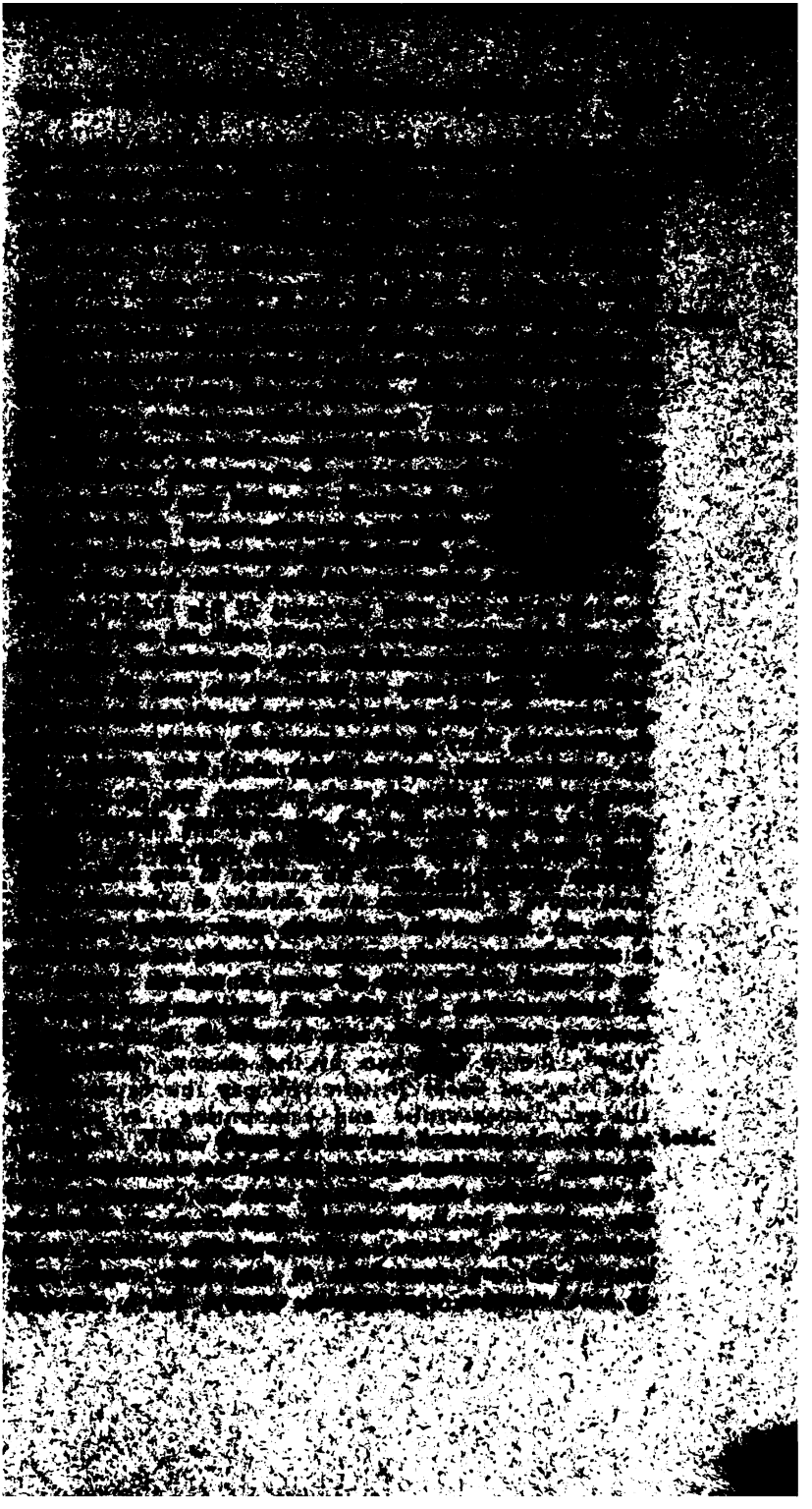
ART. I. *Il y aura en conséquence, en vertu de ce traité une amitié étroite et une union sincère, ferme et constante, entre Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne et S. A. S. le Landgrave de Hesse-Cassel, leurs successeurs et héritiers, de sorte que l'un considérera les interêts de l'autre comme les siens propres, et tâchera de les avancer de bonne foi, autant que possible, et de prevenir et d'écarter mutuellement toute sorte de troubles et d'injures.* Amitié et Union.

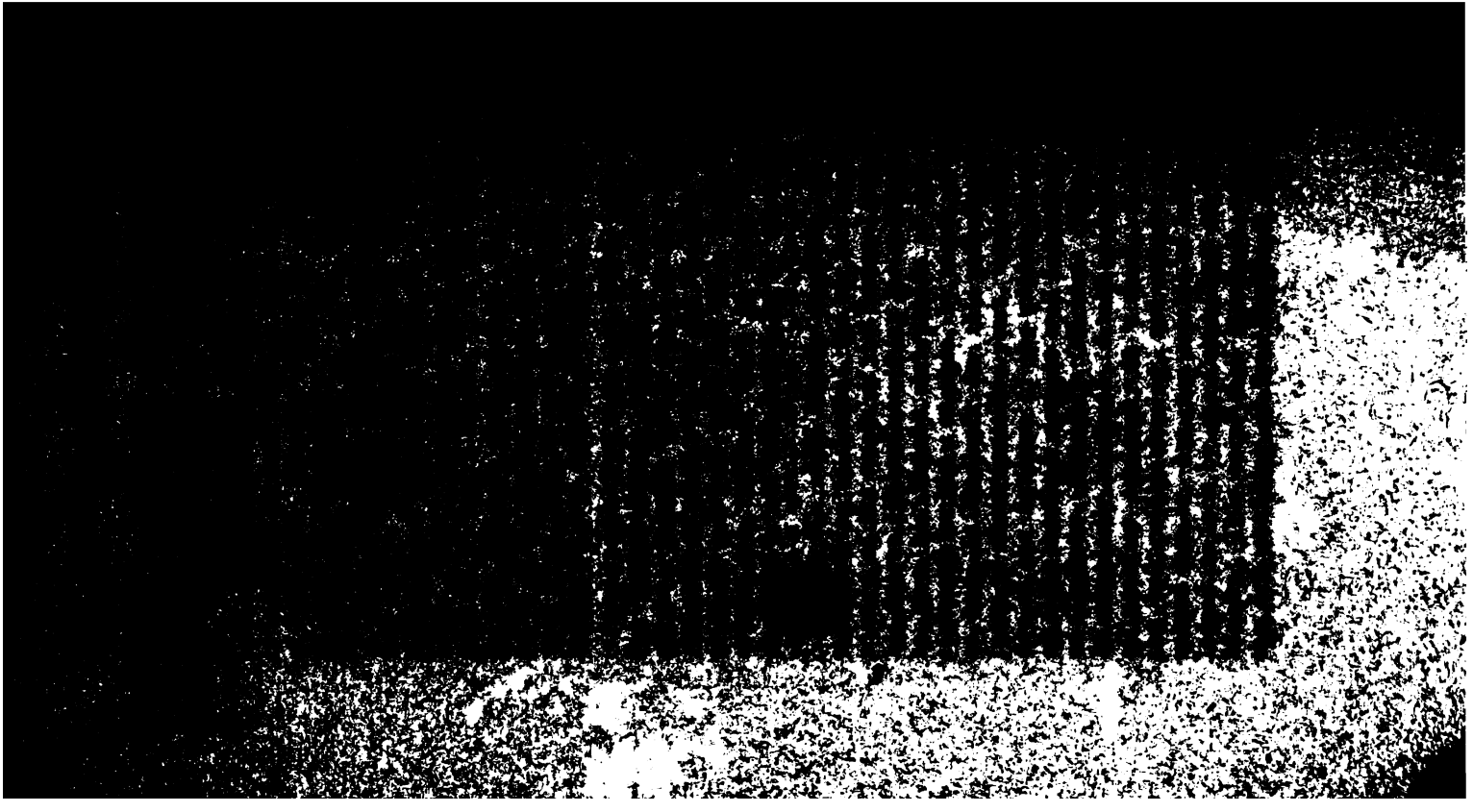
ART. II. *Dans cette vue il est convenu, que tous les traités précedents, particulièrement ceux de garantie, seront censés être renouvellés et confirmés par le présent traité, dans tous leurs points, articles et clauses, et auront la même force que s'ils étoient inserés ici de mot à mot, en tant qu'il ne leur a pas été dérogé par le présent traité.* Traités antérieurs.

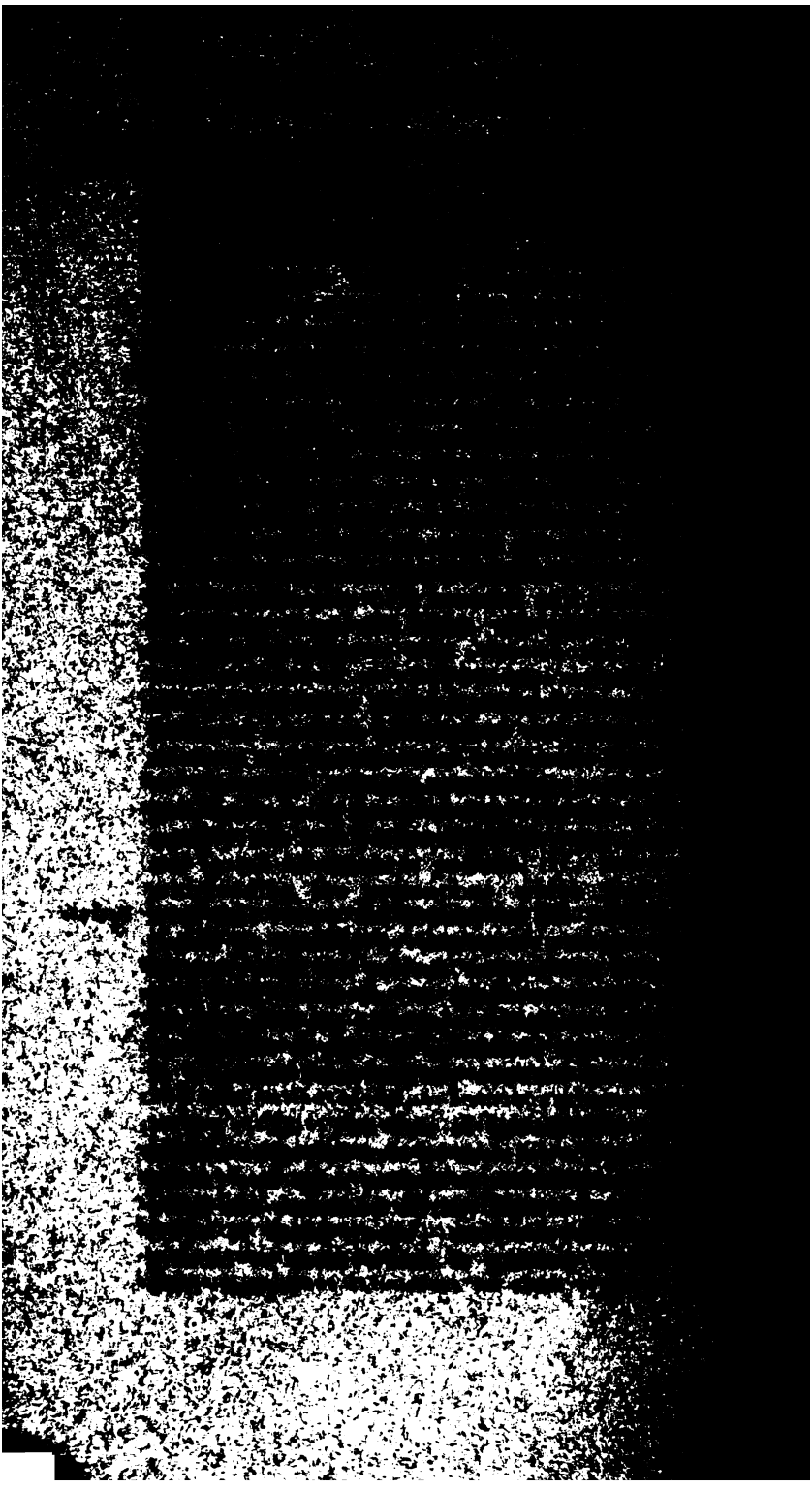
ART. III. *Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne desirant attacher à son service en Europe un corps de troupes du Sérénissime Landgrave; et S. A. S. ne désirant rien plus que de donner à Sa Majesté des preuves réelles de son fort attachement pour elle, s'engage, en vertu de cet article, de tenir prêt à cette fin durant l'espace de trois années consecutives, à compter du jour de la signature du présent traité un corps de huit mille hommes tant infanterie que cavallerie, ou chasseurs y compris les officiers. Ce corps sera complèttement équippé, fourni de tentes et de tout l'équipage nécessaire, en un mot il sera mis sur le meilleur pied possible, et il n'y sera admis que des gens capables de servir, reconnùs pour tels par le commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique. Ce corps marchera en deux divisions: la première consistant de 4000 hommes, sera composée d'un corps d'infanterie, avec les gens d'artillerie, et* Corps de 8000 hommes

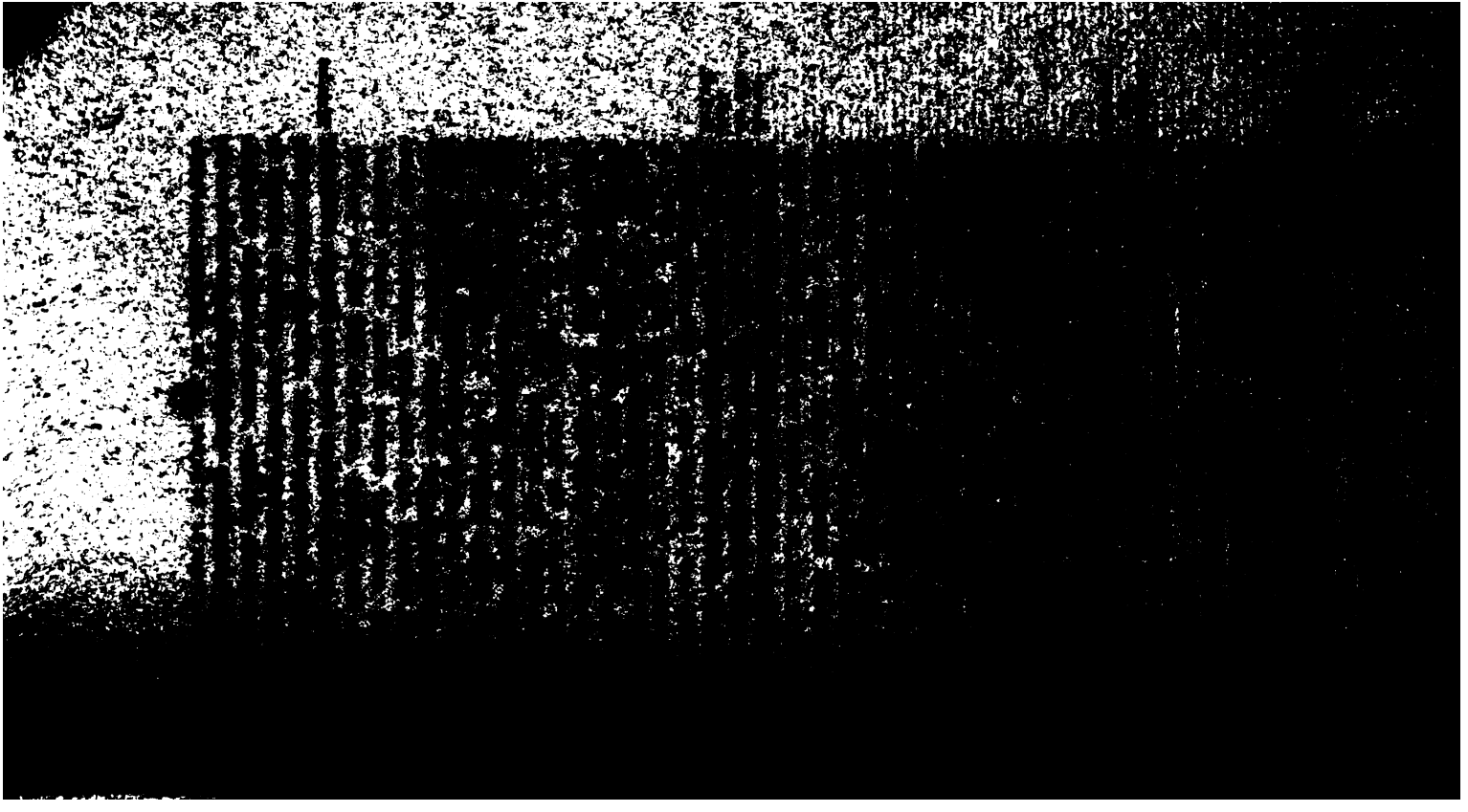


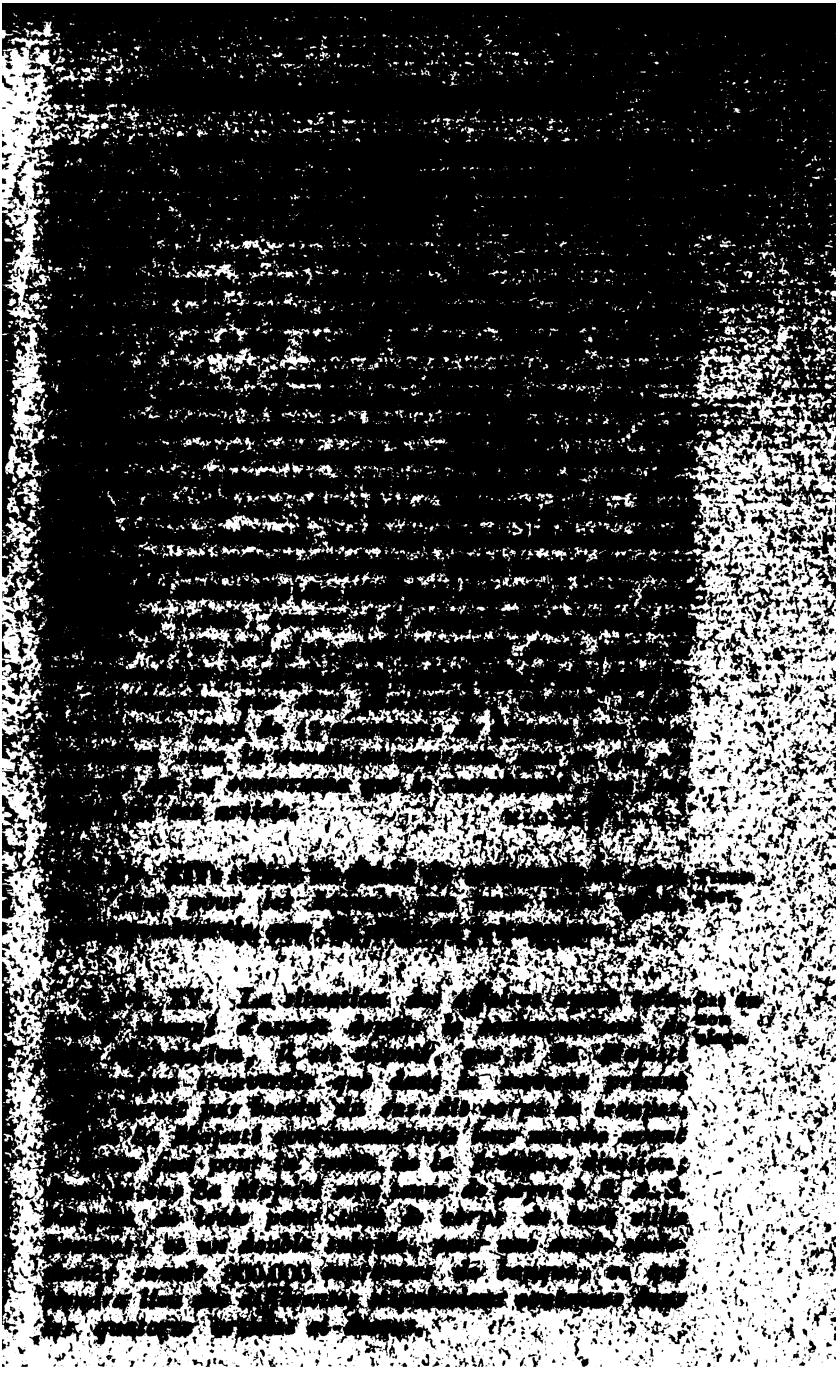


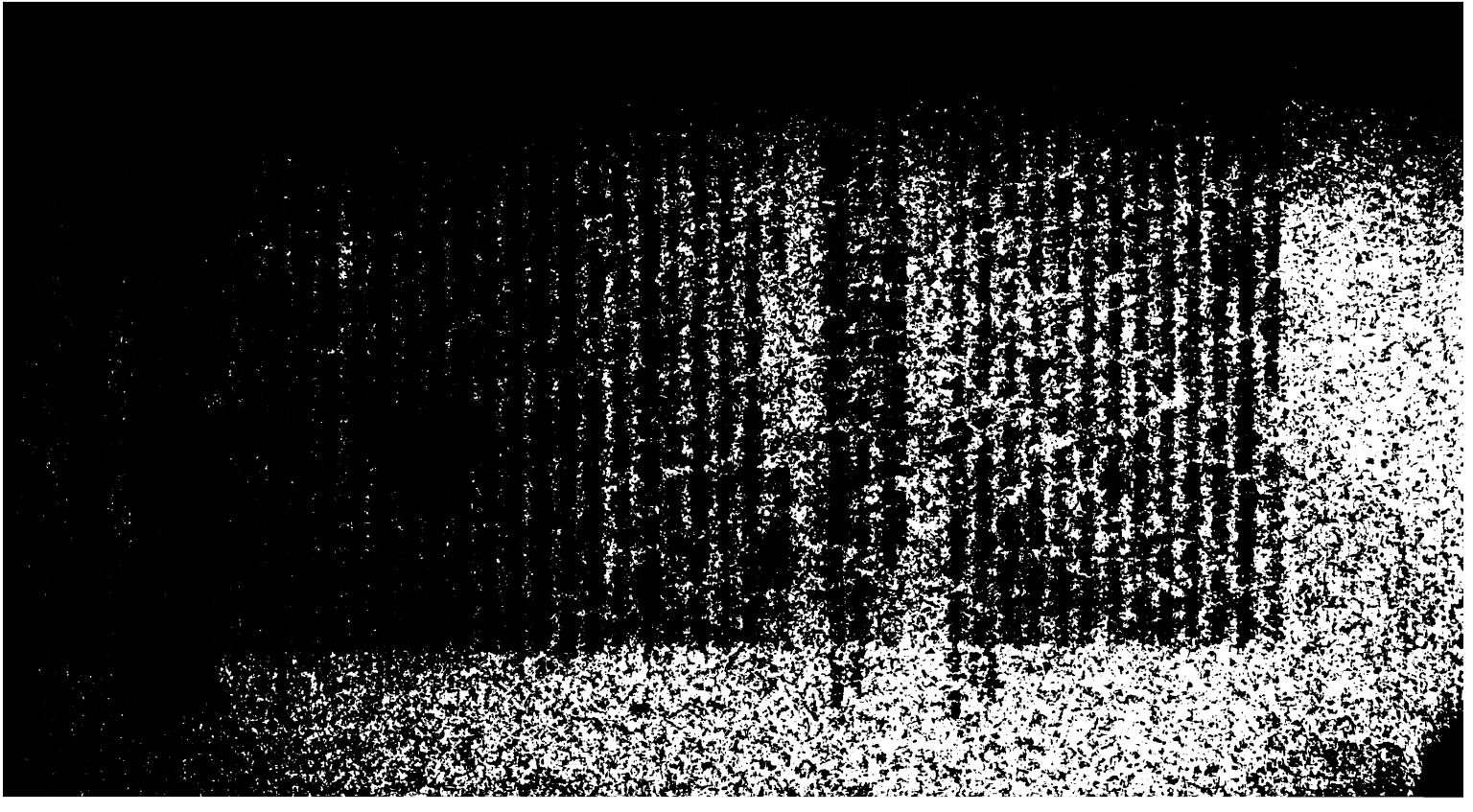


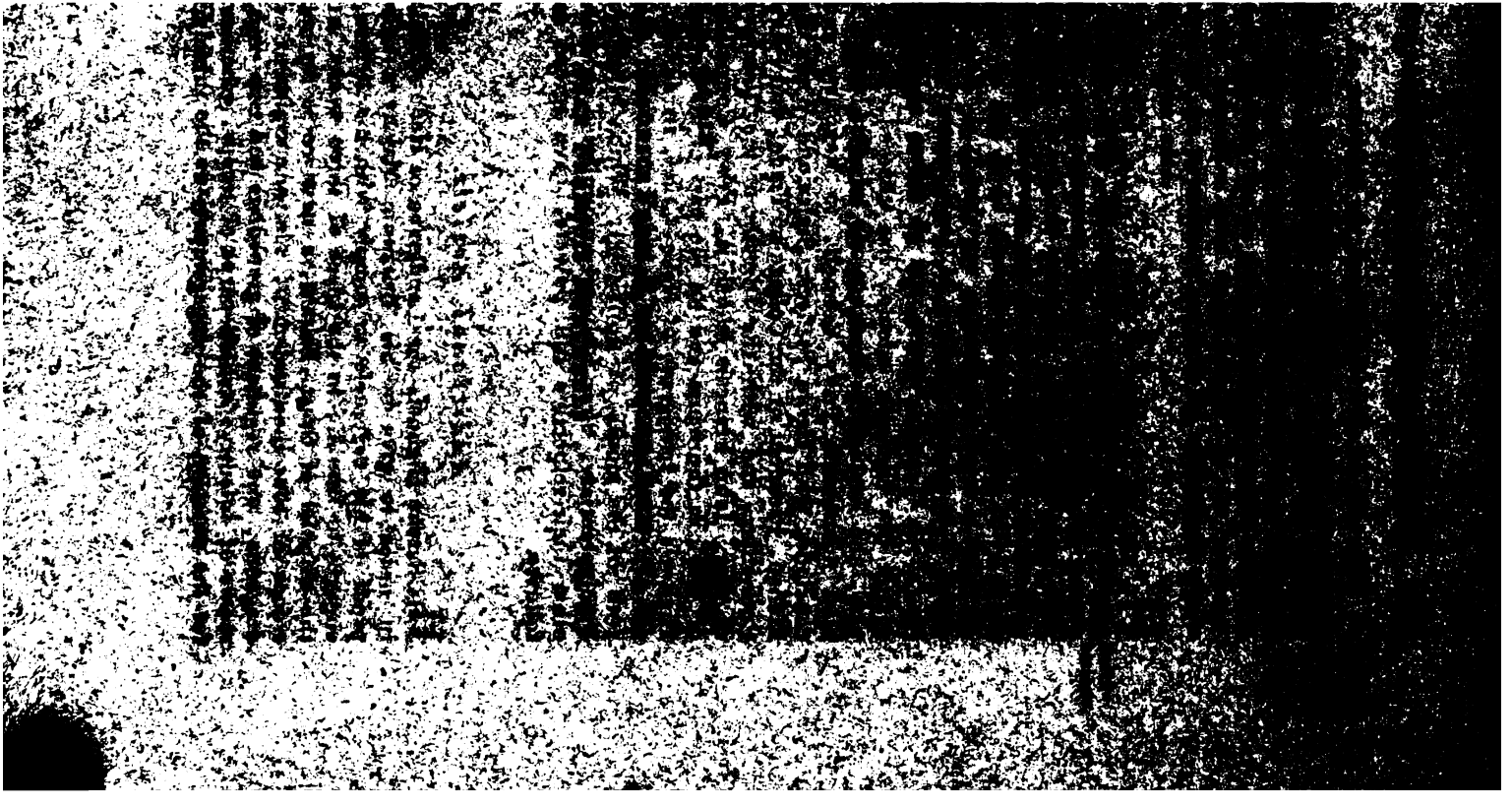












b.

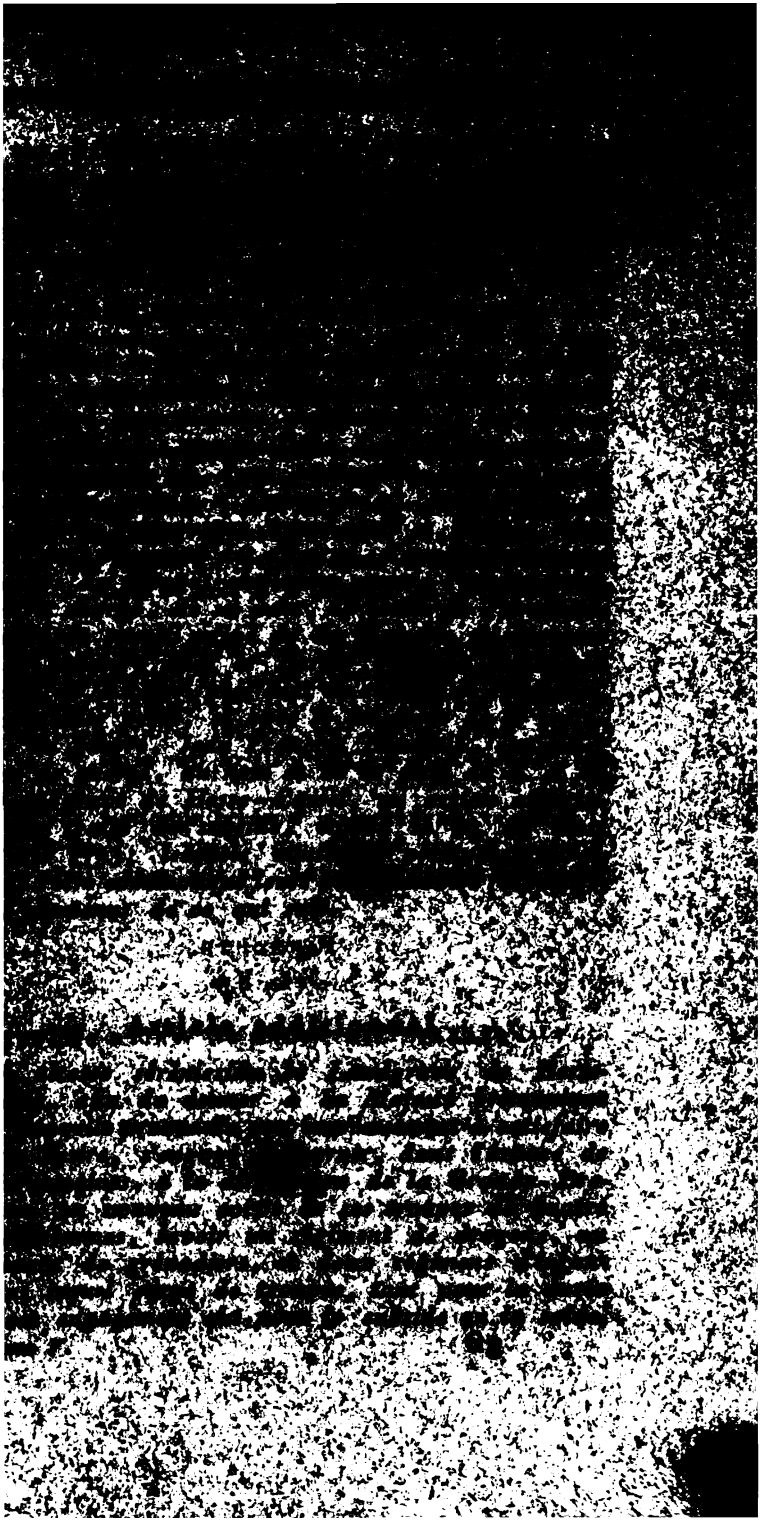
1793 *Second Convention between his Britannic Majesty*
23. Août *and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Signed ad Maykammer the* 23 *Day of August* 1793.

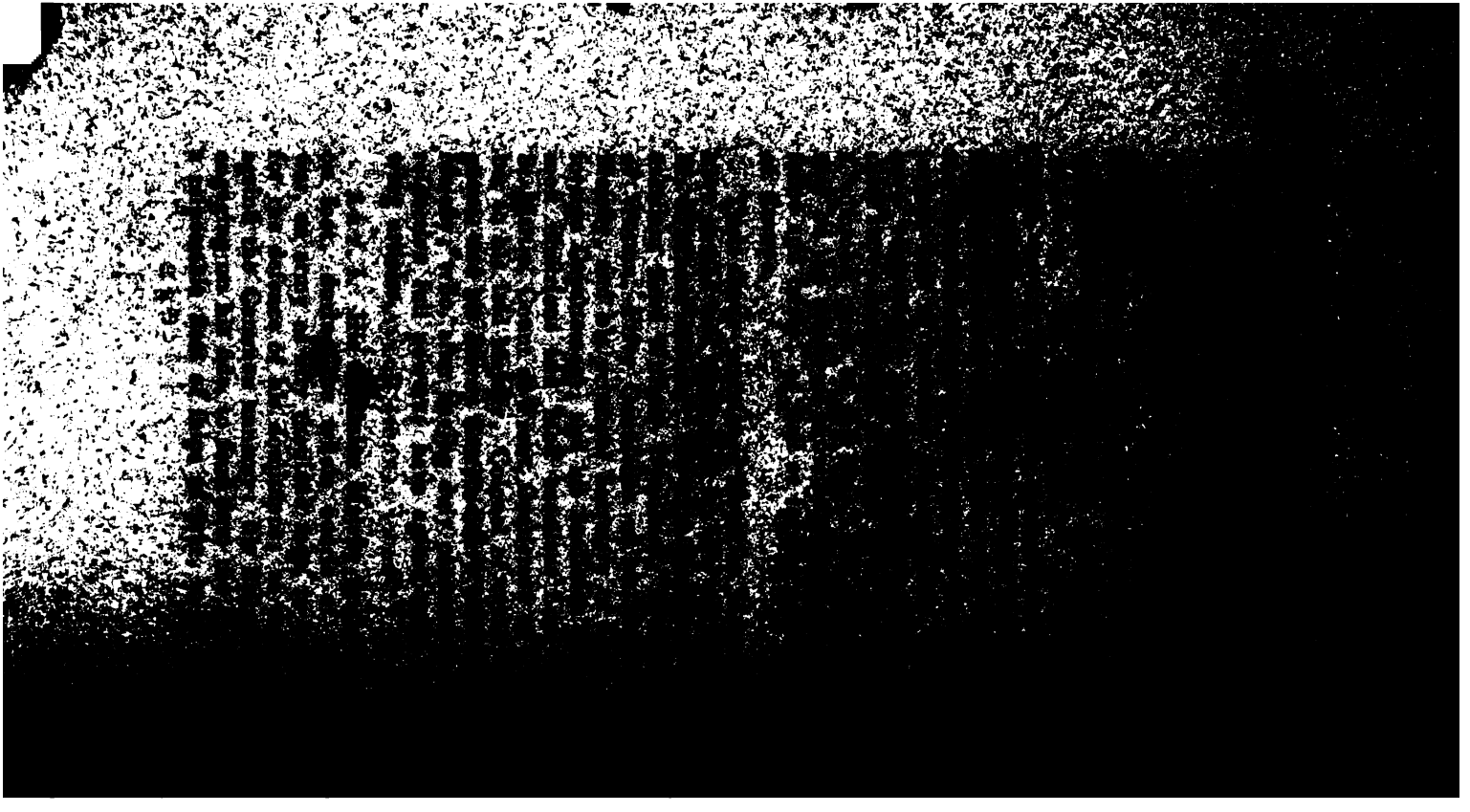
(*A Collection of State-Papers* 1794. p. 12.)

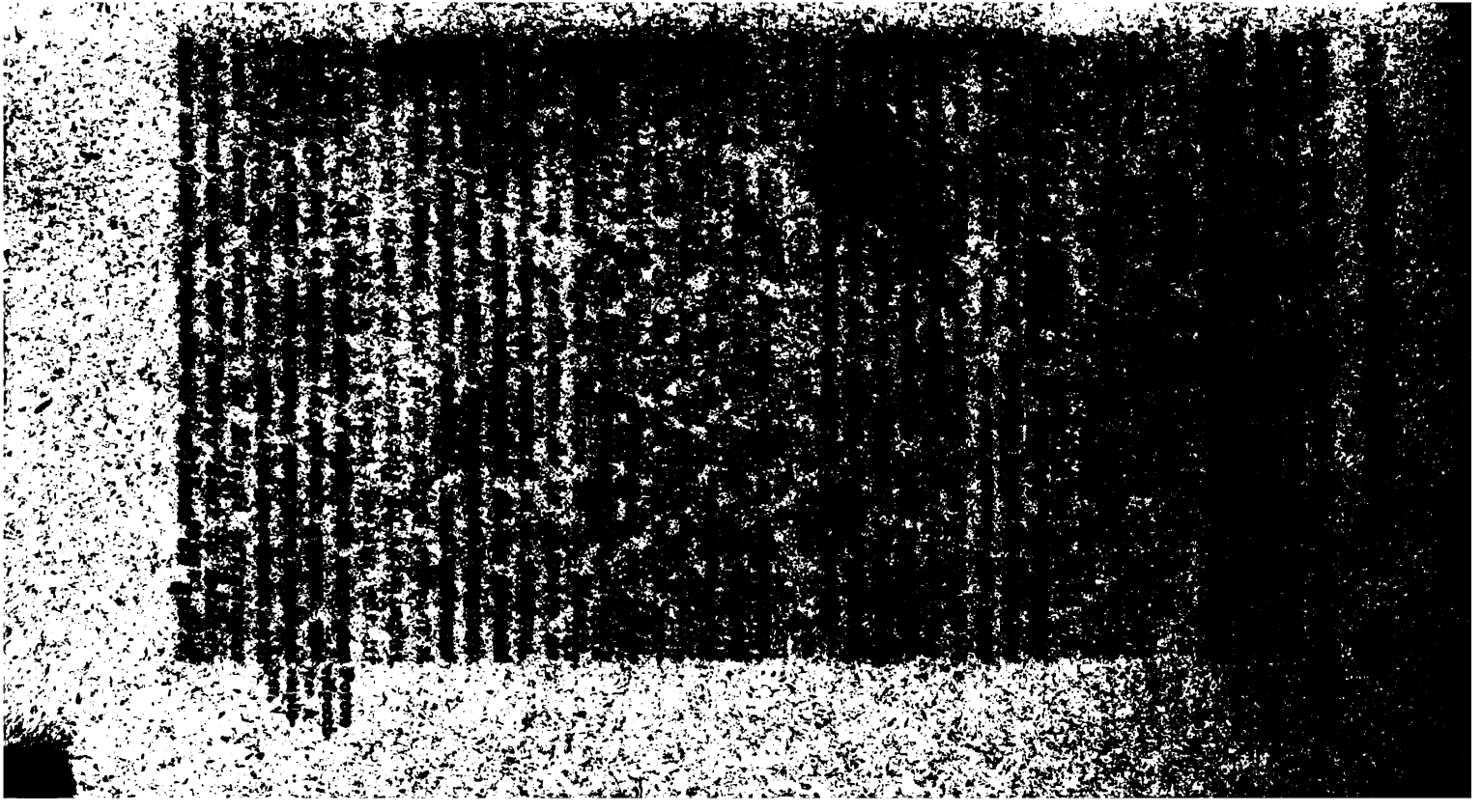
His Majesty the King of Great-Britain, and his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, having judged it mutually advantageous to strengthen and consolidate the ancient bonds of friendship which so happily unite the two Sovereigns, by a treaty of subsidy, concluded at Cassel the 10th day of the months of Avril 1793; and his Britannic Majesty having thought fit, in the present situation of affairs, further to augment the corps of troops employed against the common enemy, has charged, on his part, the Earl of Yarmouth, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, to negotiate and conclude, with Baron Frederic Sigismond Waitz de Eschen, President of the College of Trade, and Privy Councillor, and with the Director of the Treasury of War, John François Kunckell, Privy Councillor of War, in the name and on the part of his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, an additional Article to the treaty of subsidy, concluded the 10th of the month of April 1793; Which Ministers Plenipotentiary, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed as follows.

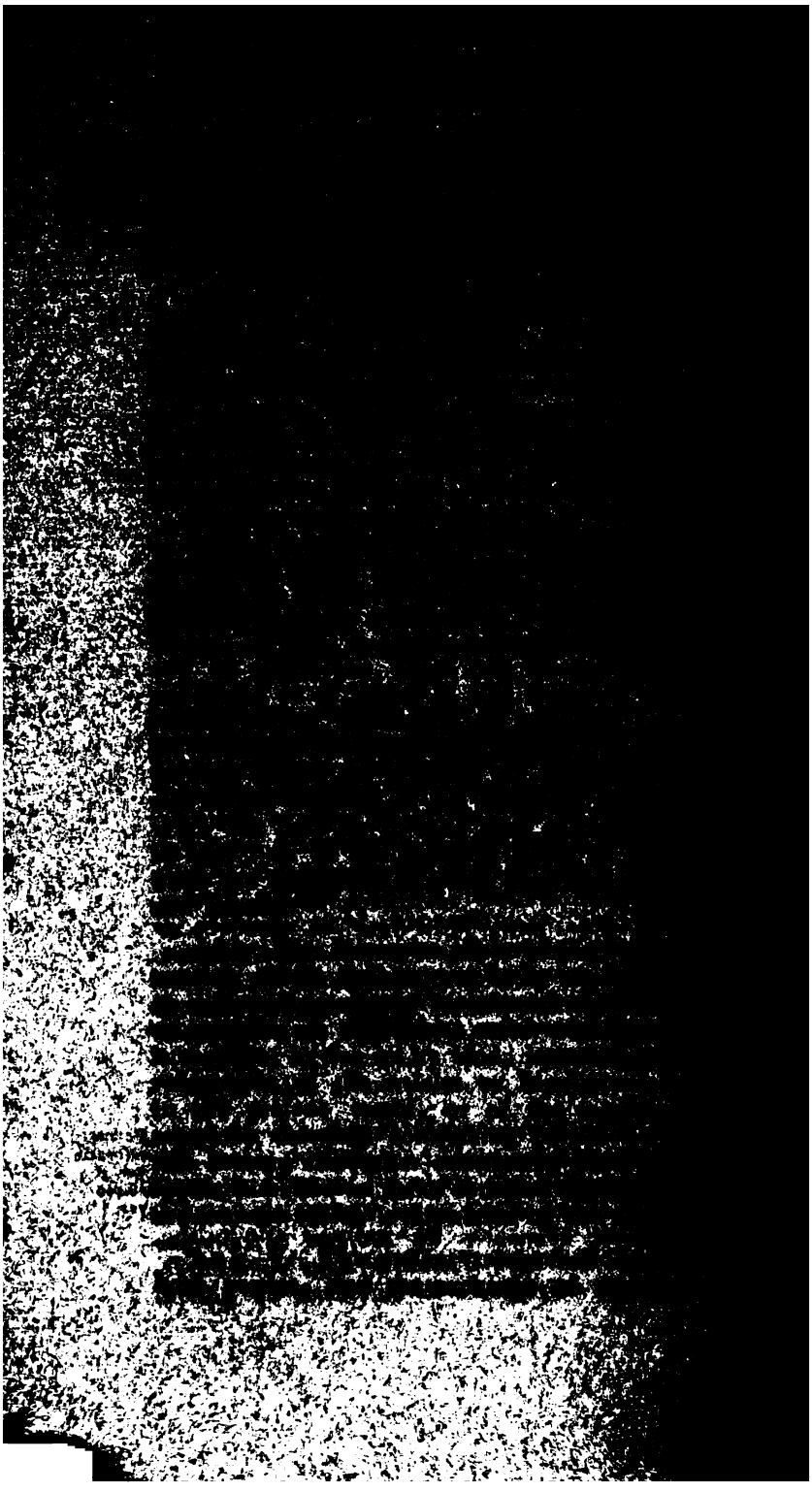
Additional Article.

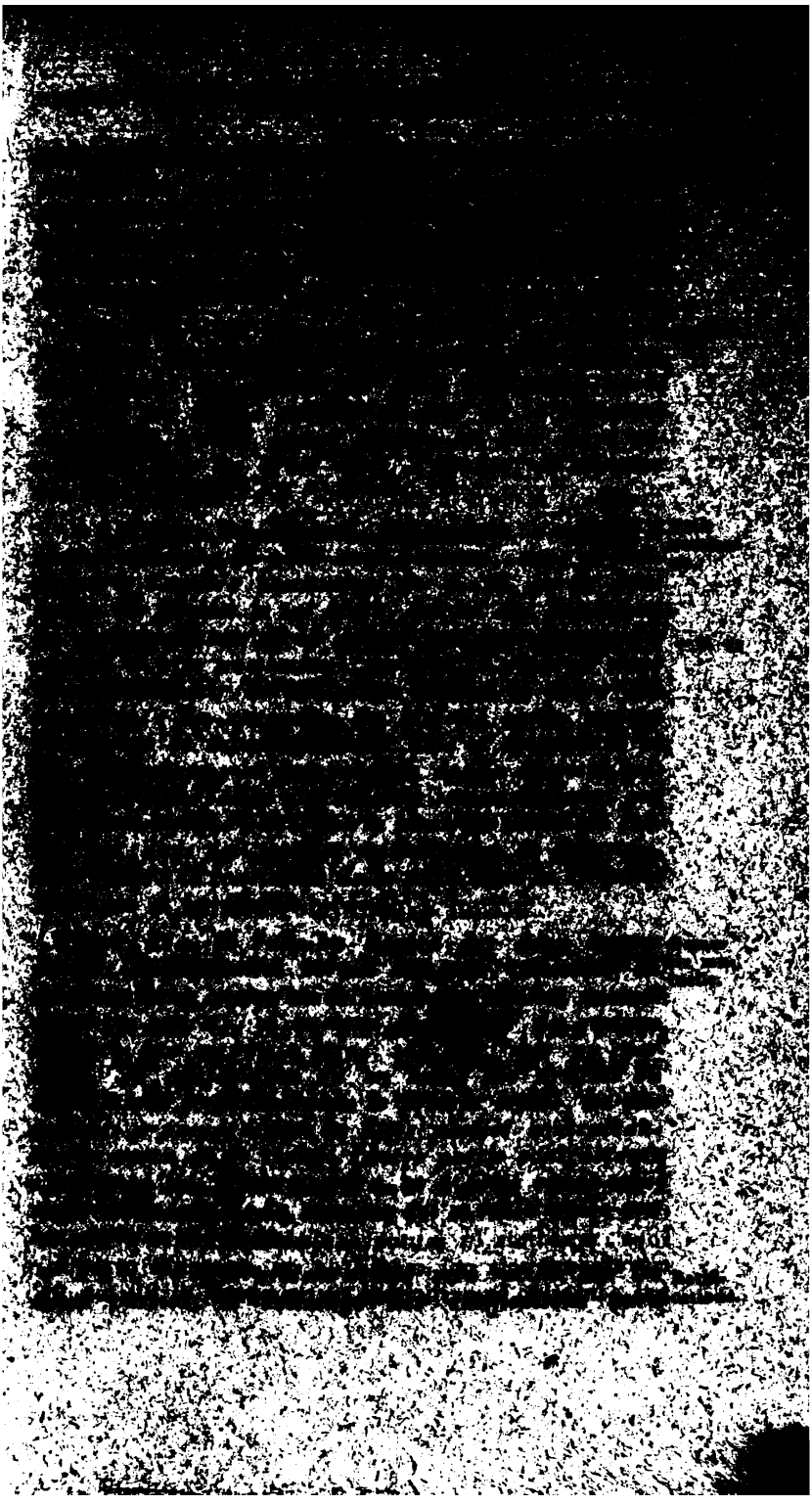
His Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in order to give to his Britannic Majesty a new proof of his eagerness to comply with his desires, engages to furnish, in the space of three weeks, at the disposal of Great-Britain, a new corps op his troops of four thousand men, viz. one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of grenadiers and two regiments of infantry: which corps of troops, whether for the duration of the engagement, or the subsidy,

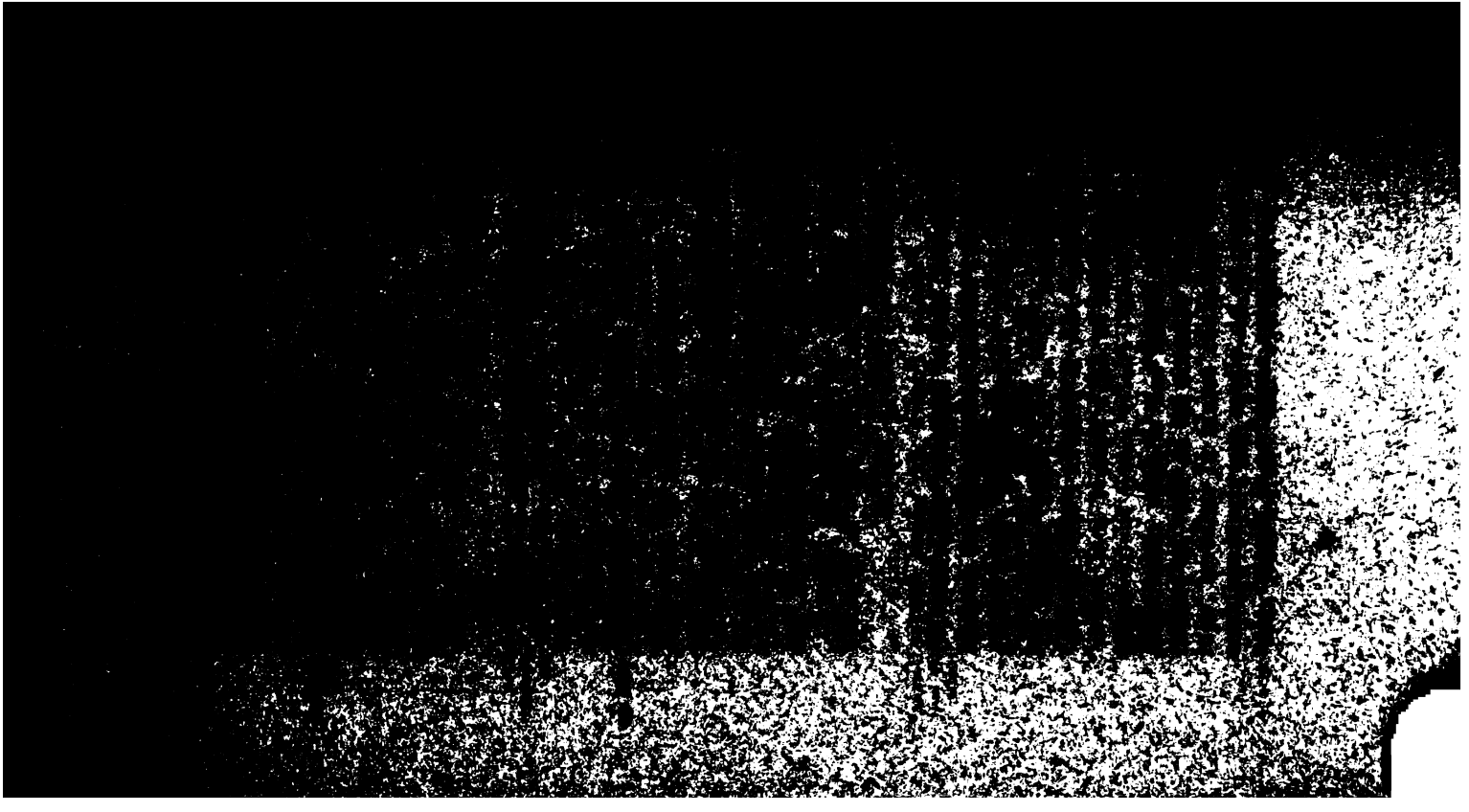


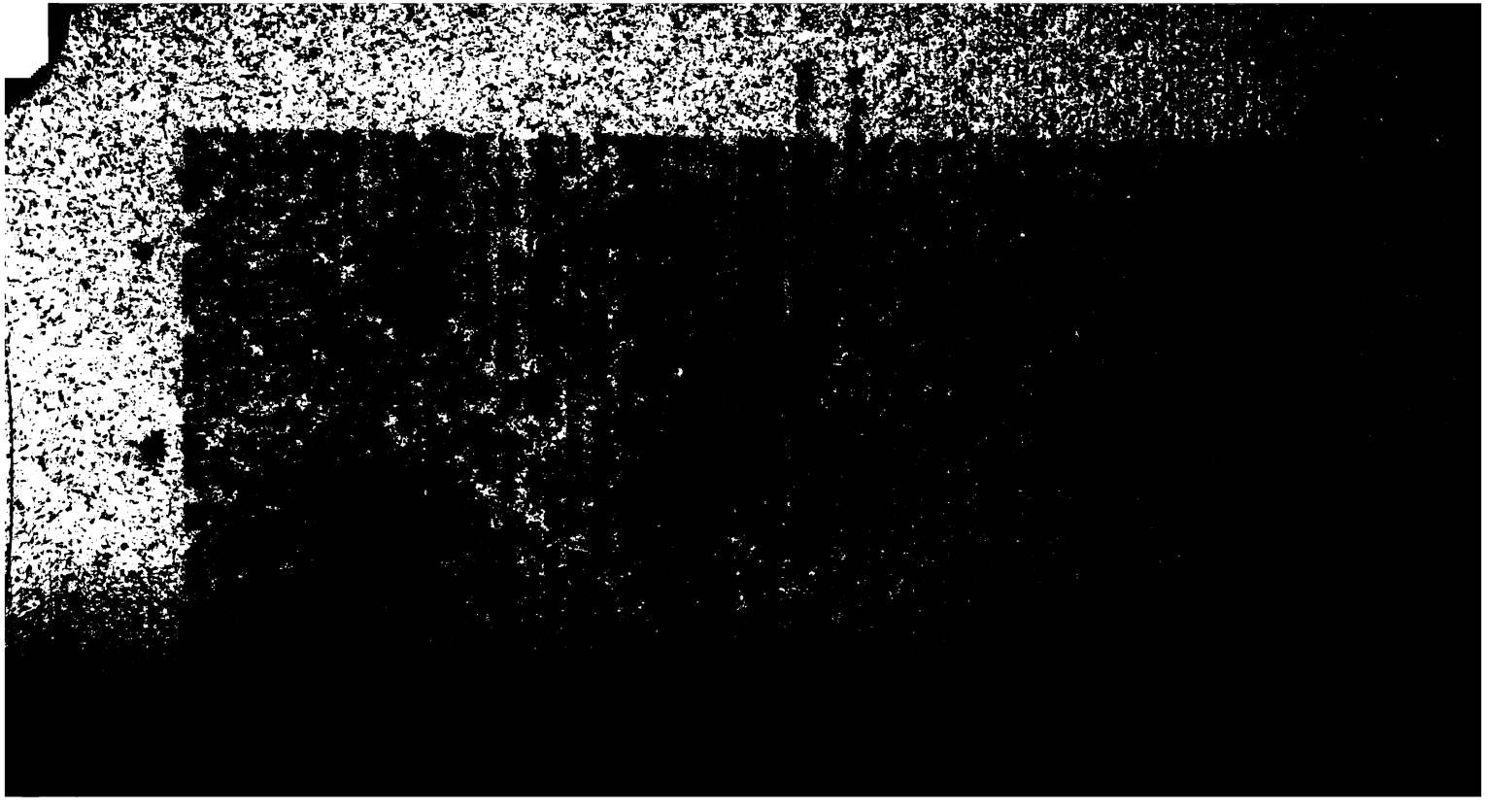


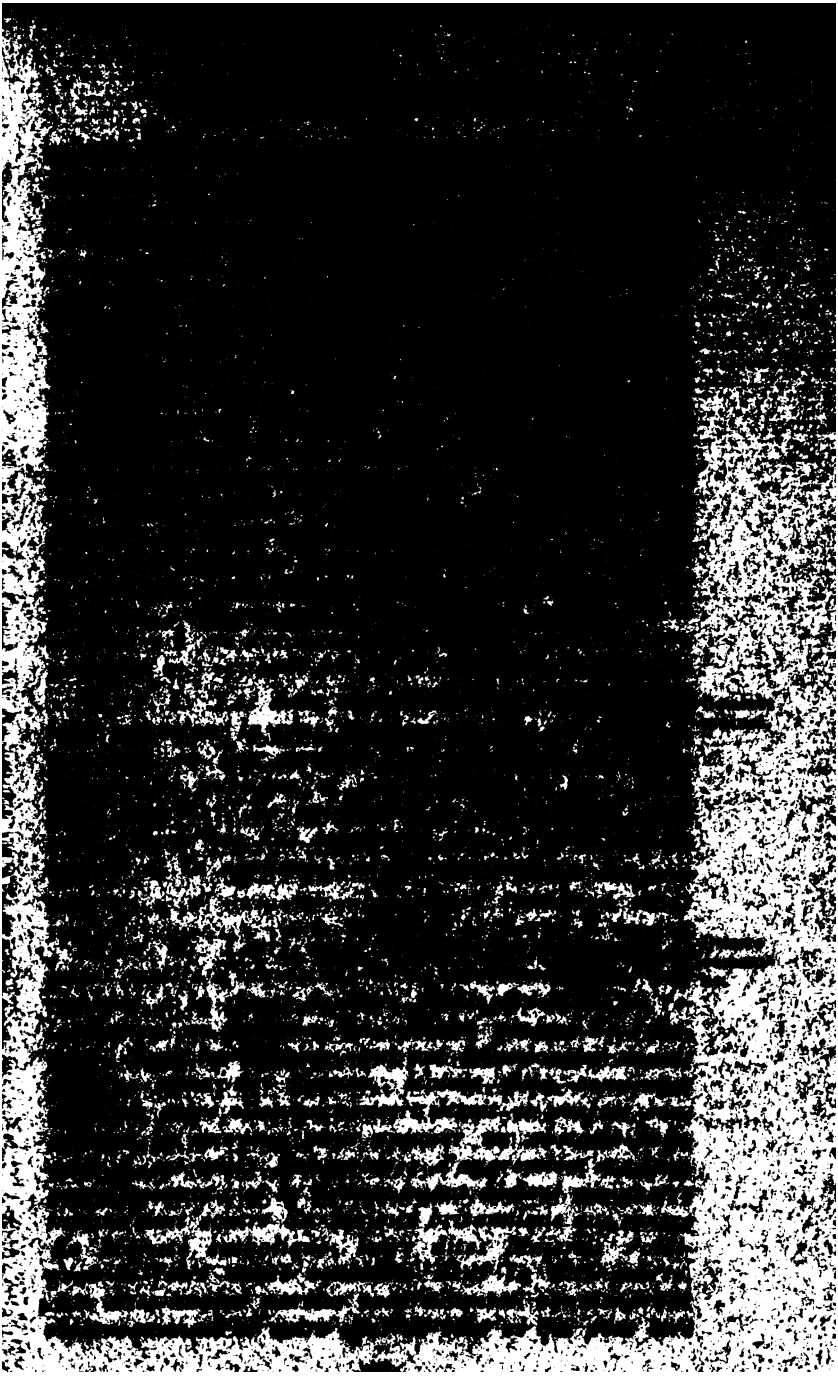


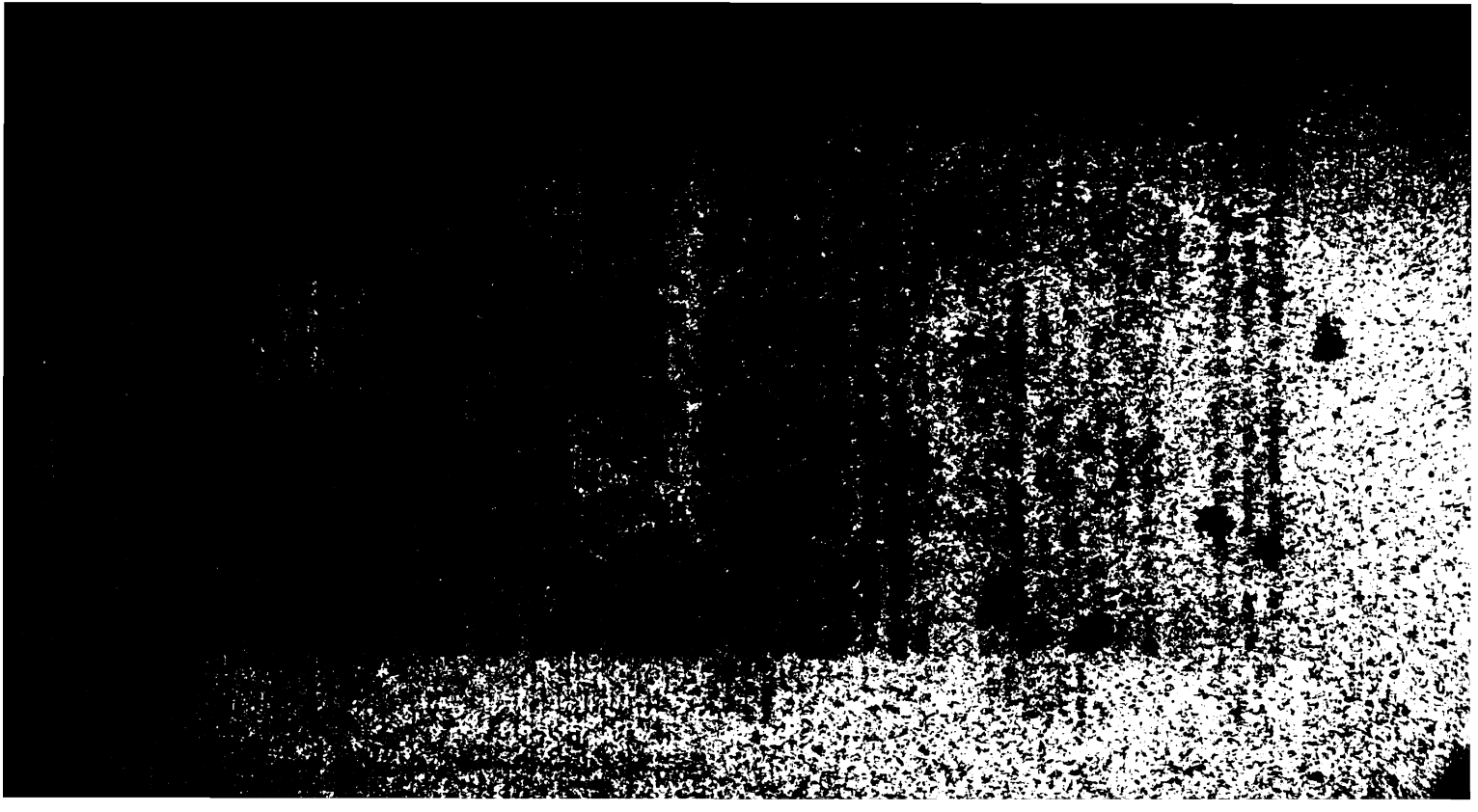


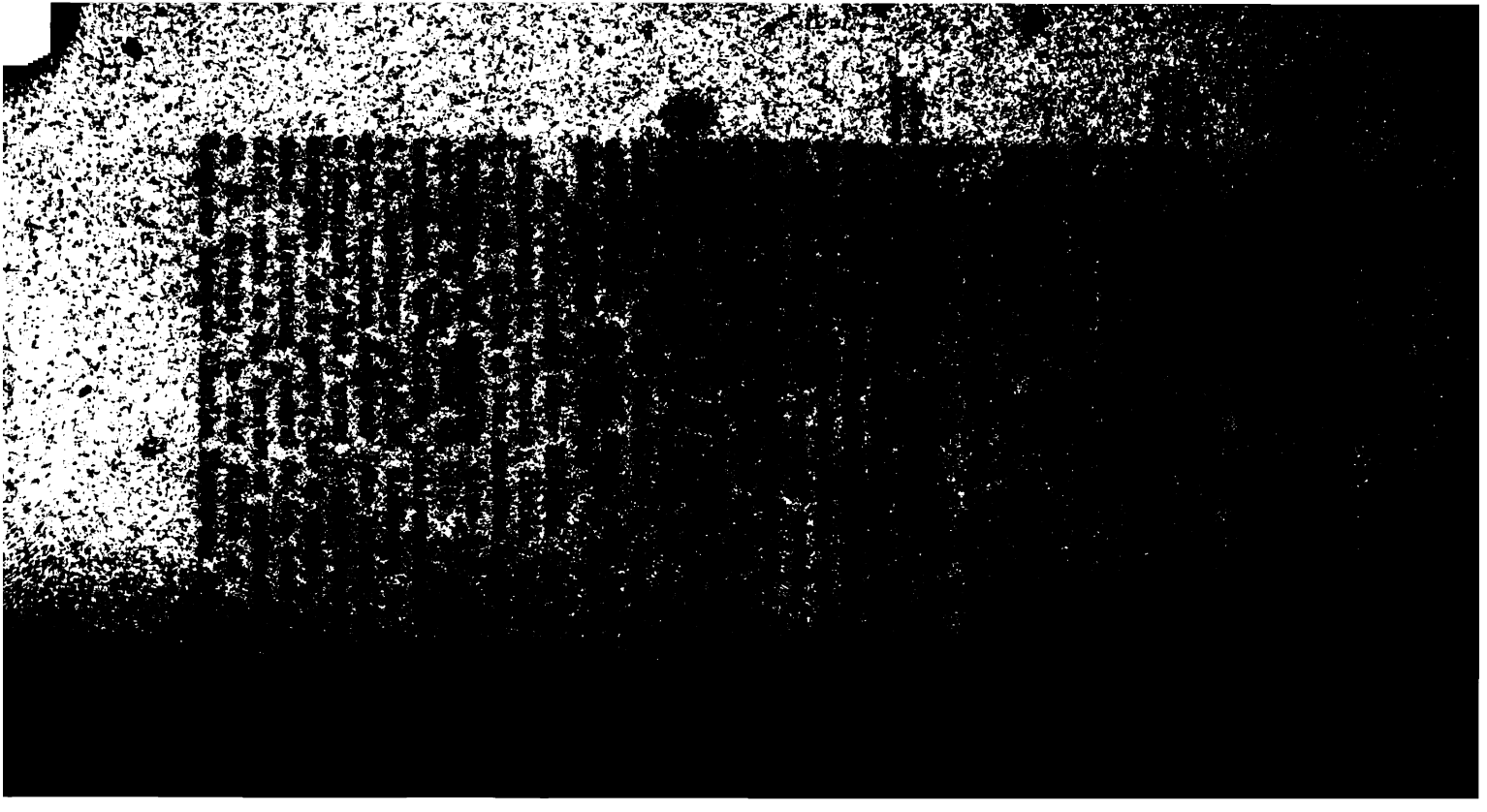


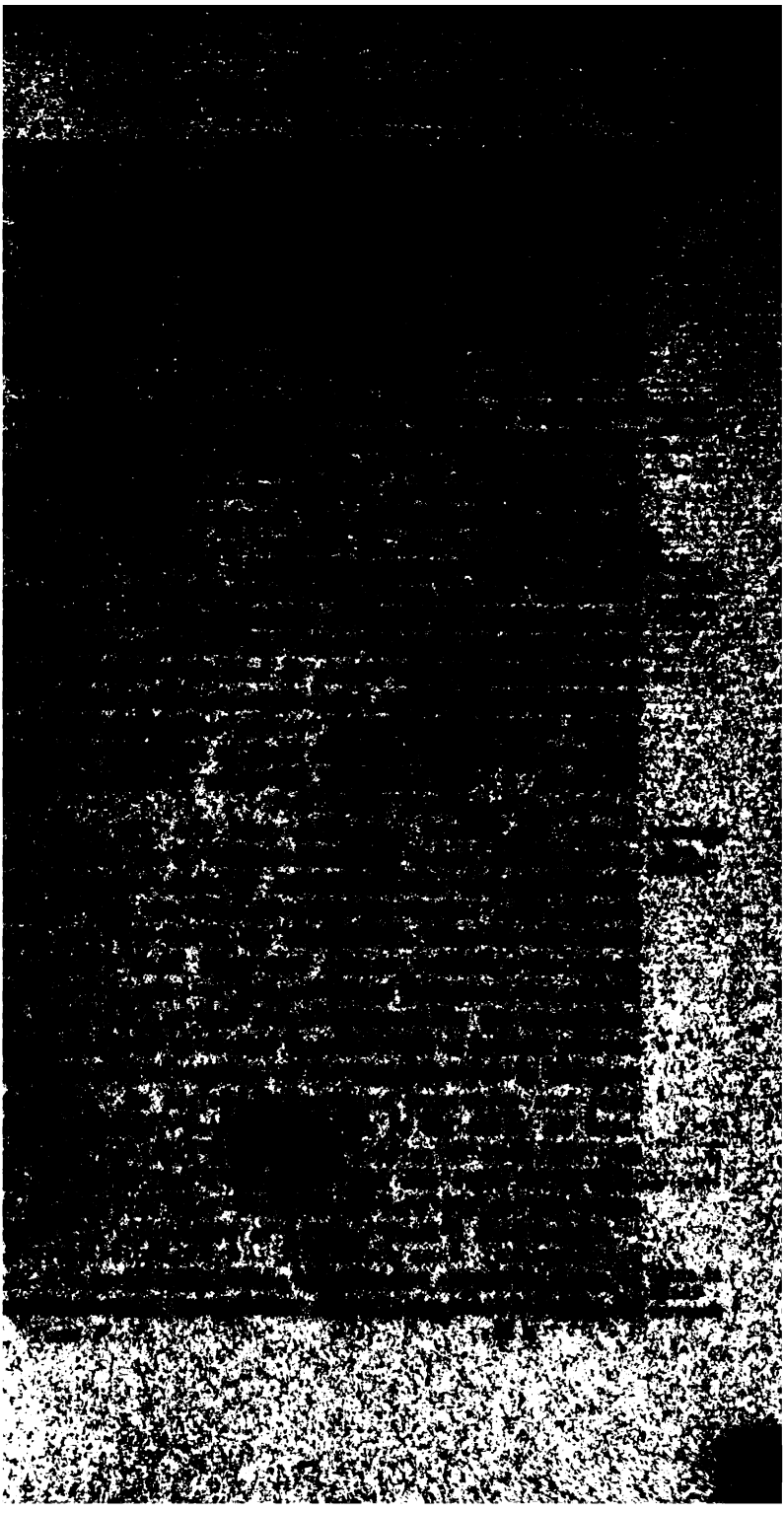


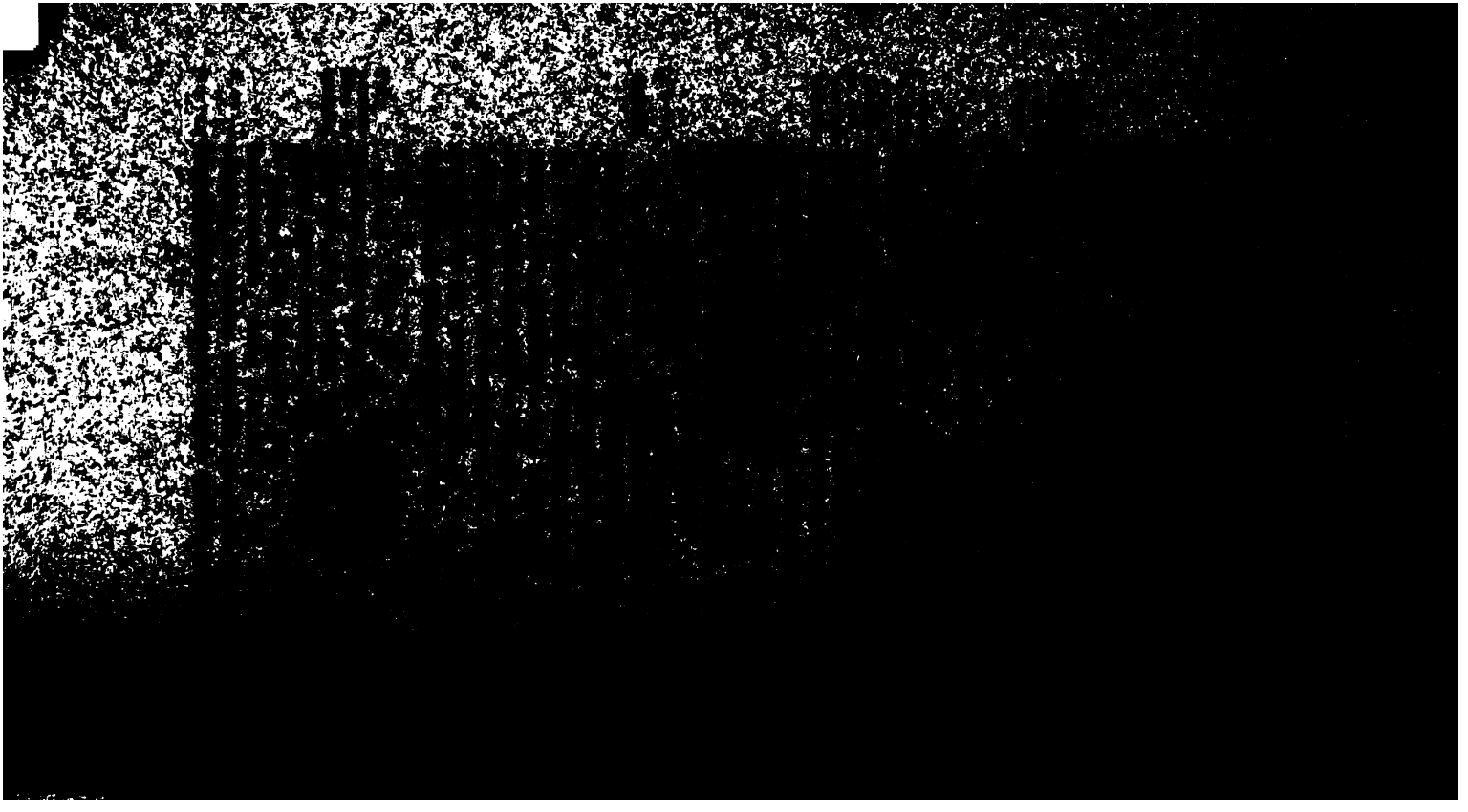


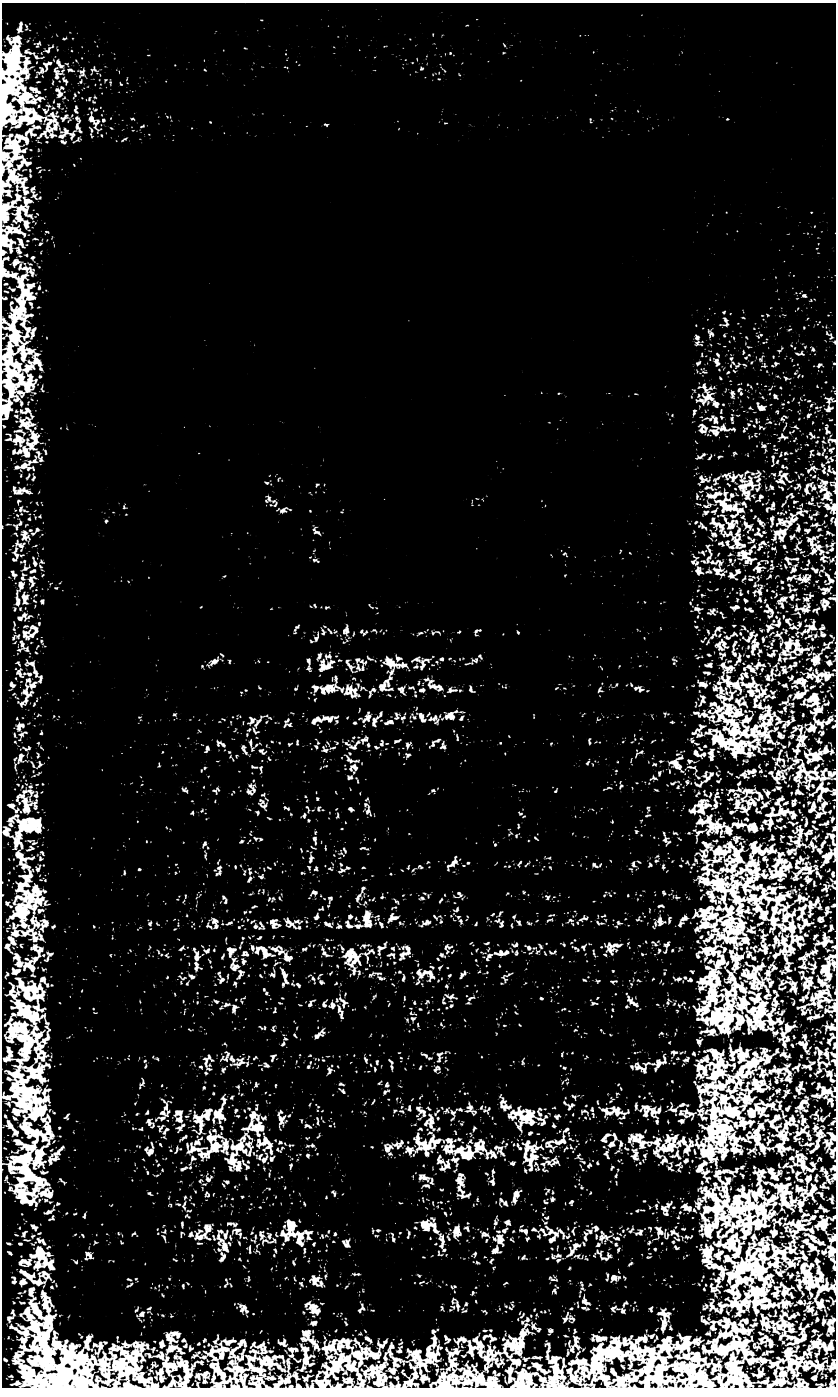


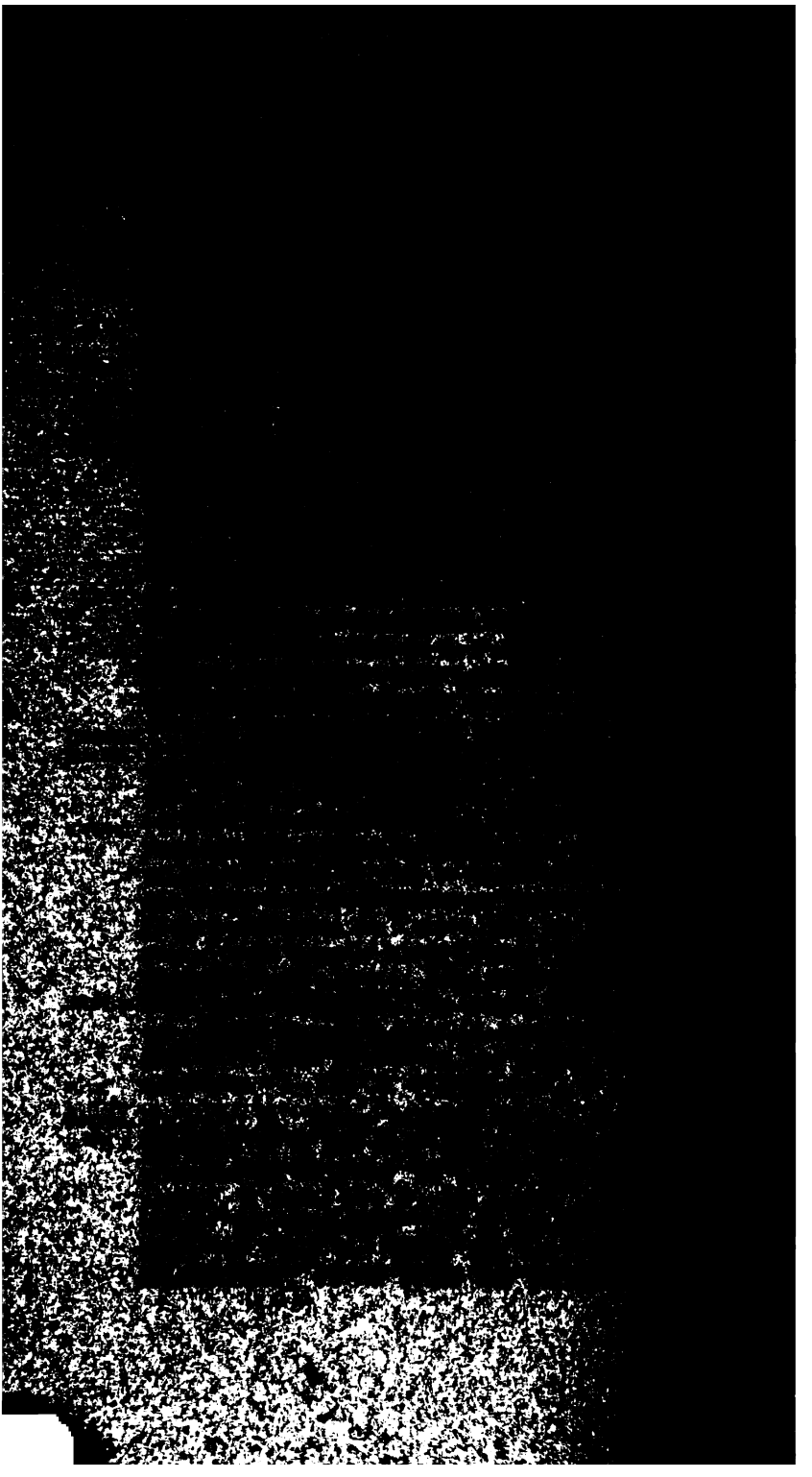


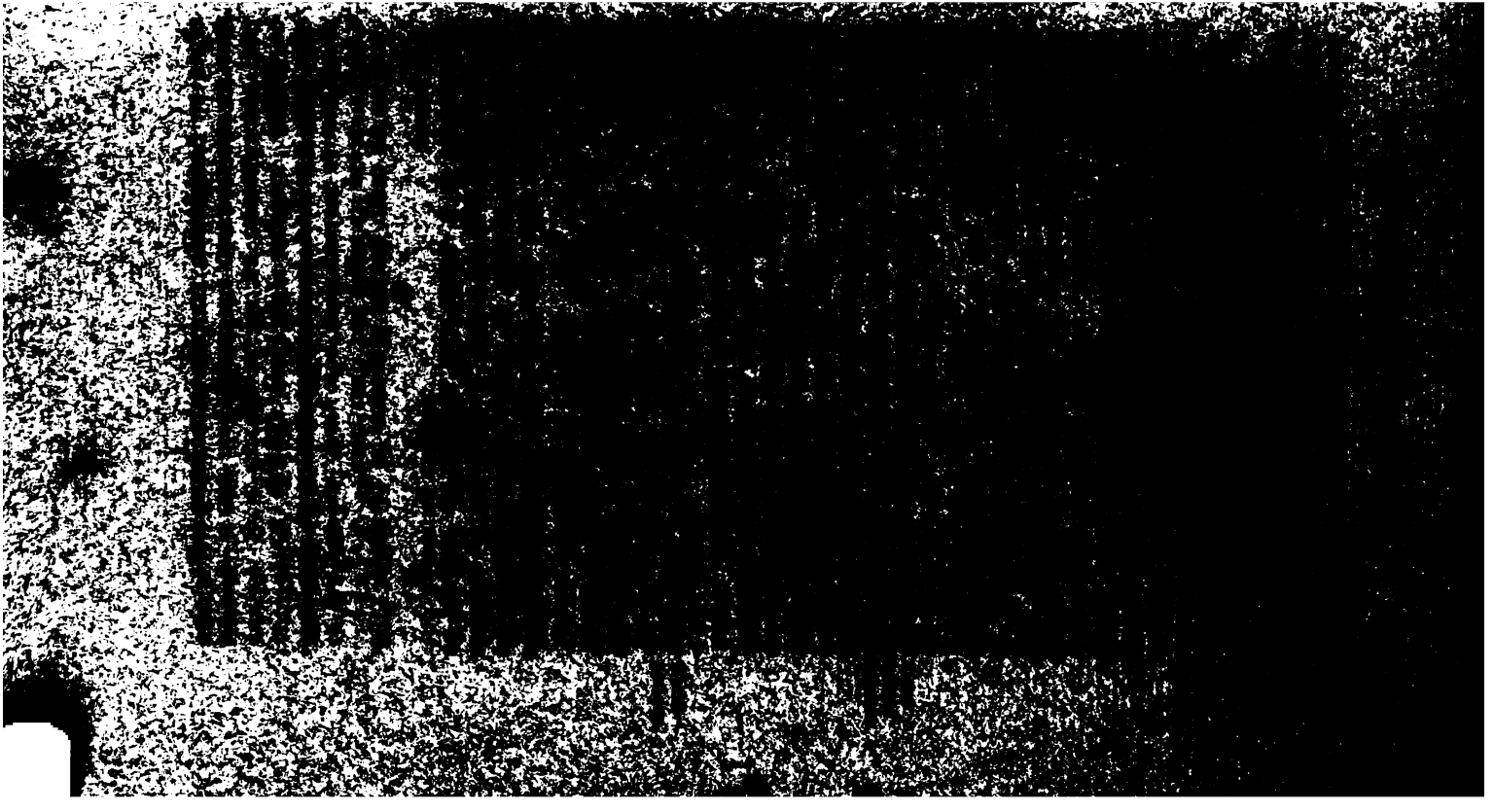


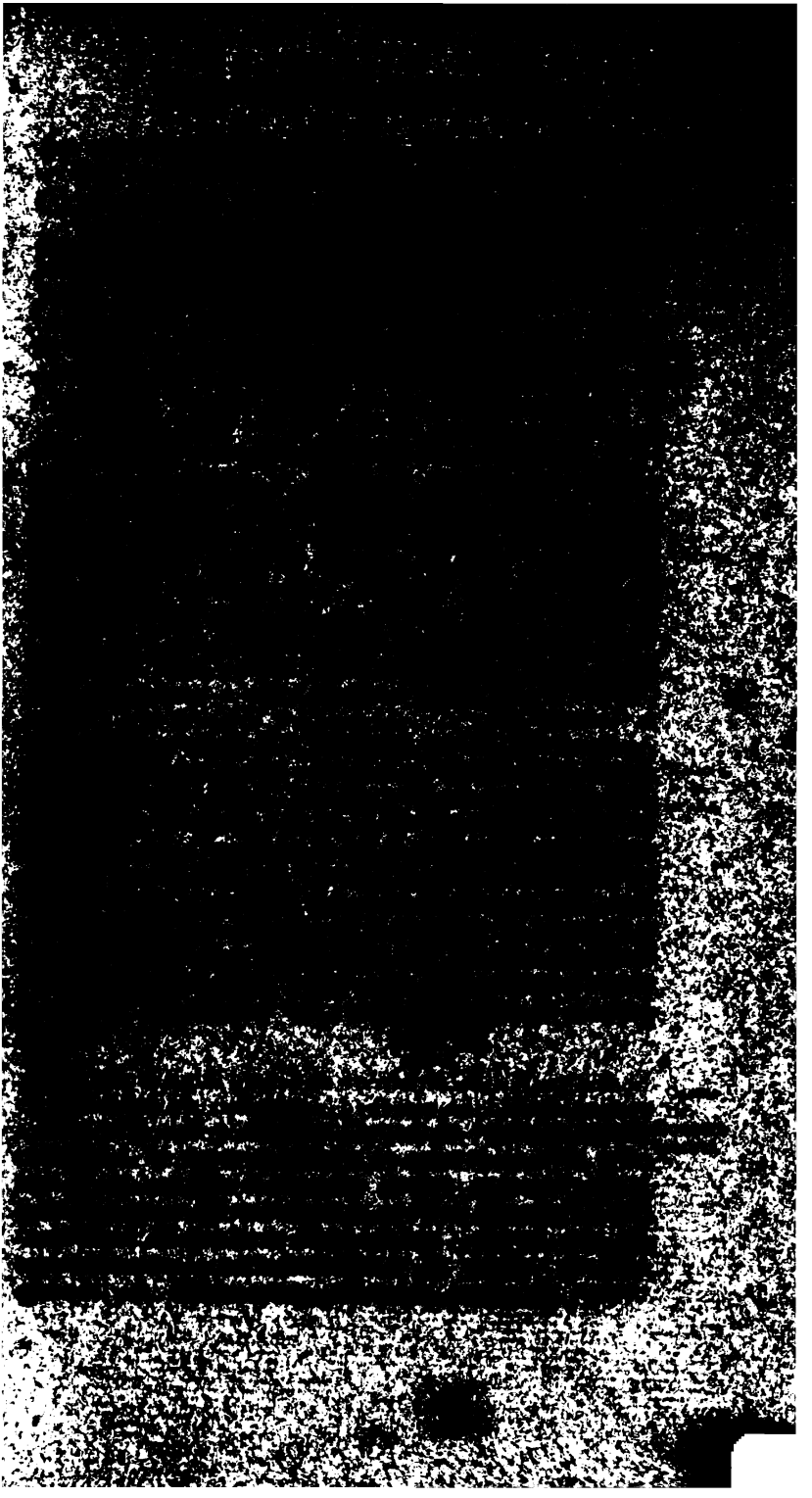


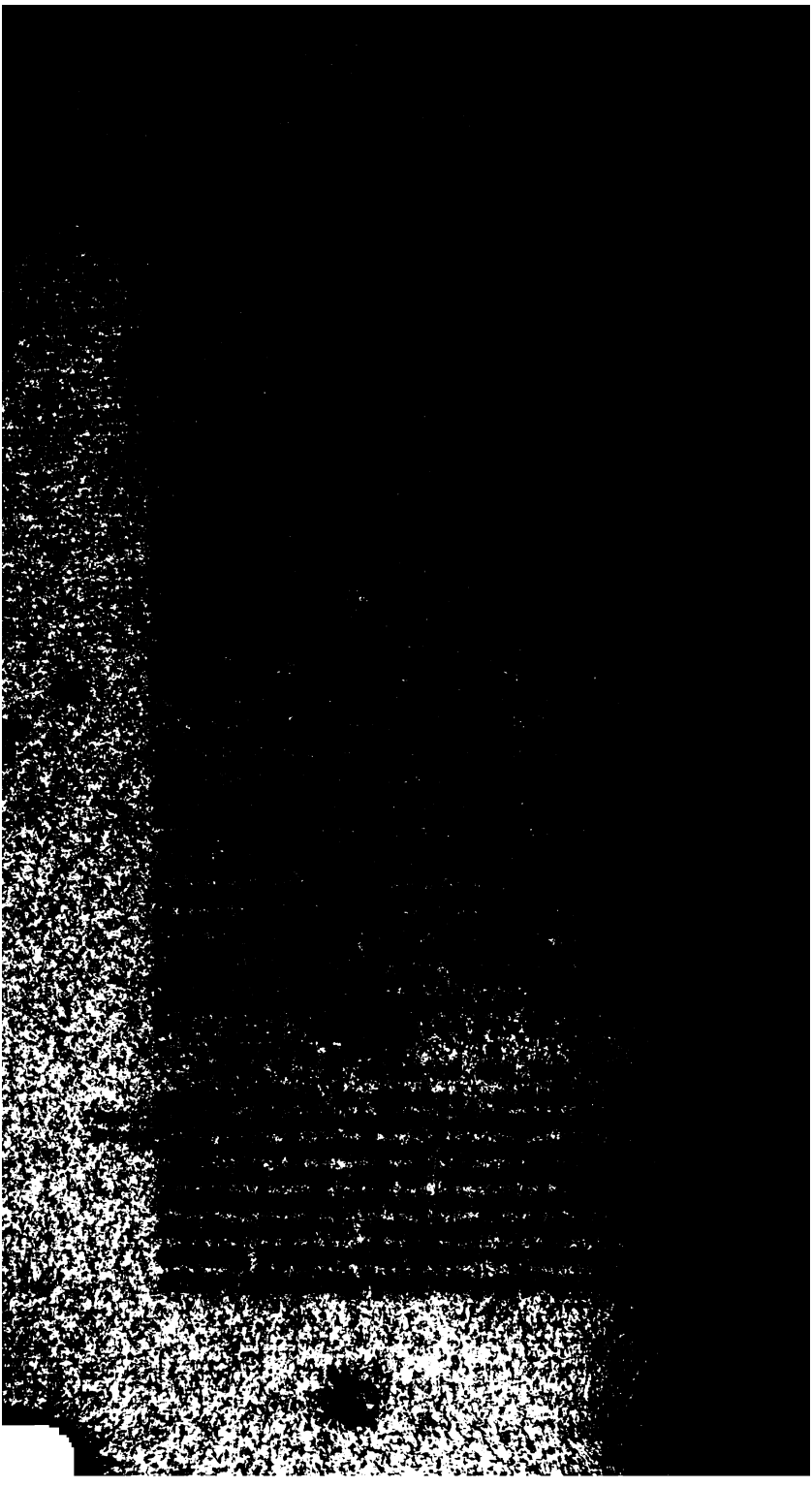


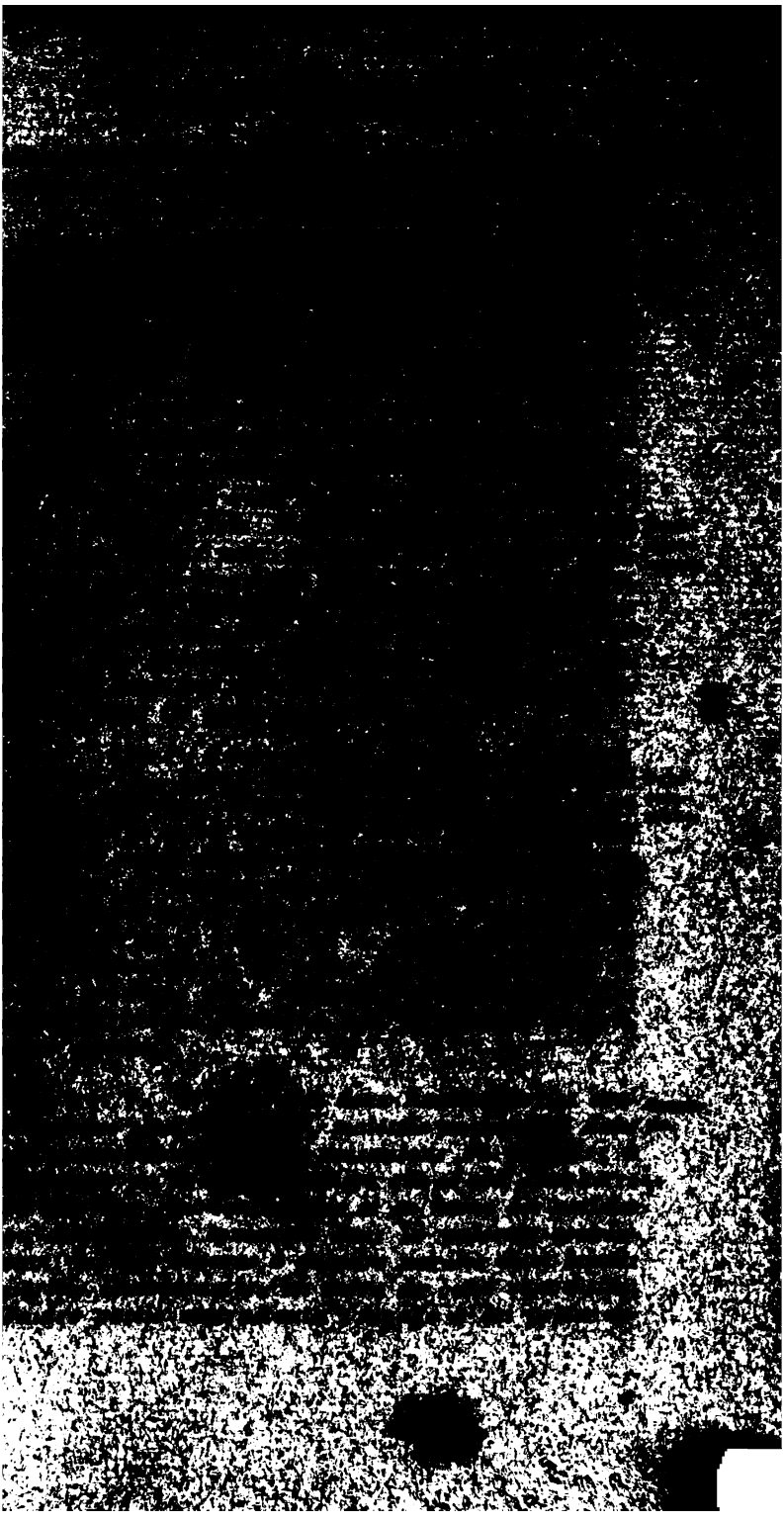


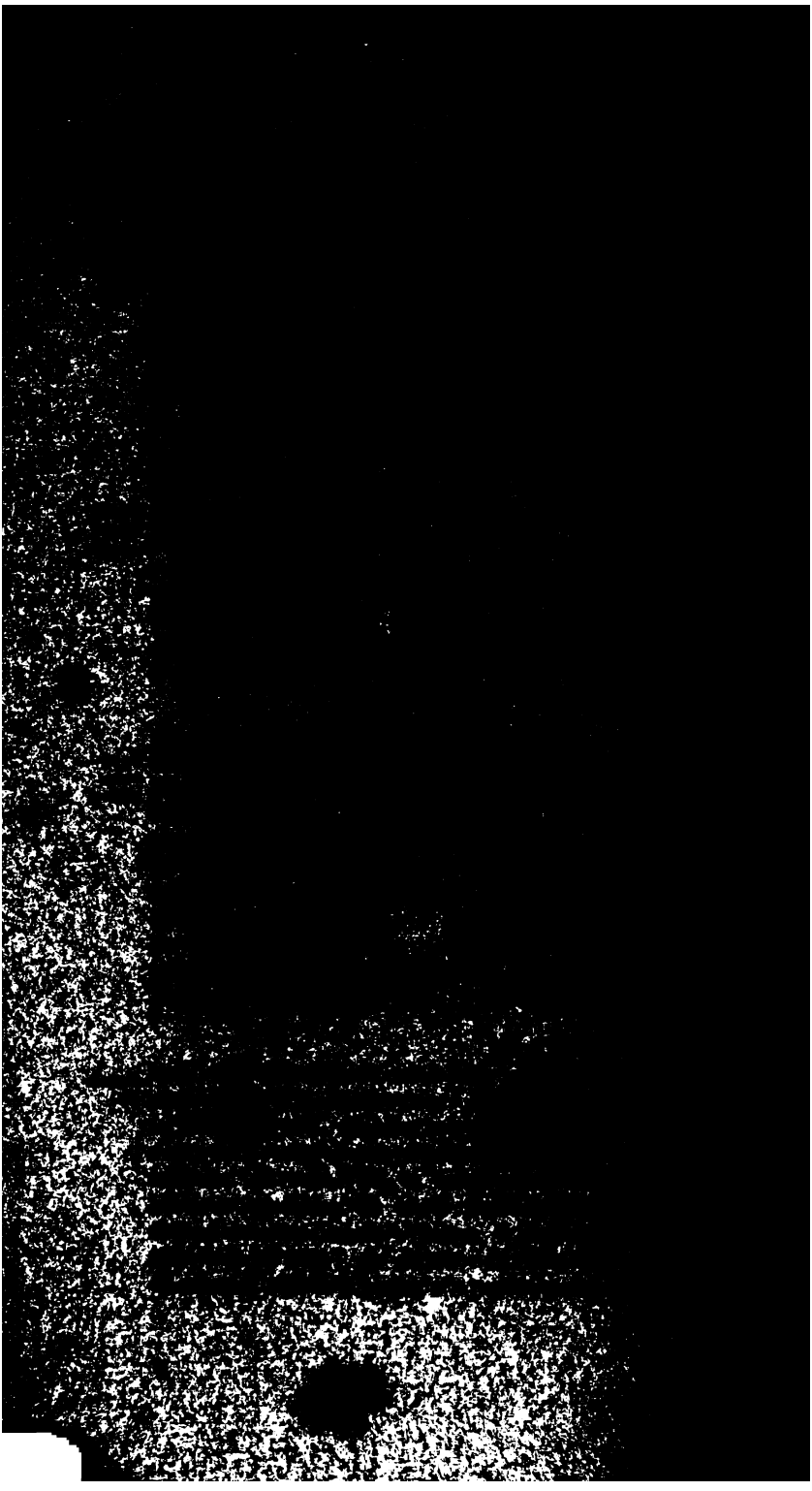


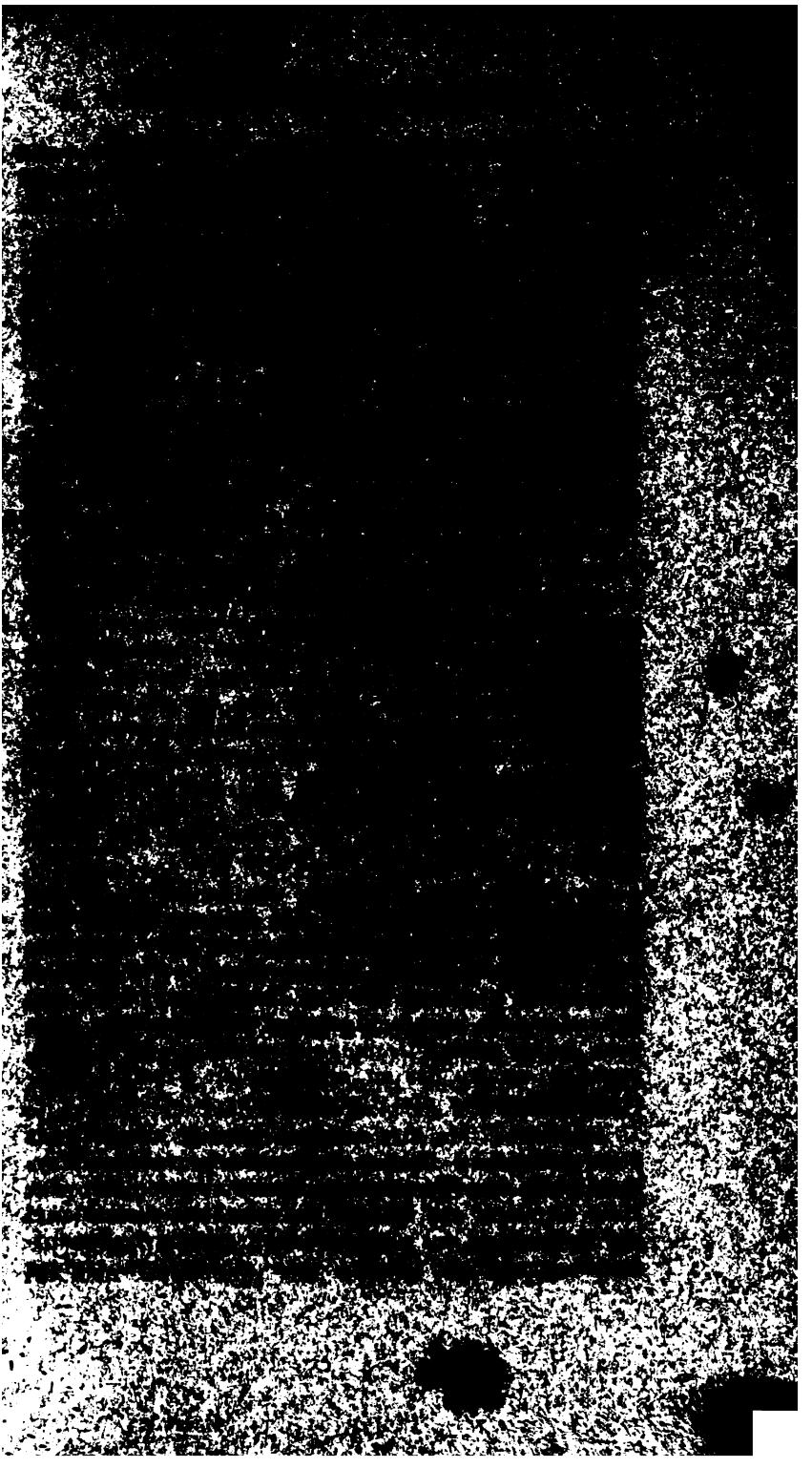


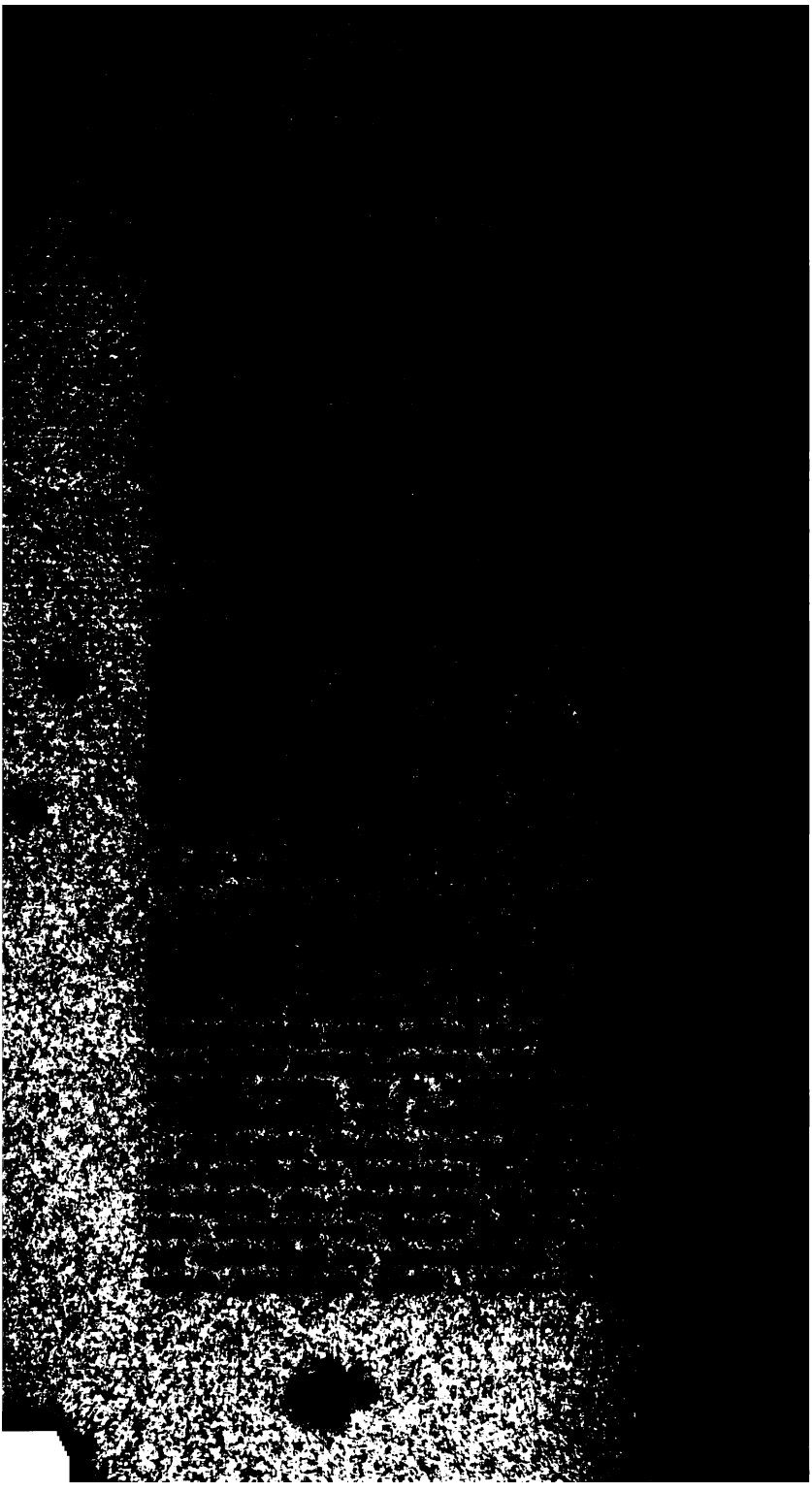


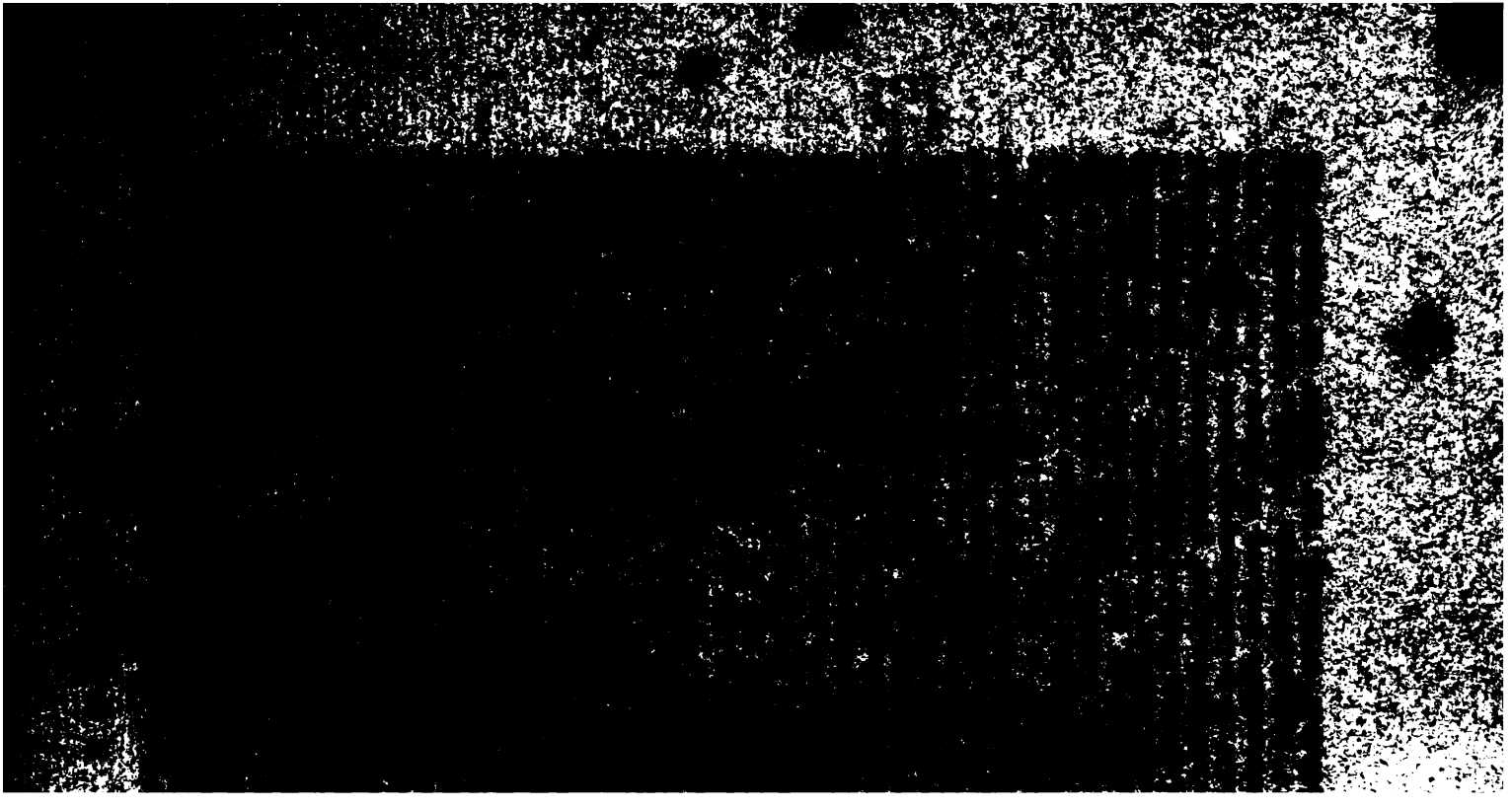


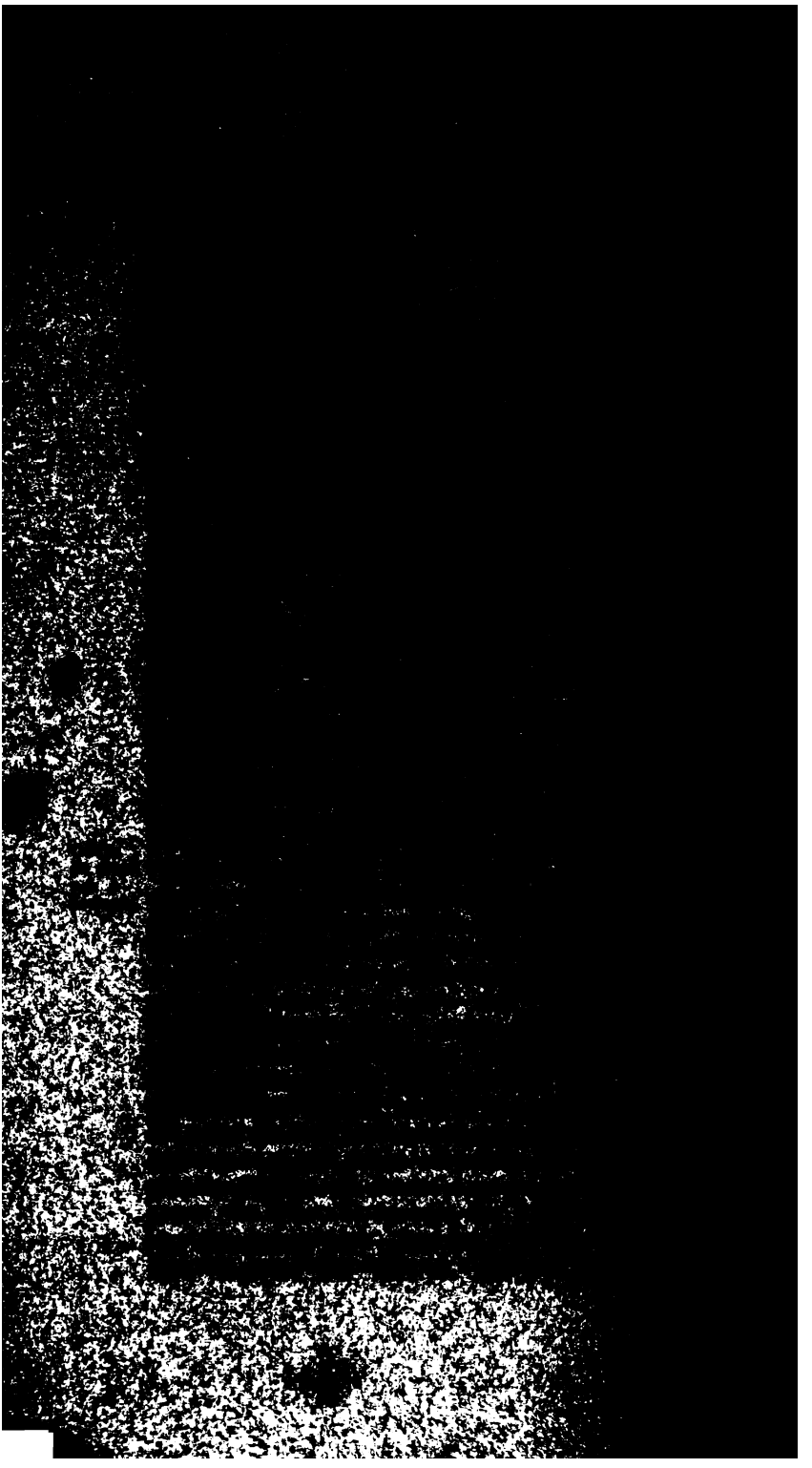


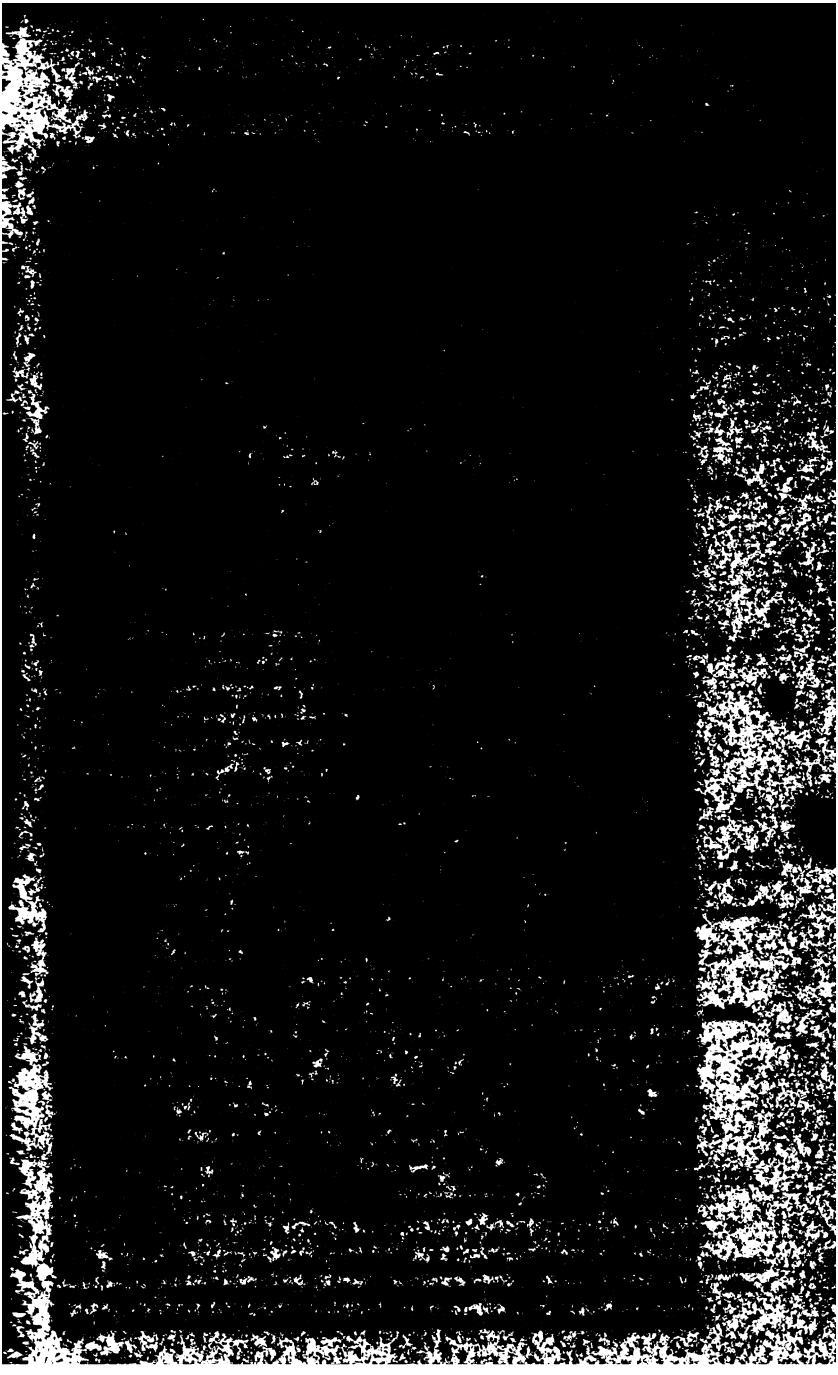










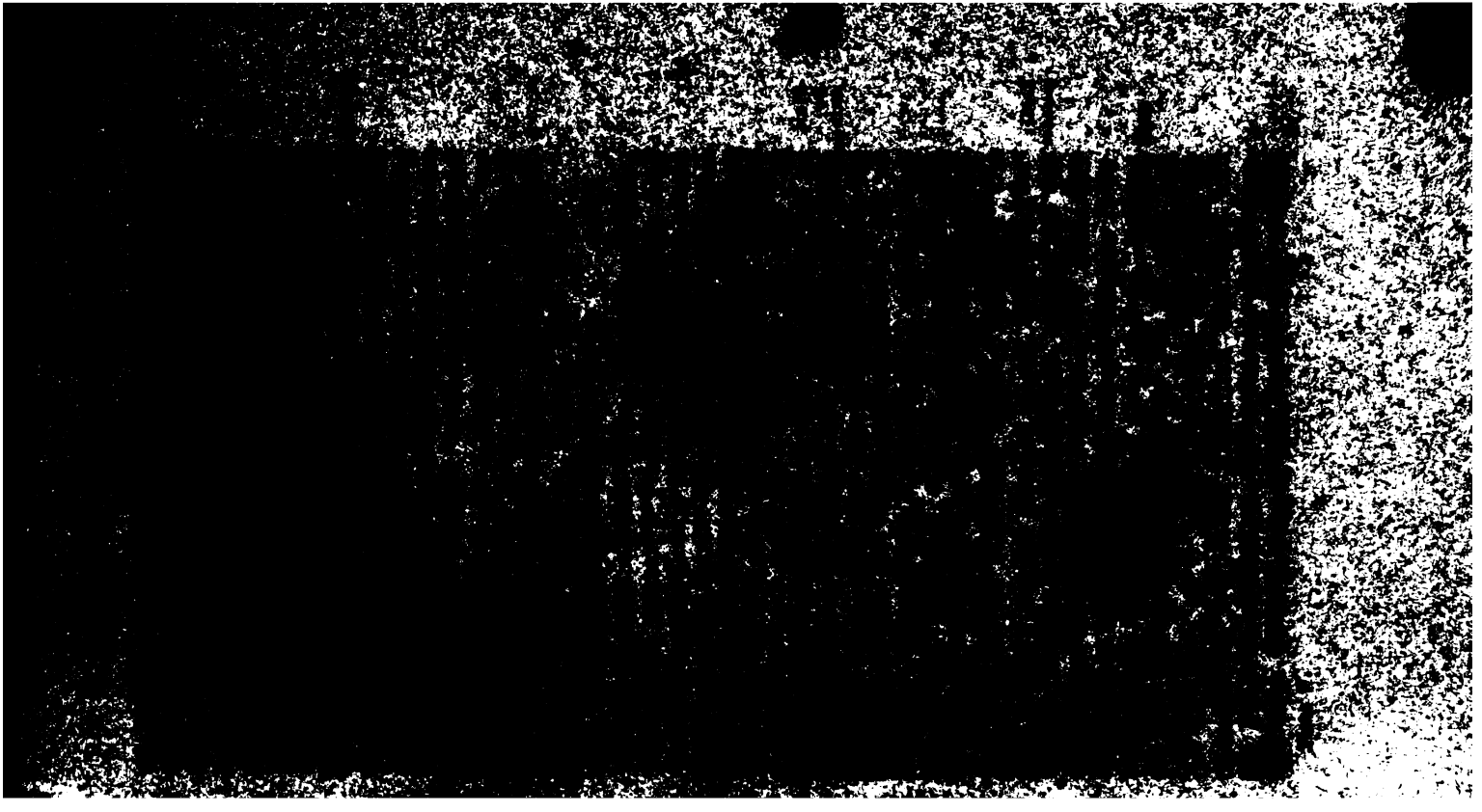


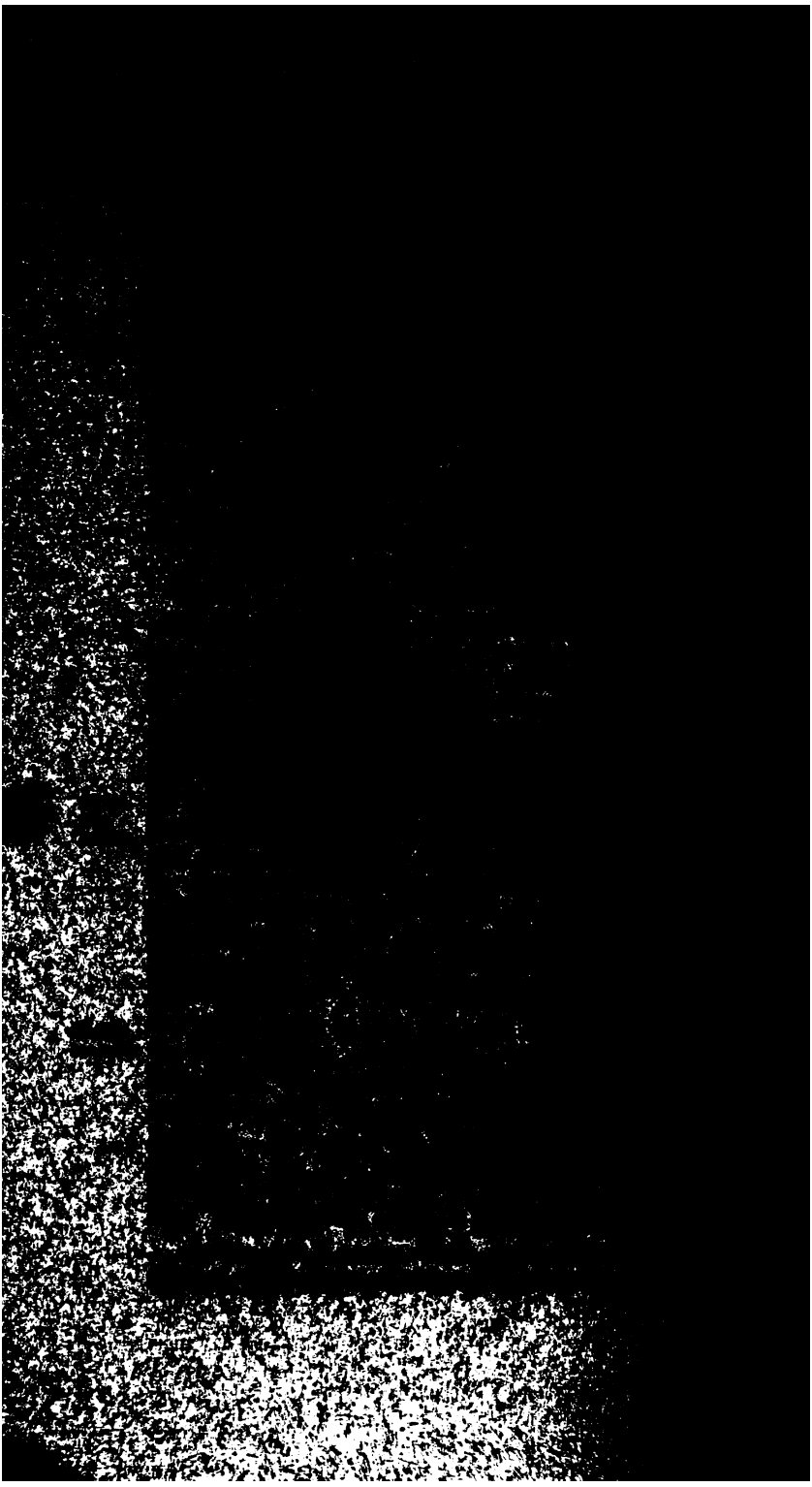
1793 *sonale* für die Bedienung der zu dem Landgräflichen Contingent gehörigen Artillerie abgegeben, nachdem das Contingent, soweit es die Umstände verstatten mit denen 3 Bataillonen in der Vereinigung bleibt, wogegen der Herr Landgraf den Ersatz der gesammten Kosten von dem *Personale* zu machen hat, welches die Widemung zu dem Contingent bekommt.

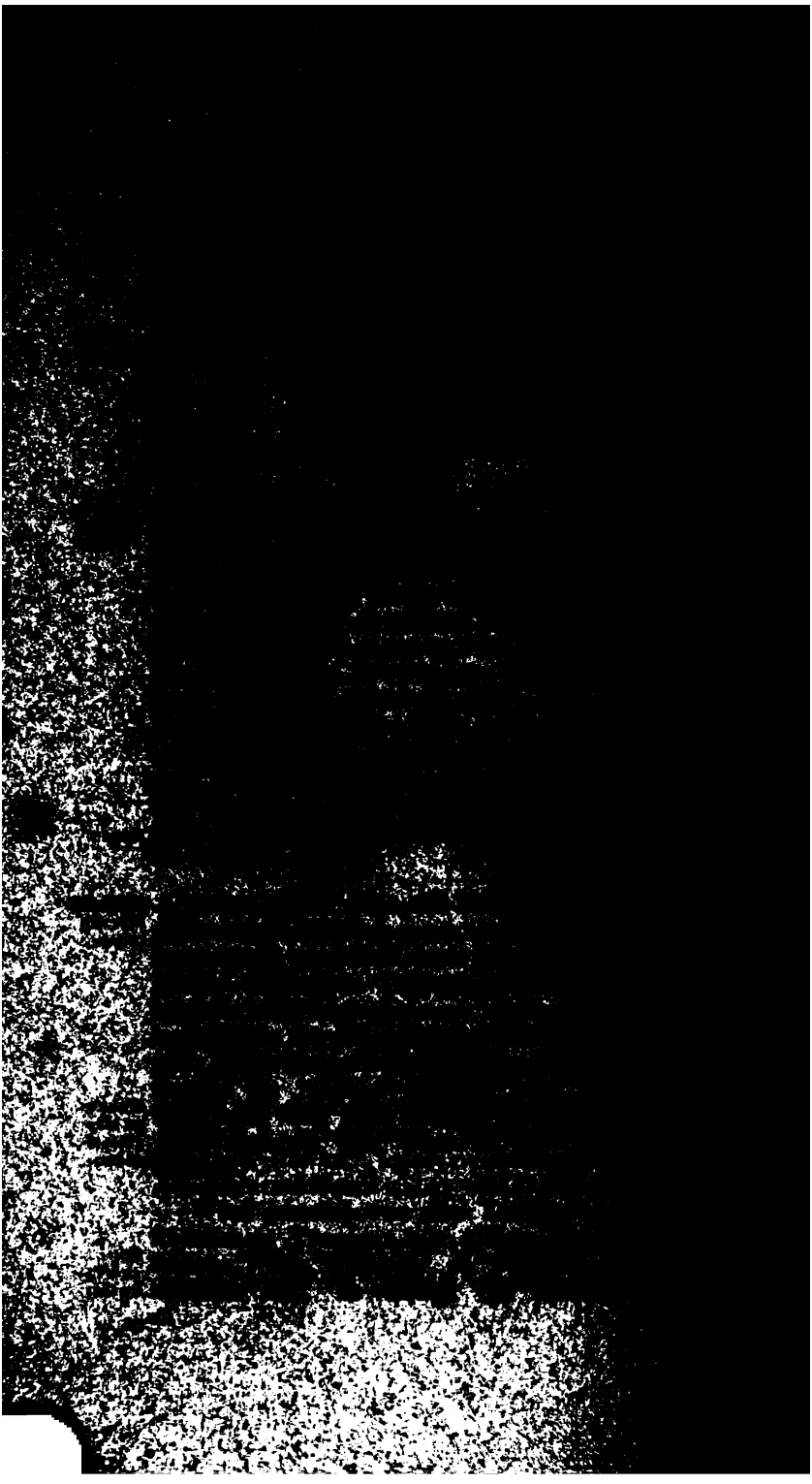
Canons. Art. V. Des regierenden Herrn Landgrafen Durchl. versehen die 3 Bataillone mit 2 Sechspfünder Stücken p. Bataillon, folgbar mit 6 Sechspfünder Kanonen von Ihroselben Artillerie, gleichwie das Contingent ebenfalls 2 solcher Stücke bekommt. So weit es um einen Depot sich handelt, um die an denen Lavetten-Wägen etc. jeweils nöthige Reparation vornehmen zu können, wird das Erforderliche hierüber mit der im Feld stehenden Kaiserl. Artillerie-Direction verabredet und festgestellet werden.

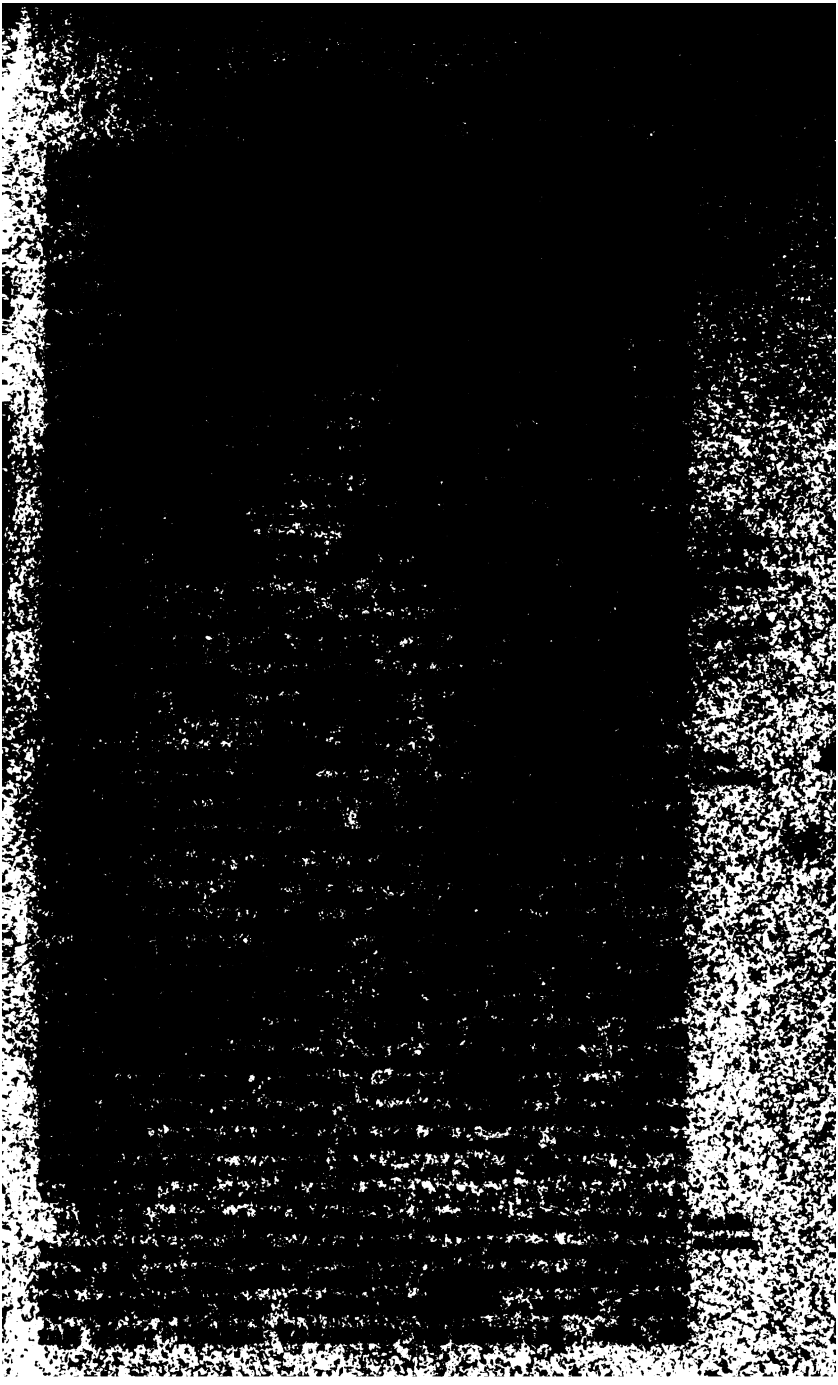
Etat M. Art. VI. Von denen Staabs-Partheyen, die für das ganze Landgräfliche Hessen-Darmstädtische Truppen-Corps angetragen gewesen sind, wird zu denen 3 Bataillonen nur das Unentbehrliche abgegeben werden, wovon jedes Individuum nur die nach dem Character ausgemessene Brod- und Pferd-Portionen, und keine Bezahlung in Geld zu bekommen hat.

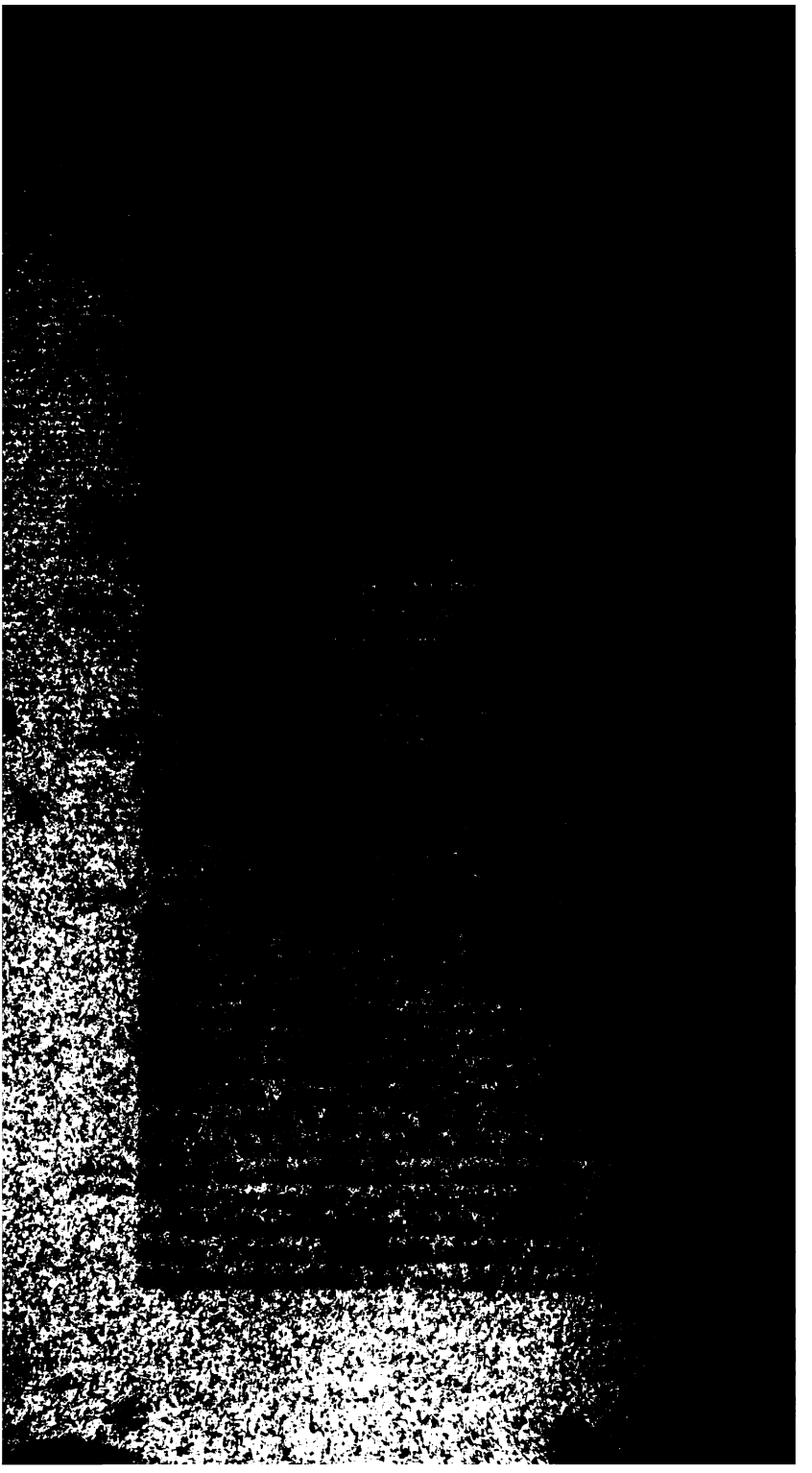
Commissanat de guerre. Art. VII. Sobald die Hessen-Darmstädtischen 3 Bataillonen mit der Artillerie-Compagnie bey der K. K. Armee einrücken, wird sogleich mit der Intervenirung des K. K. Kriegs-Comissariats eine Revision vorgenommen, und sowohl der präsente Stand als mit diesem zugleich auch erhoben, wie hoch für die umlauffene Zeit die noch nicht abgeführte Aufstellungs-Unterhaltungs- und Subsidien-Gelder nach dem Verhältnis des mit dem 1. März 1793 bestandenen und hernach sich vermindert haben mögenden präsenten Standes, und mit Rücksicht auf die in dem II. Artikel enthaltene bestimmte Zeitabtheilung gehen. Der Stand, so wie er bey dieser Revision ausfällt, hat zur Richtschnur der Bezahlung auch für die Zeit der Dauer des Subsidien-Tractats zu gereichen. Um bey der Monatlichen Rechnung und Anticipation der Unterhaltungs-Kosten in ununterbrochener Ordnung zu bleiben, hat von dem Tage

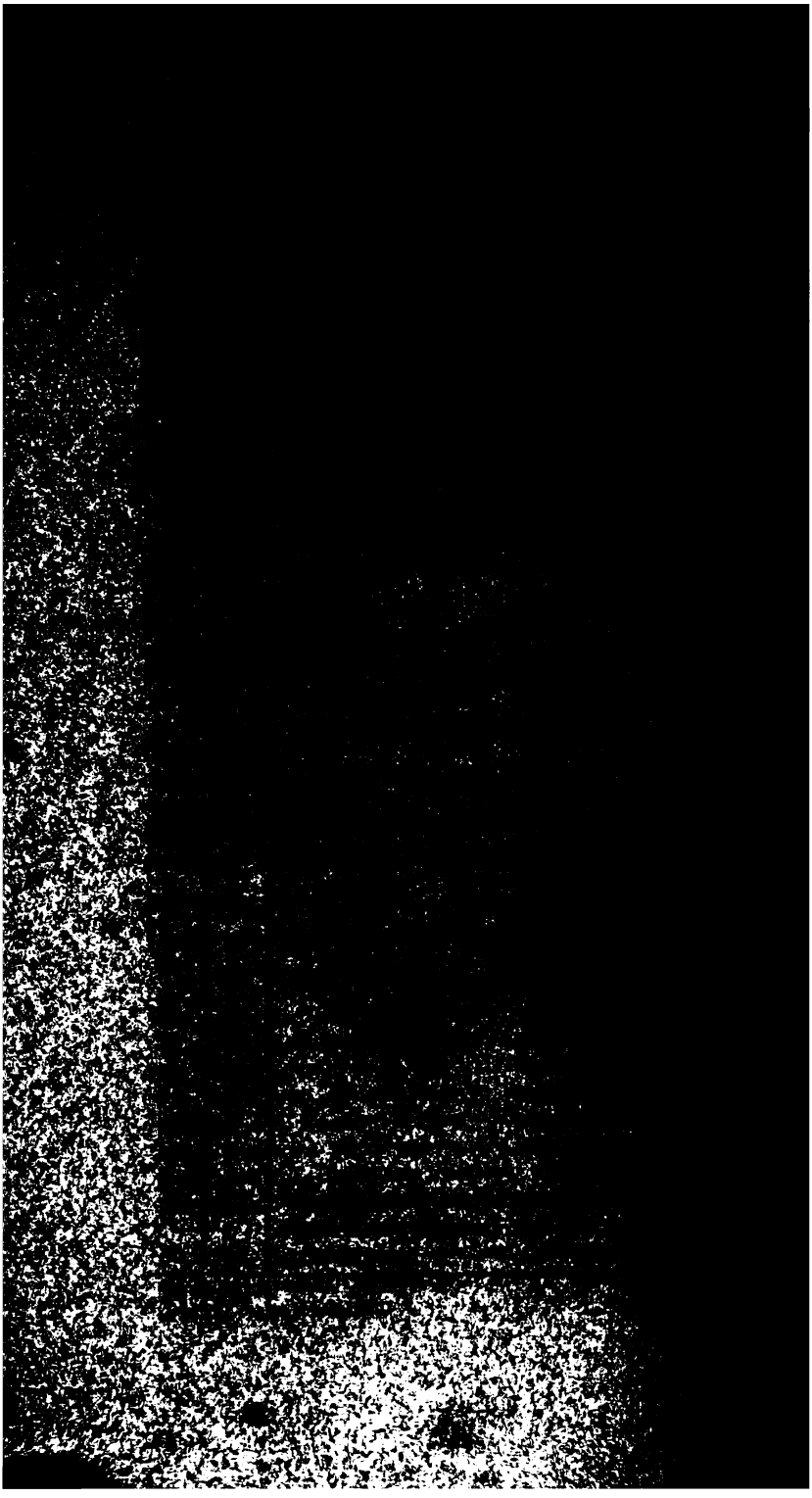


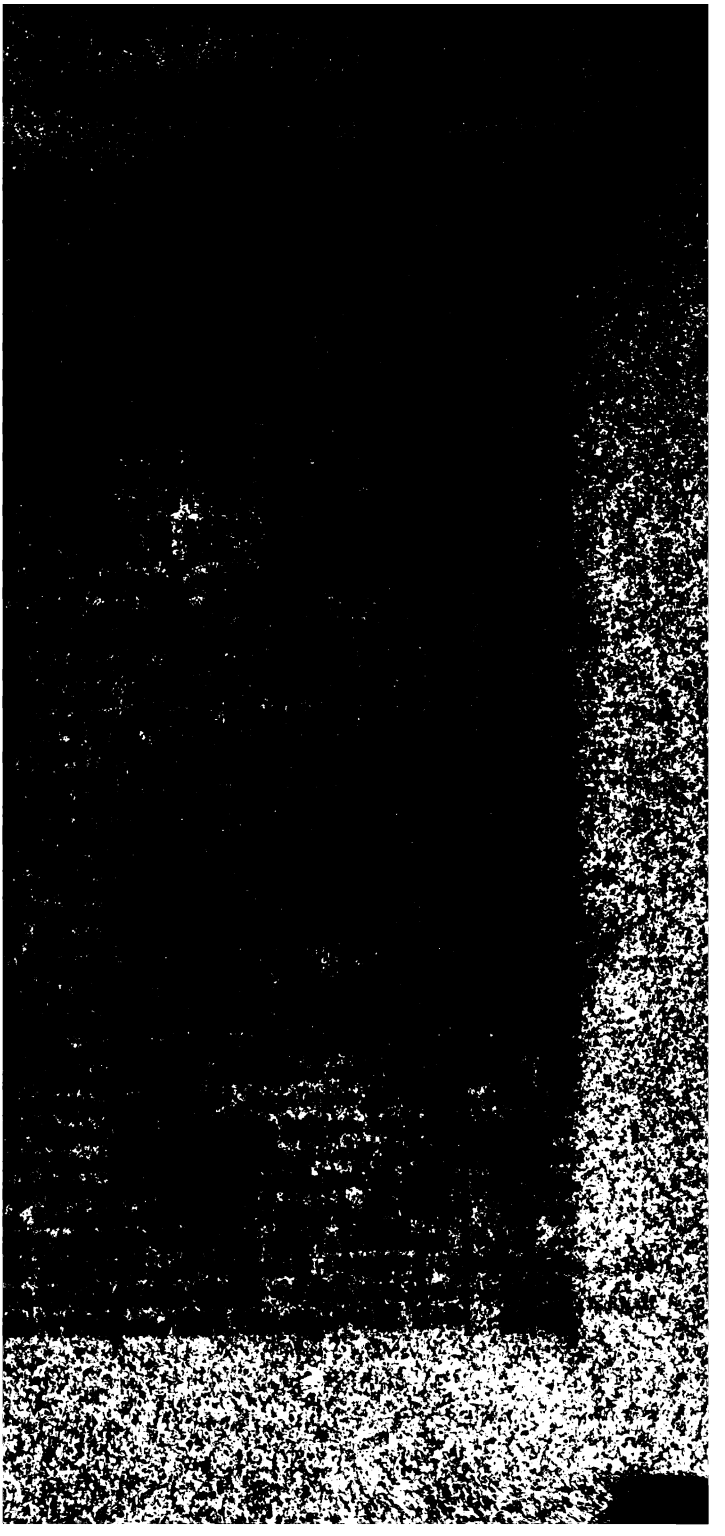


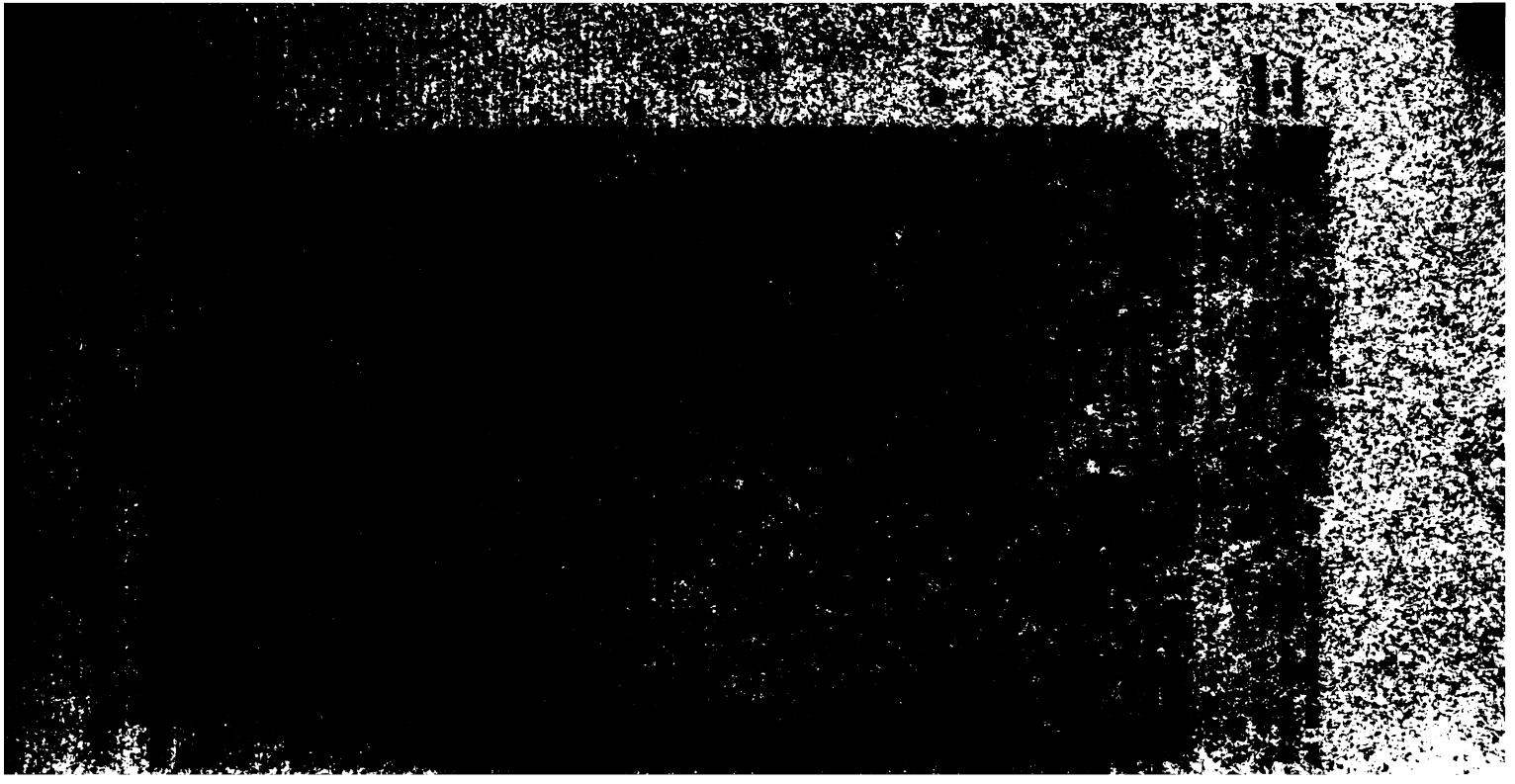


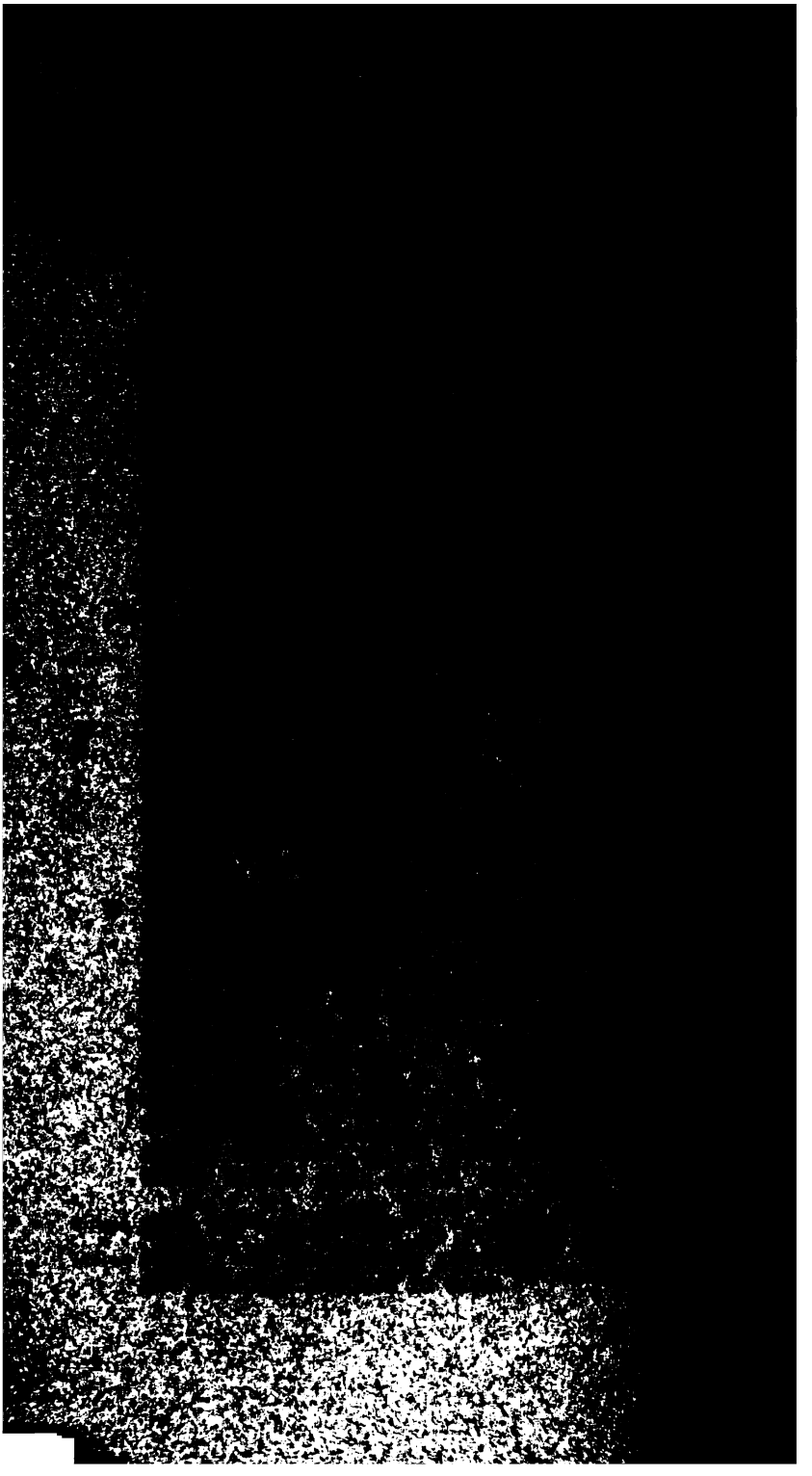


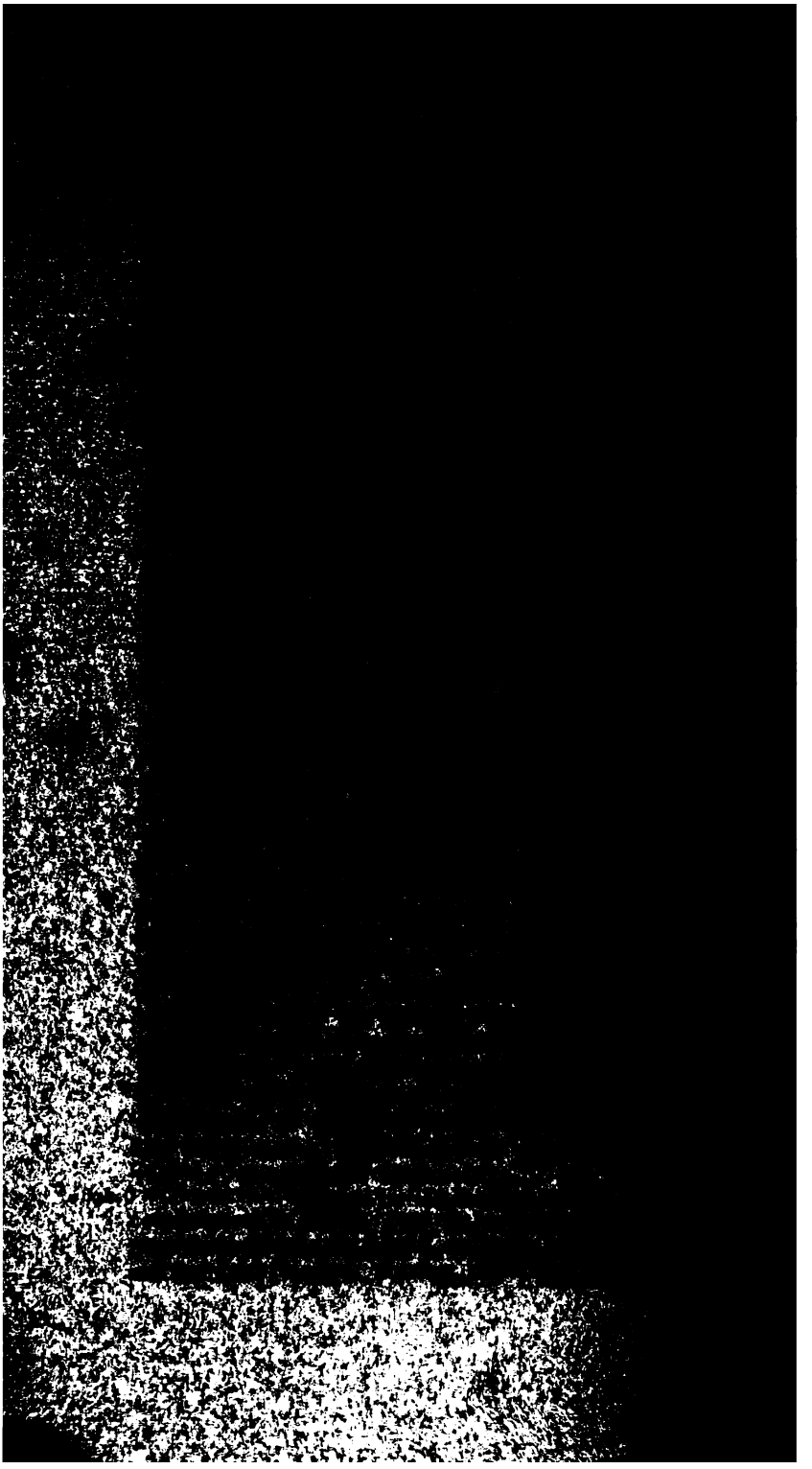


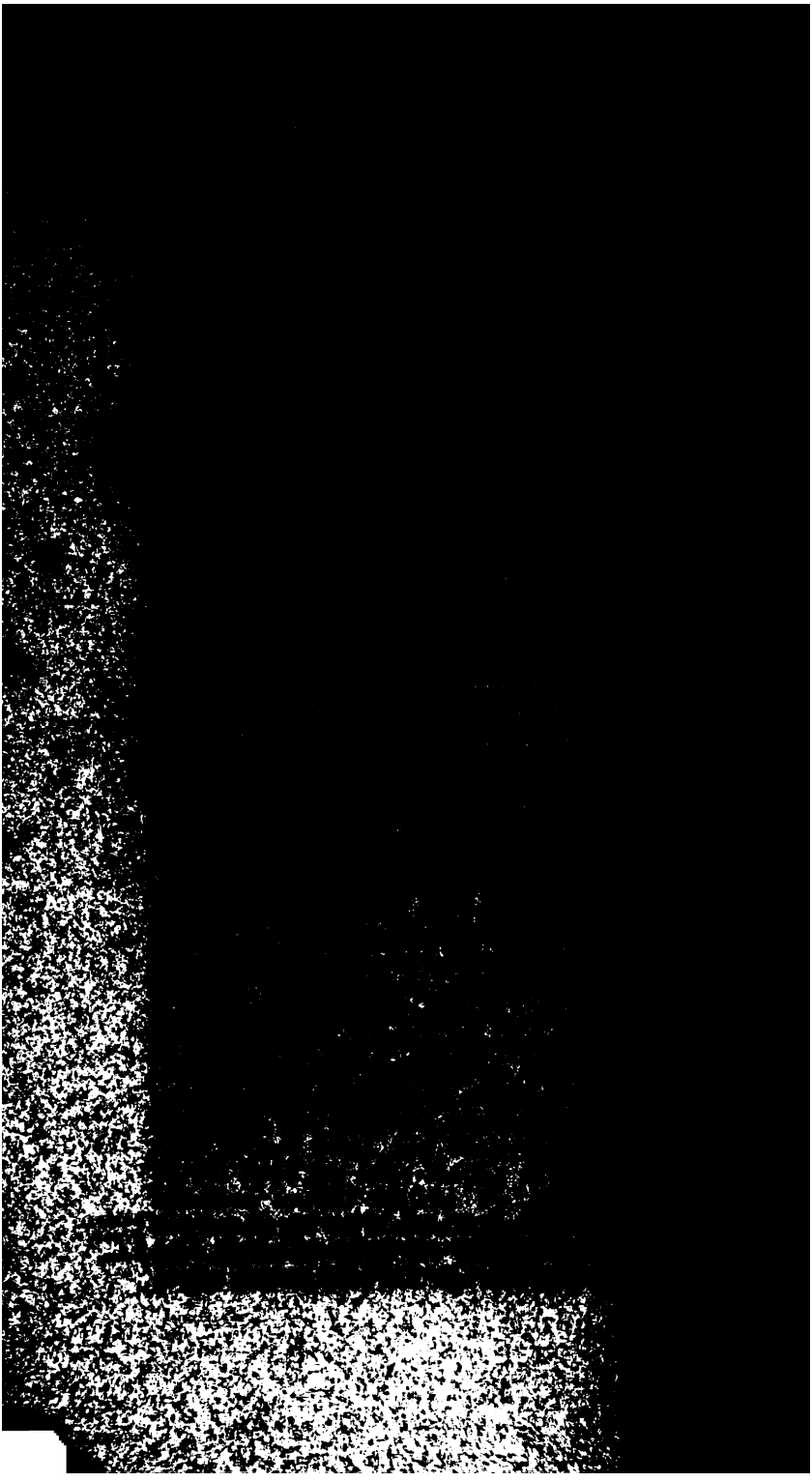








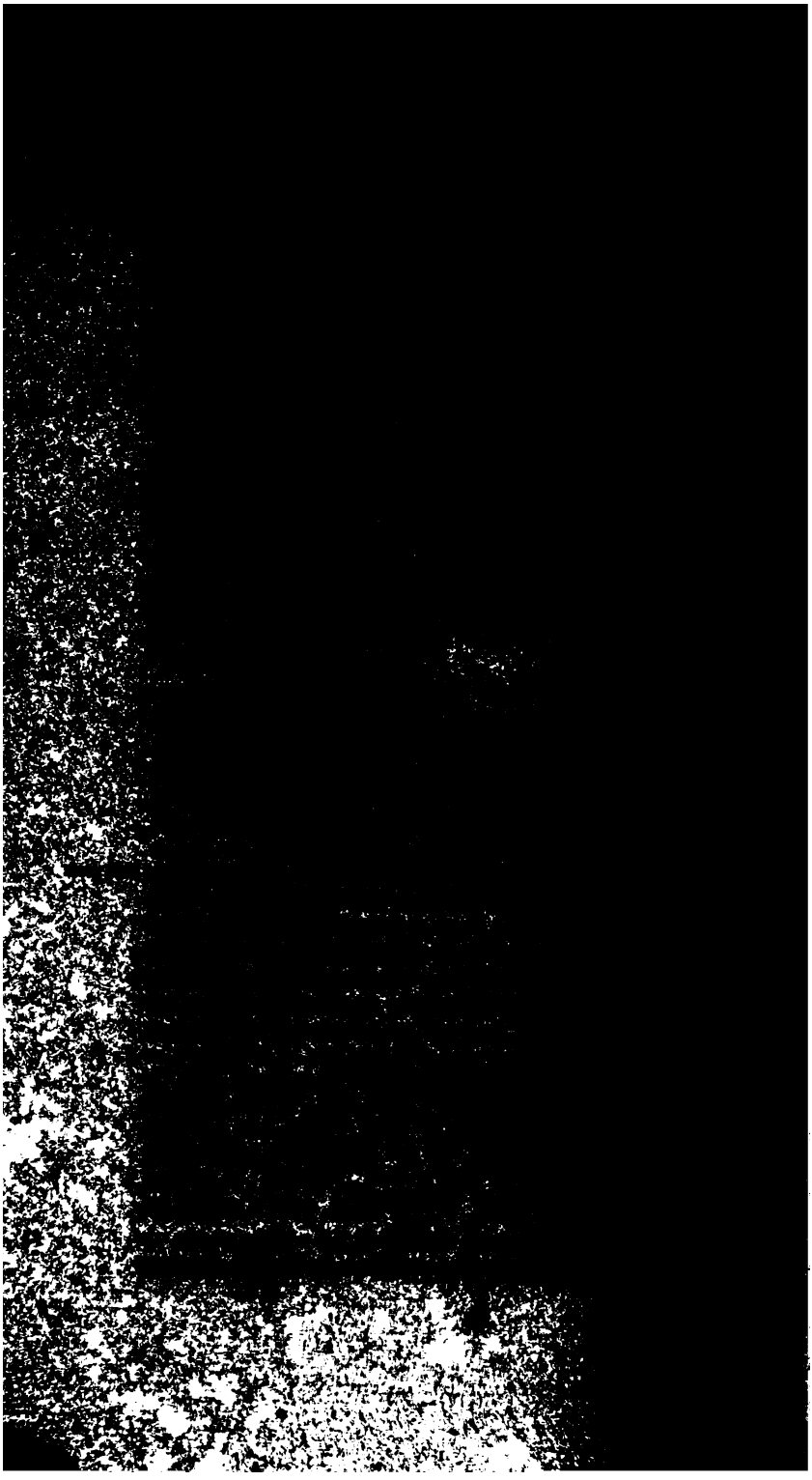


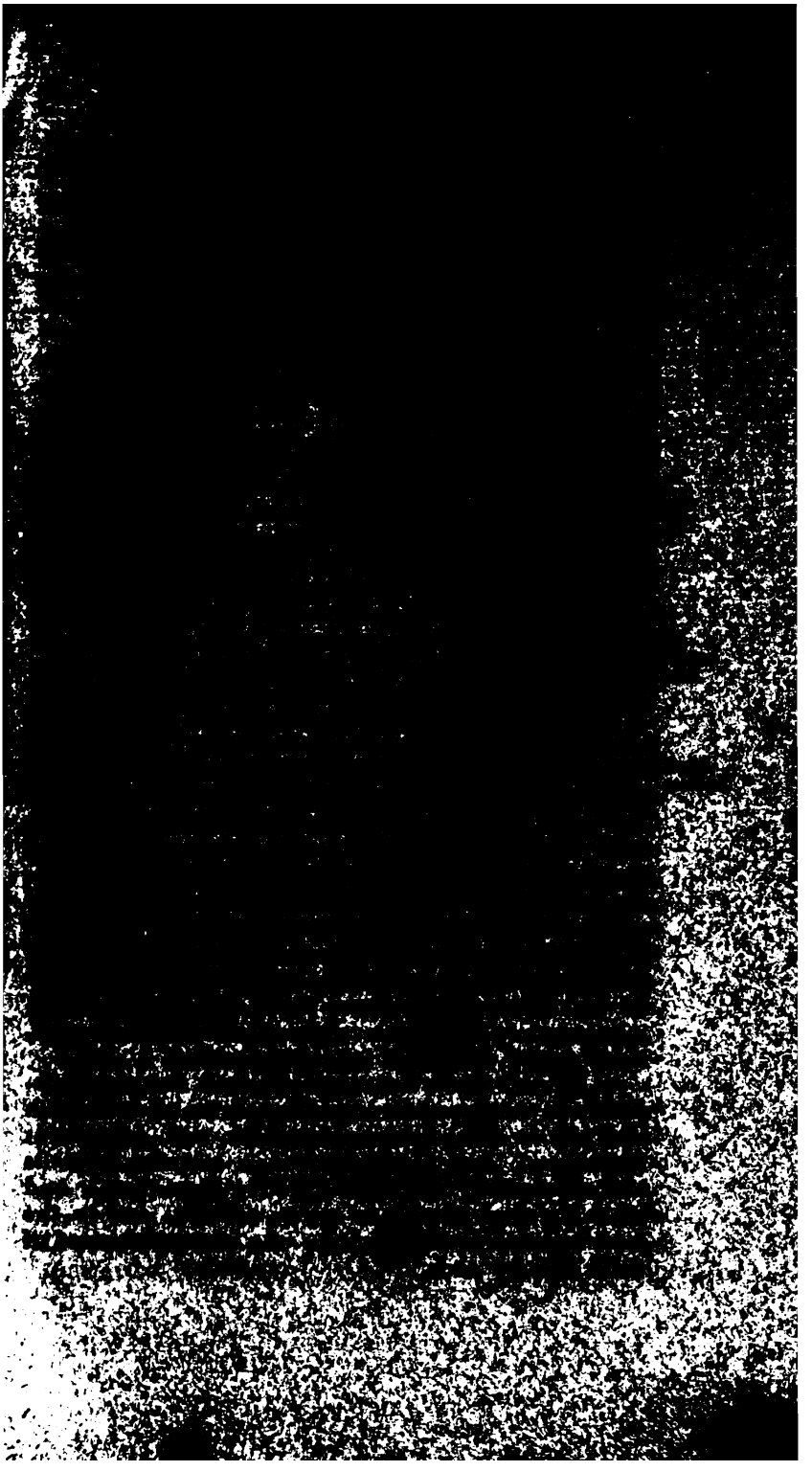


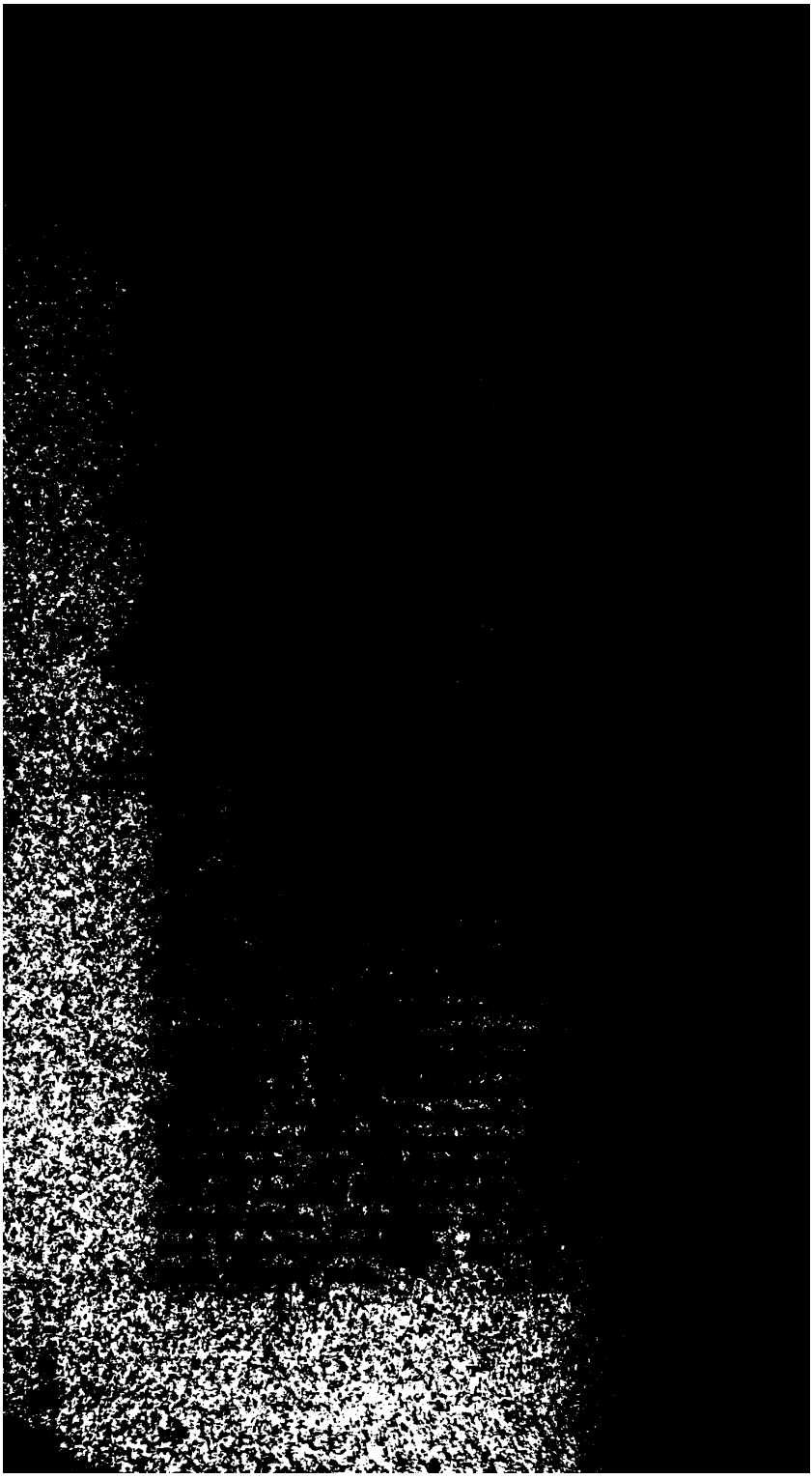
lement à la solde de la Grande-Bretagne, il est con- 1793
venu, que tant qu'elles serviront dans l'empire, elles jouiront des mêmes avantages et émolumens que Sa Majesté accorde à ses troupes allemandes, suivant l'état effectif du dit corps de troupes à l'époque où elles seront délivrées, qui sera vérifié par une liste signée par les ministres respectifs des hautes parties contractantes, laquelle aura la même force que si elle étoit insérée de mot à mot dans le présent traité. Durant le tems qu'elles seront employées dans les Pays-Bas, elles seront traitées au sus-dit égard, sur le pied des troupes hollandoises; étant sous-entendu que dans les deux cas, savoir celui de la solde hollandoise, les fournitures ne seront pas inférieures à ce qui a été accordé dans les guerres precedentes aux troupes hessoises; et si la nature de la guerre exigeroit que ces troupes auroient à servir dans d'autres contrées, sur le continent de l'Europe, elles seront, dans ce cas là mises à tout égard sur le même pied que le seront les troupes auxiliaires de Sa Majesté les plus favorisées.

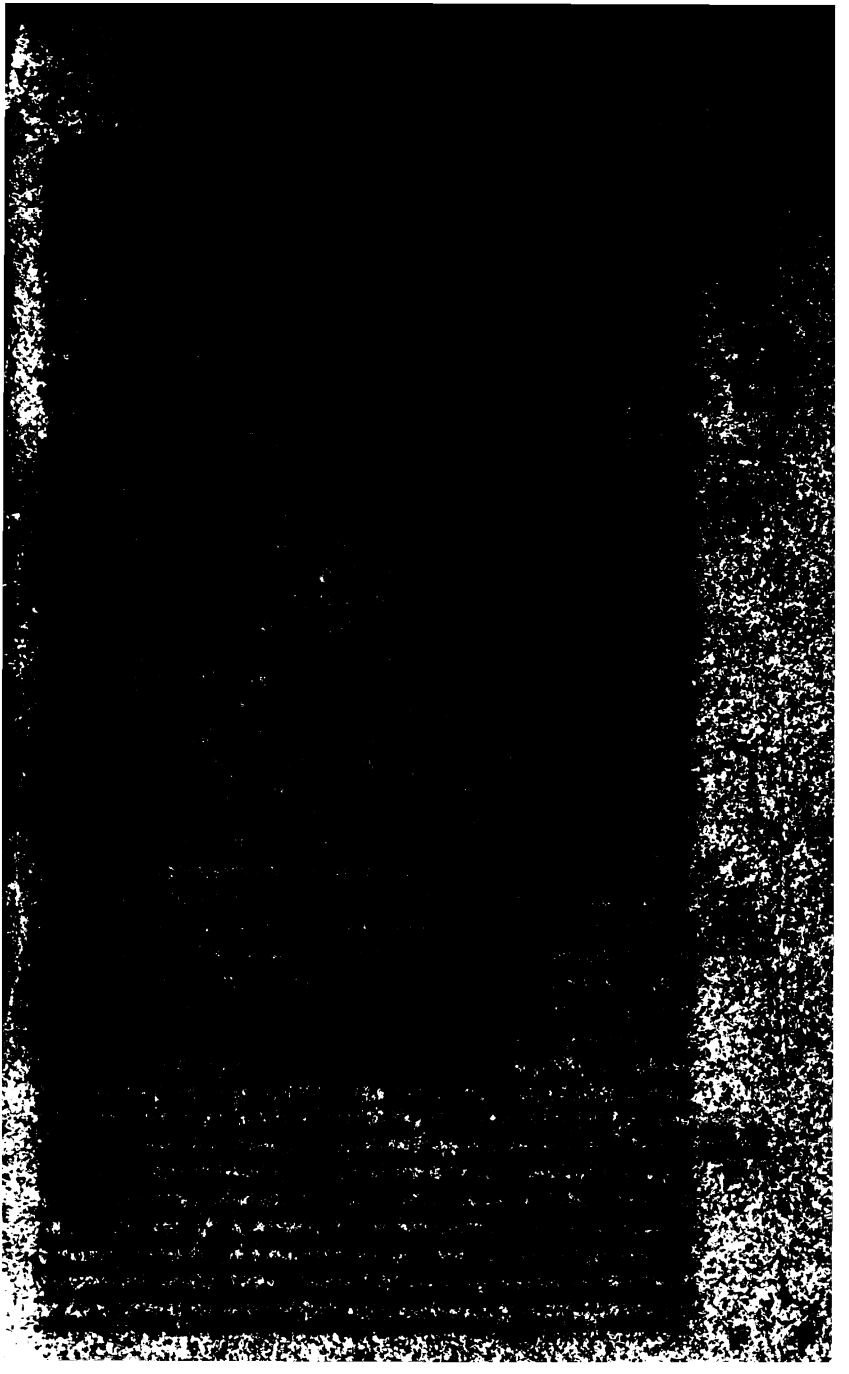
Toutes ces gratifications pour ces troupes seront payées dans la trésorerie militaire de S. A. S. sans aucun rabais ou diminution, afin d'être distribuées.

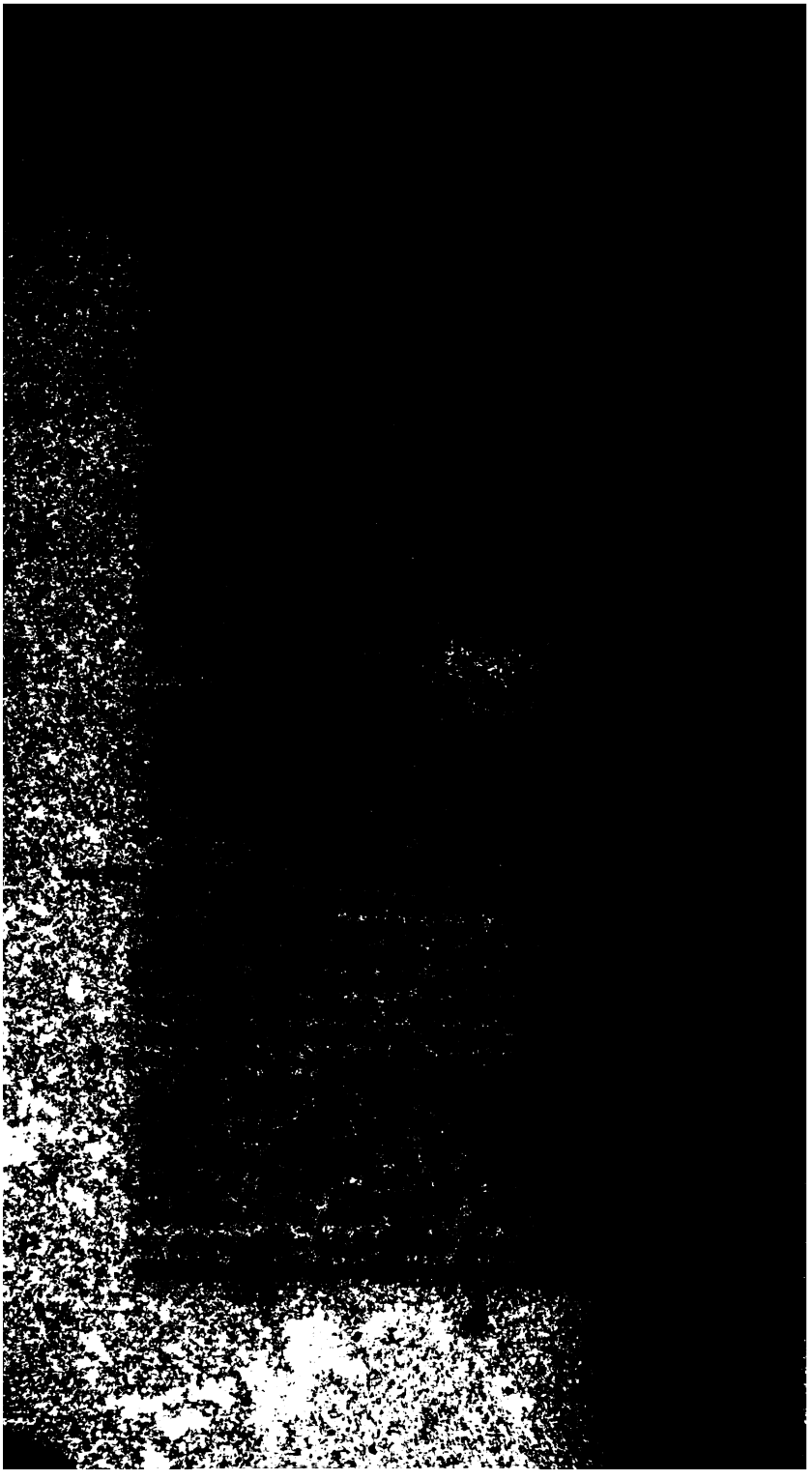
ART. VII. *S'il arrivoit malheureusement que* Recrues
quelques compagnies du corps sus-dit soient ruinées ou détruites en tout ou en partie, par quelques accidens, ou que les pièces d'artillerie ou autres effets dont elles pourroient être pourvues, soient prises par l'ennemi, Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne payera les frais des recrues et remontes nécessaires, comme aussi la valeur des dites pièces d'artillerie et effets, afin de rétablir promtement l'artillerie, les regiments ou compagnies dans leur premier état; et ces recrües seront également mis sur le même pied que ceux des troupes fournies à Sa Majesté par S. A. S. le Landgrave de Hesse-Cassel, par le traité de subside signé à Cassel le 10. *Avril de la présente année; de sorte que le corps de S. A. S. le Marggrave de Bâde soit toujours entretenu et renvoyé dans un état*

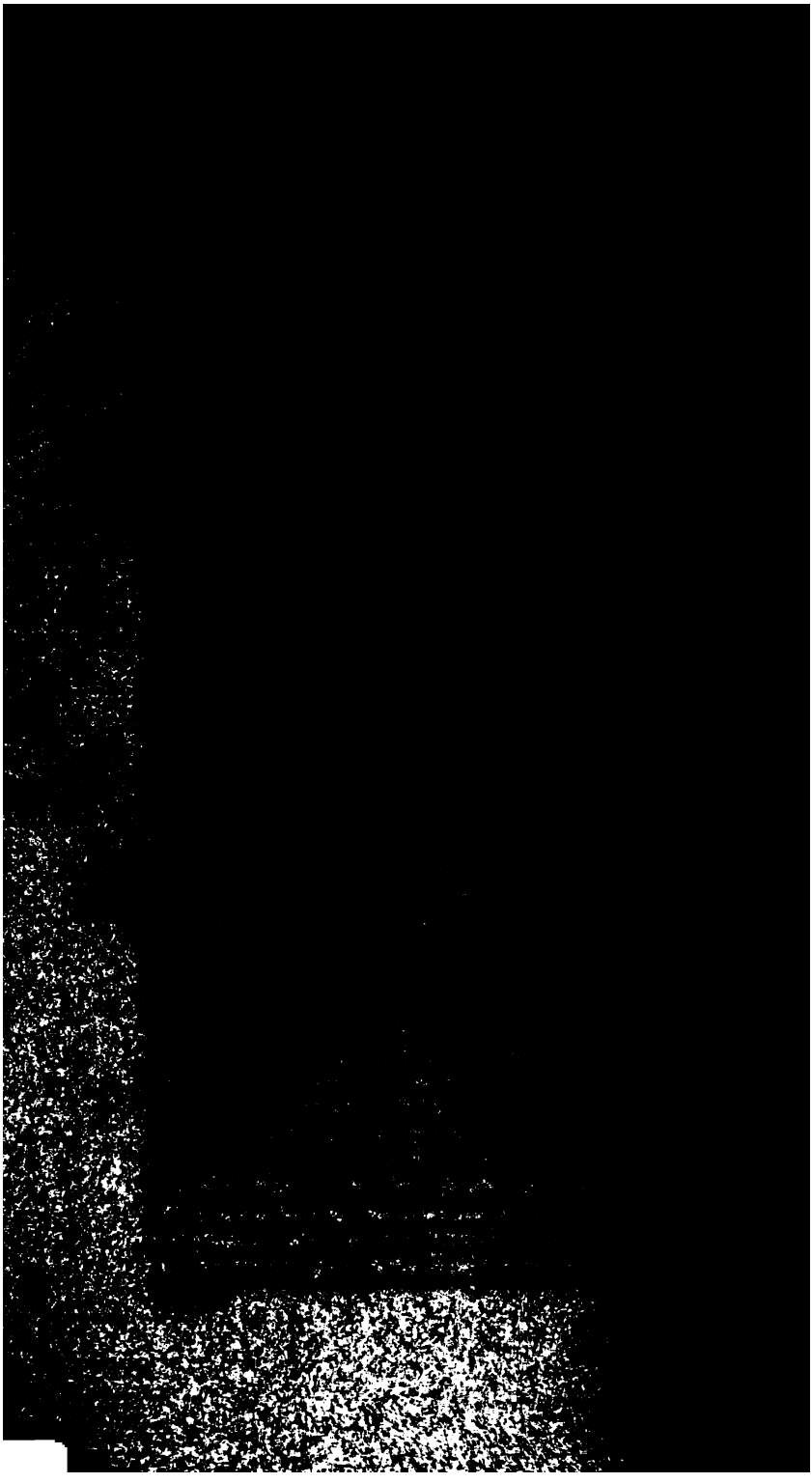


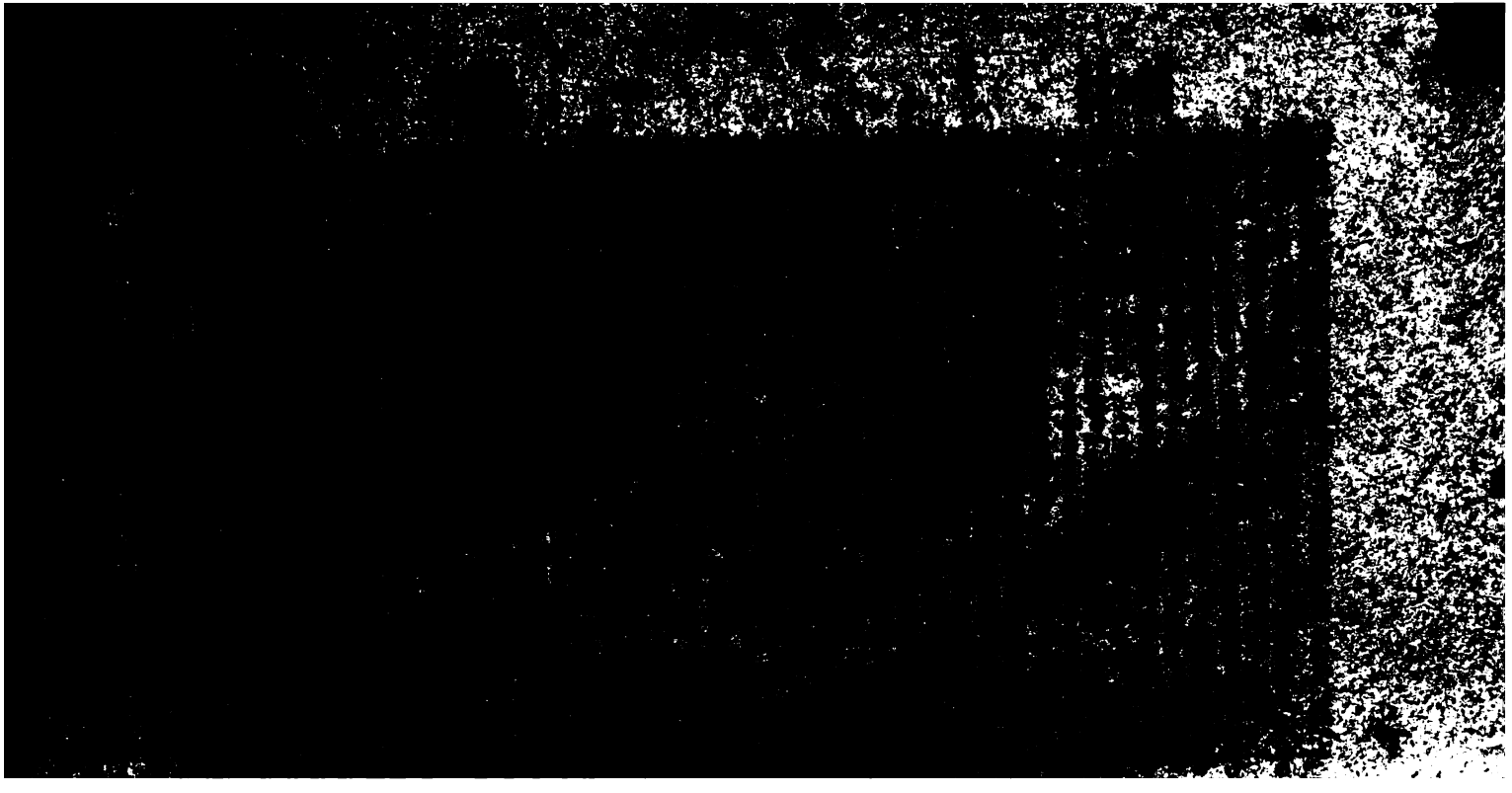


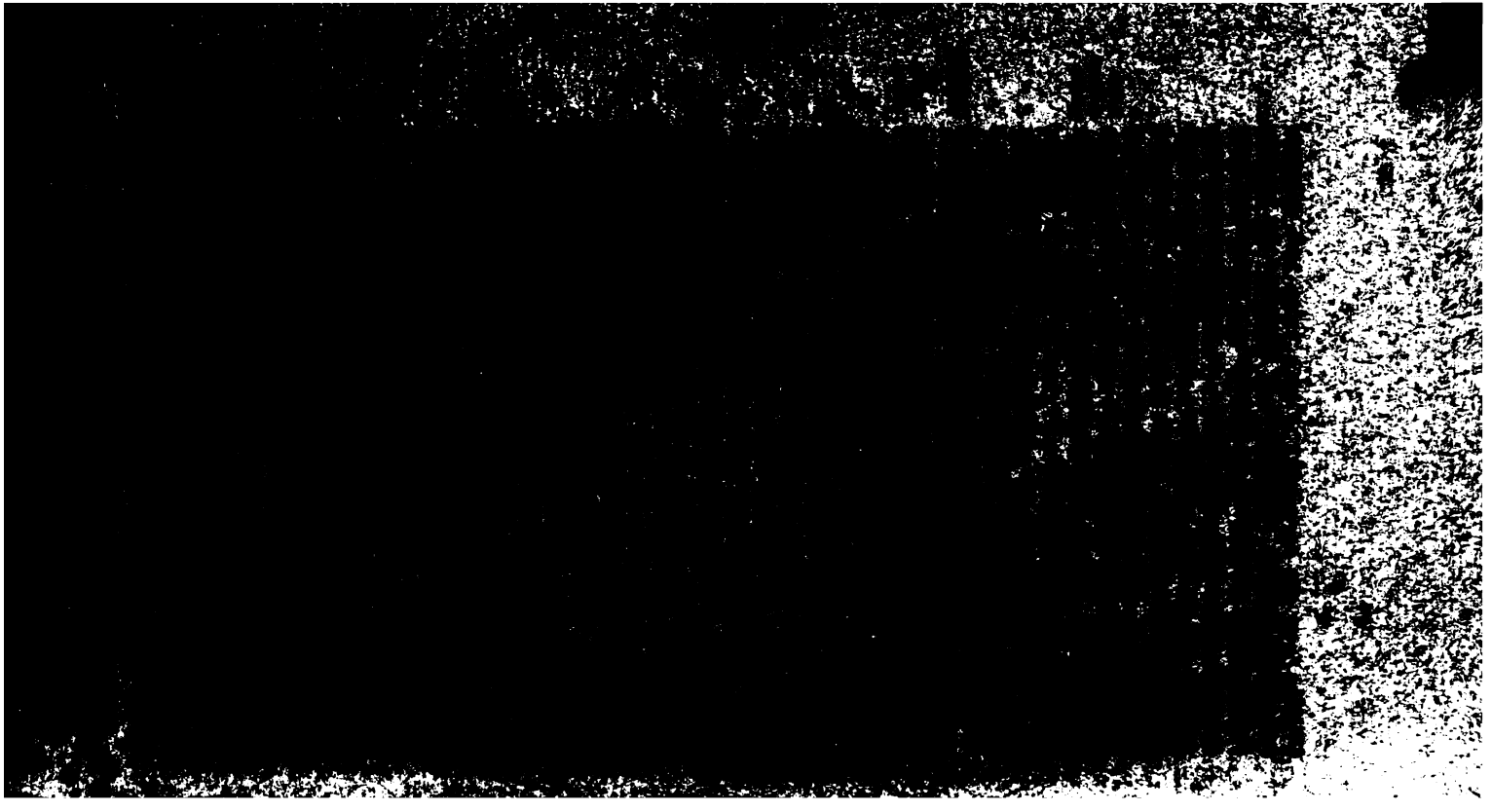


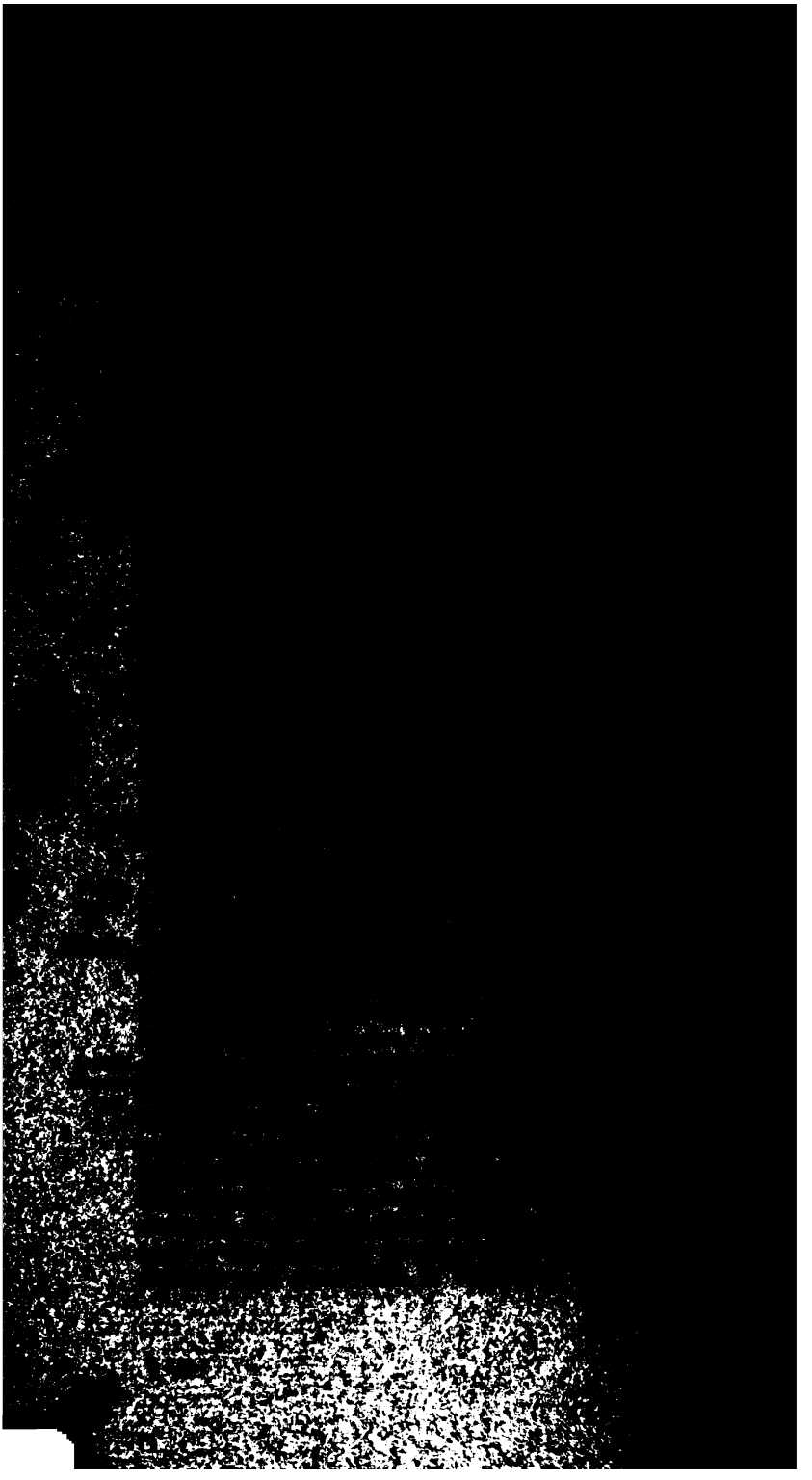












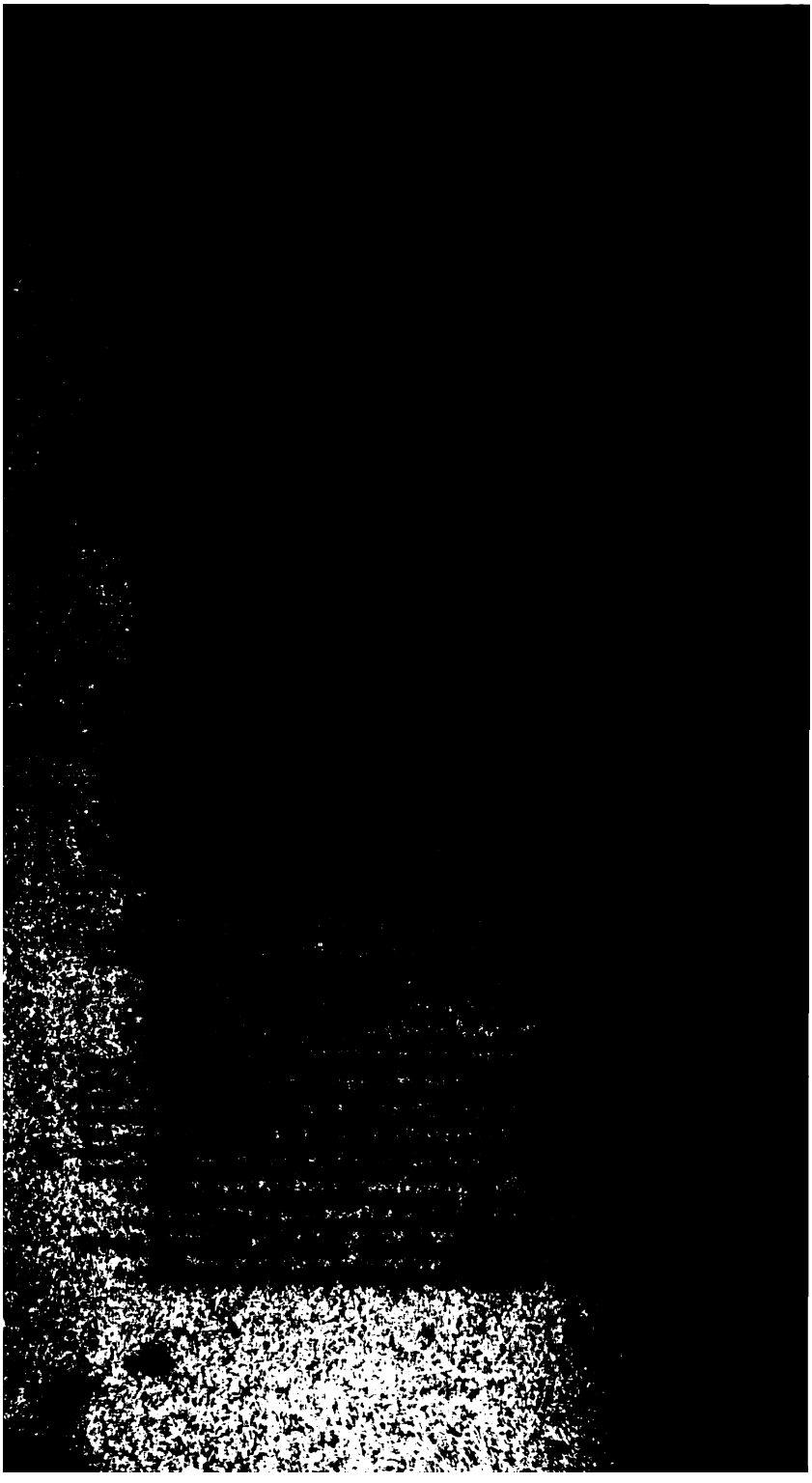
dire de la ſolde allemande ainſi que de la ſolde hollandoiſe, les penſions ne ſeront pas inférieures à ce qui fût accordé dans les guerres précedentes aux troupes de Heſſe-Caſſel; et ſi la nature de la guerre l'exigeroit que ces troupes ſerviſſent dans d'autres contrées ſur le continent de l'Europe, que celles dont il a été parlé, elles ſeront, dans ce cas, miſes à tous les égards ſur le même pied que le ſeront les troupes auxiliaires les plus favoriſées de Sa Majeſté britannique. 1793

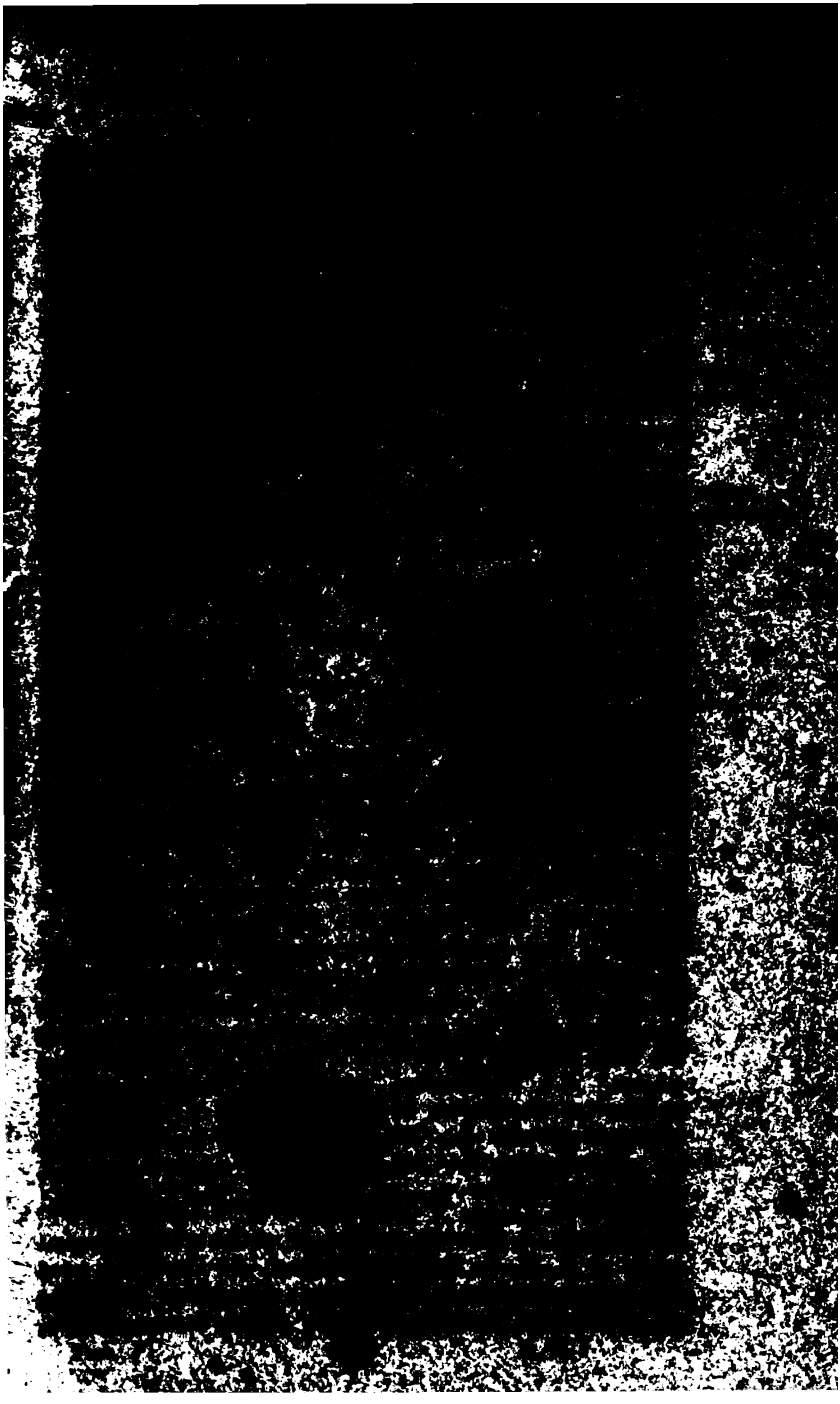
Sil arrivoit, qu'elles ſeroient employées dans la Grande-Bretagne ou en Irlande, elles ſeront miſes, dès que la notification en aura été faite au Séréniſſime Landgrave, à tous les égards ſur le même pièd que les troupes Britanniques de Sa Majeſte.

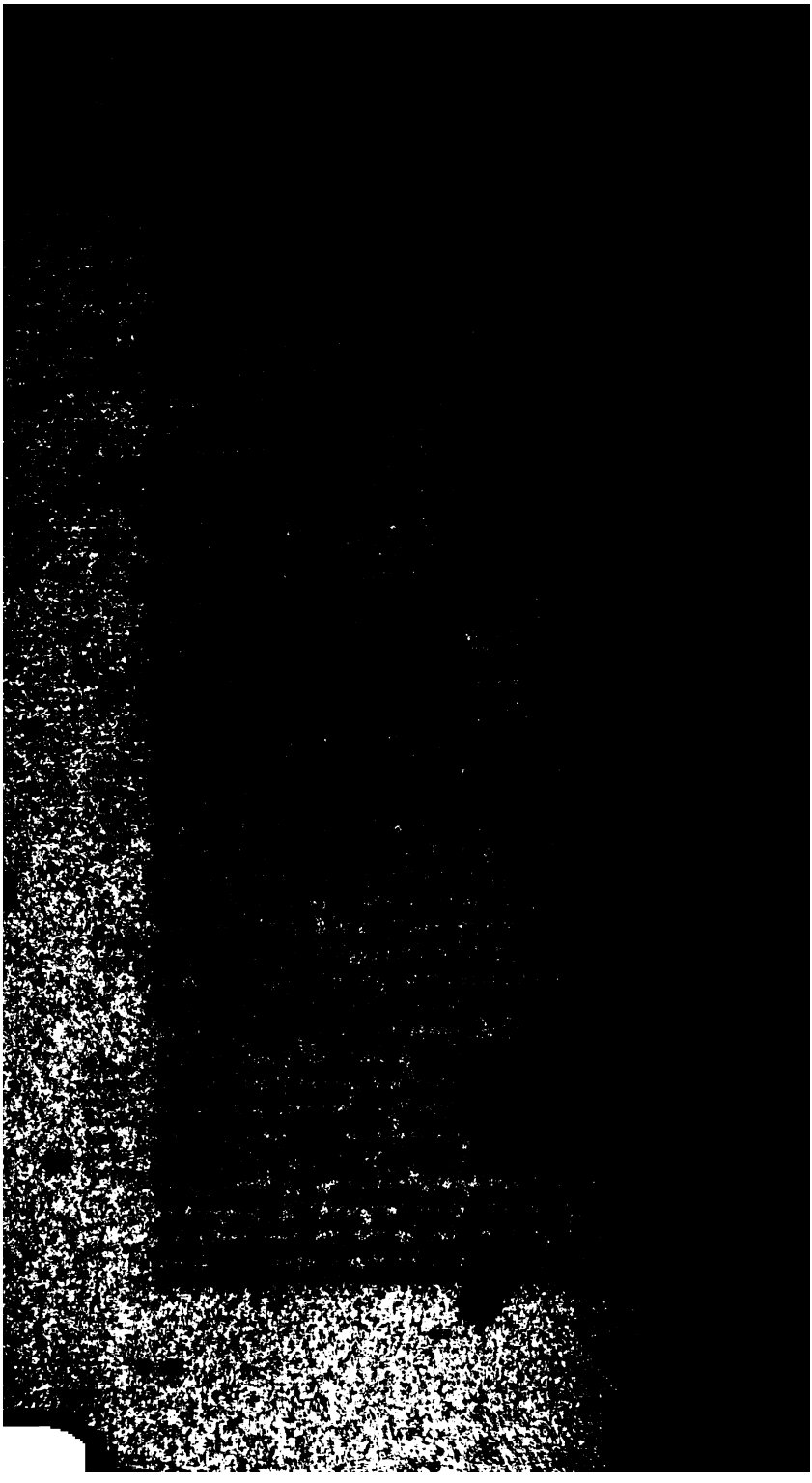
Tous ces appointemens pour les dites troupes ſeront payés dans la tréſorerie générale de S. A. Séréniſſime, ſans rabais ou diminution quelconque, afin d'être diſtribués.

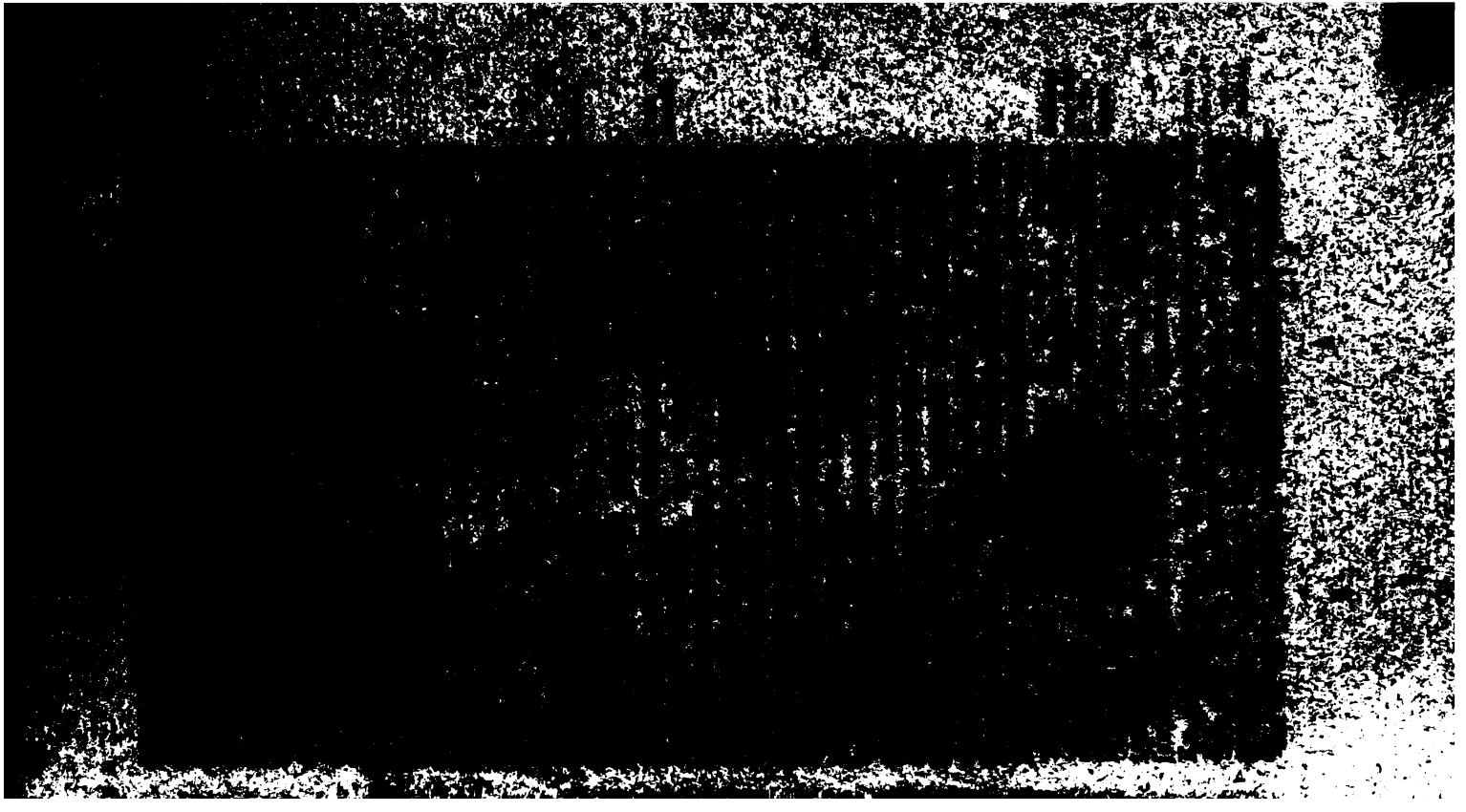
ART. VII. S'il arrivoit malheureuſement que quelques régiments ou compagnies du ſus-dit corps ſoient ruinées ou detruites par quelque accident, ſoit entièrement ſoit en partie, ou que les pièces d'artillerie ou autres effets desquels ils ſeront pourvus ſeroient pris par l'ennemi, Sa Majeſté le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne payera les fraix du recruëment et de la remonte néceſſaires, comme auſſi la valeur des dites pièces de canon et effets, afin de rétablir promtement dans leur premier état l'artillerie, les régiments ou compagnies; et ces recrues ſeront mis ſur le même pied que ceux des troupes fournies à Sa Majeſté par S. A. S. le Landgrave de Heſſe-Caſſel, en vertu du traité de ſubſide ſigné à Caſſel le 10. Avril de la préſente année, afin que le corps de S. A. S. le Landgrave de Darmſtadt ſoit toujours conſervé, et renvoye enſuite dans le même état dans lequel il a été délivré; et les recrués annuellement requis ſeront délivrés au commiſſaire anglois diſciplinés et complettement équipés, au lieu de leur déſtination, au tems que Sa Majeſté britannique fixera. Recruëment.

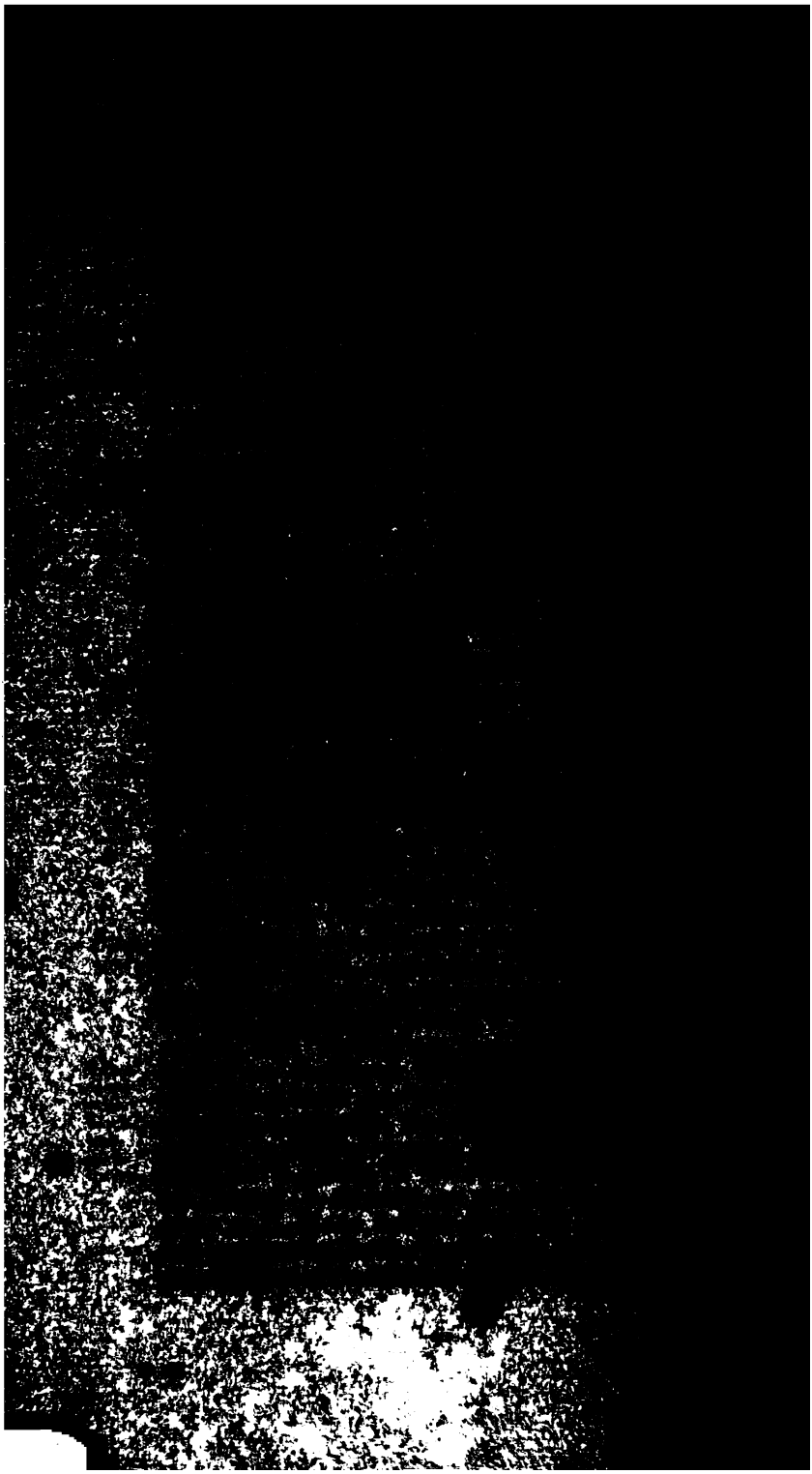
ART. VIII. Il dépendra de Sa Majeſté britannique de retenir ce corps de troupes à ſon ſervice Renvoy.

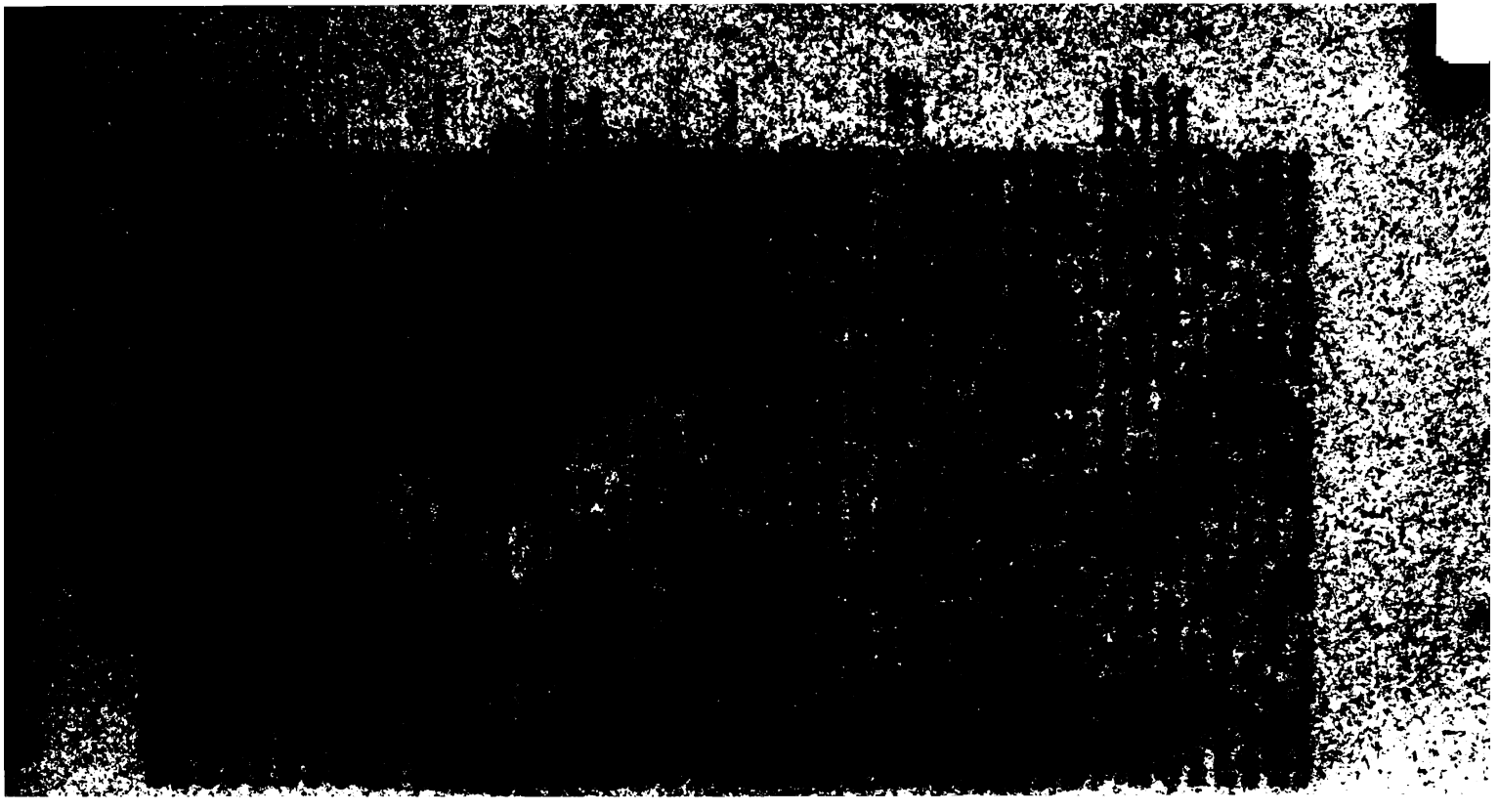


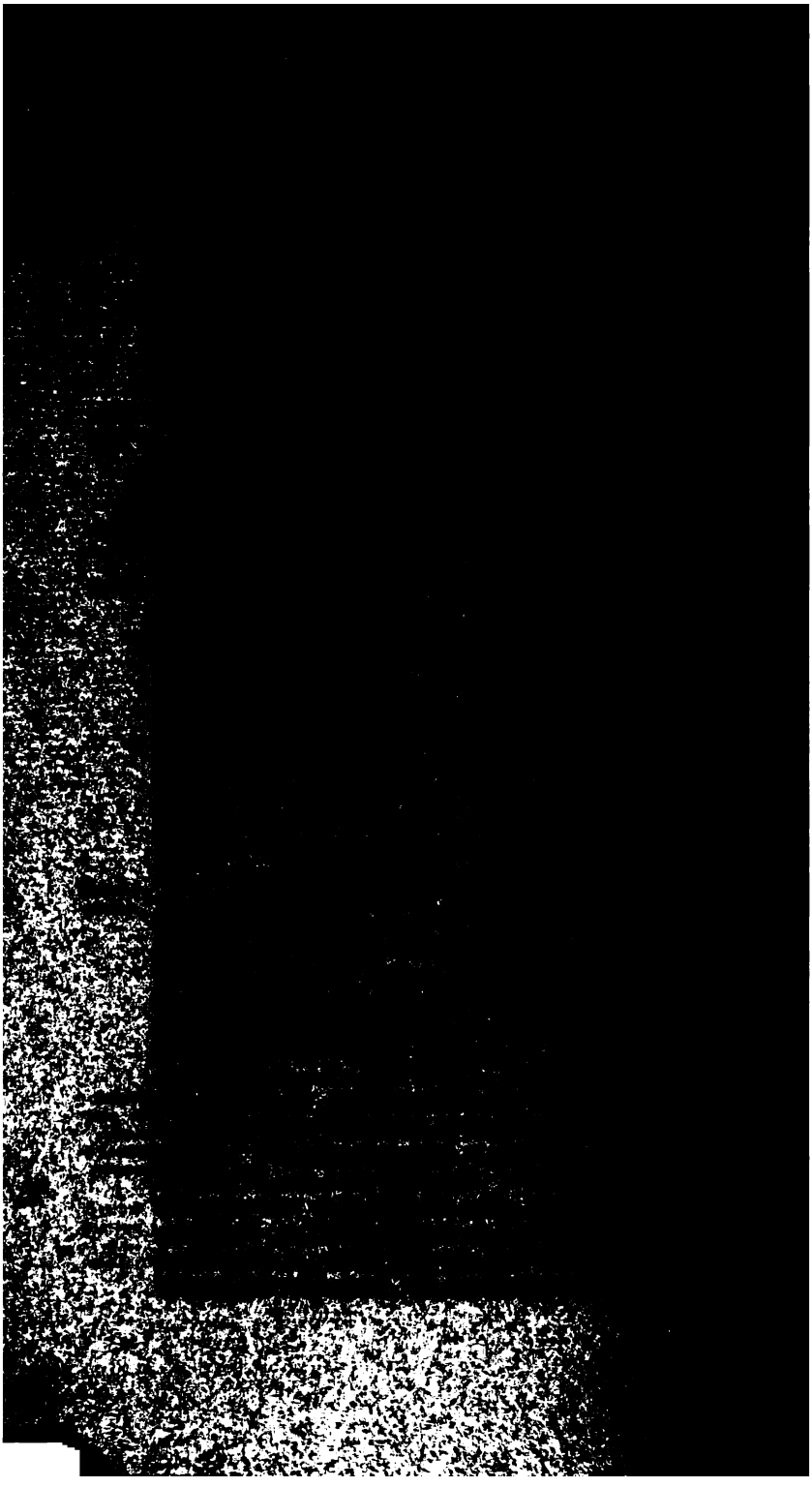


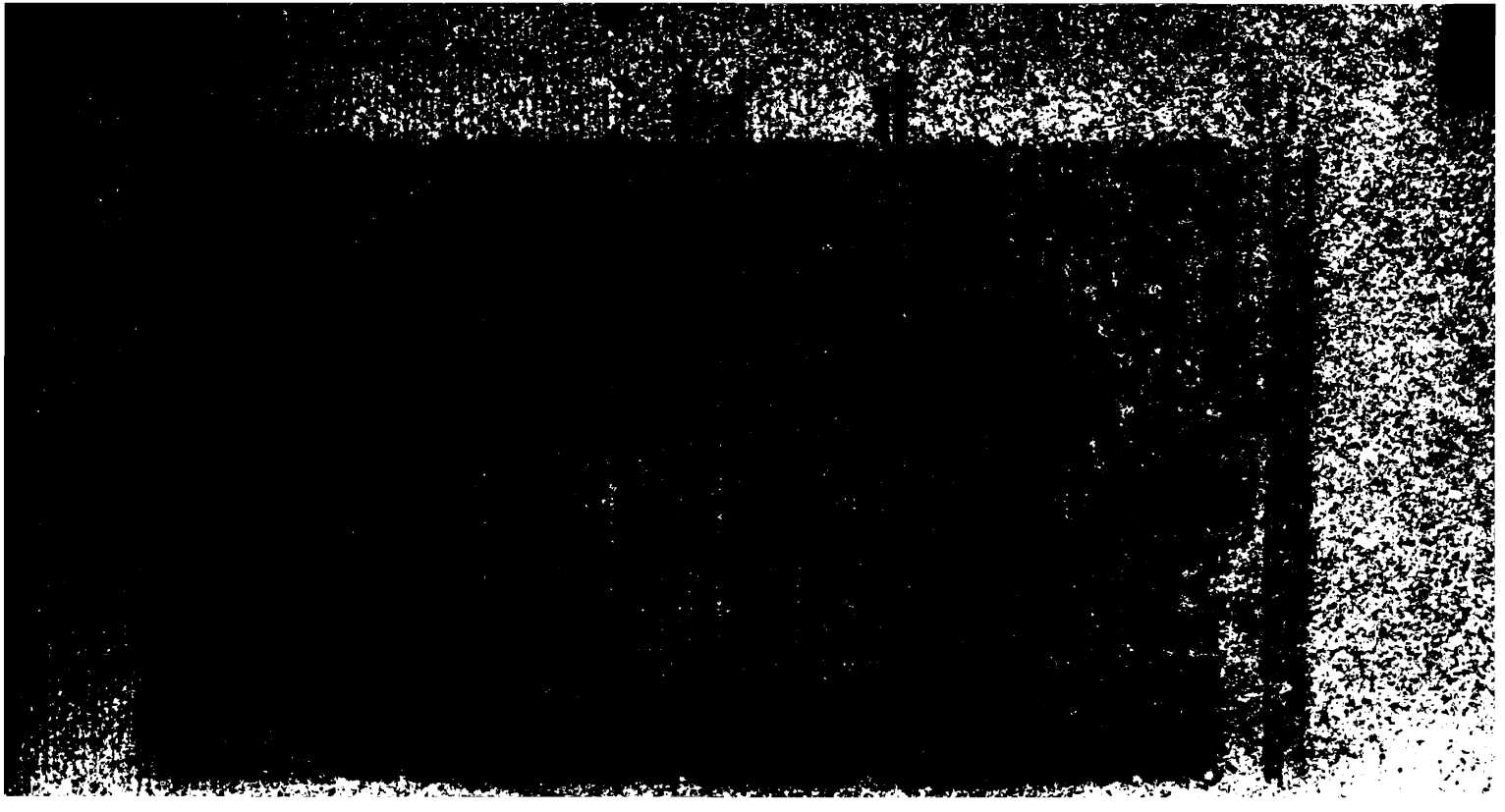


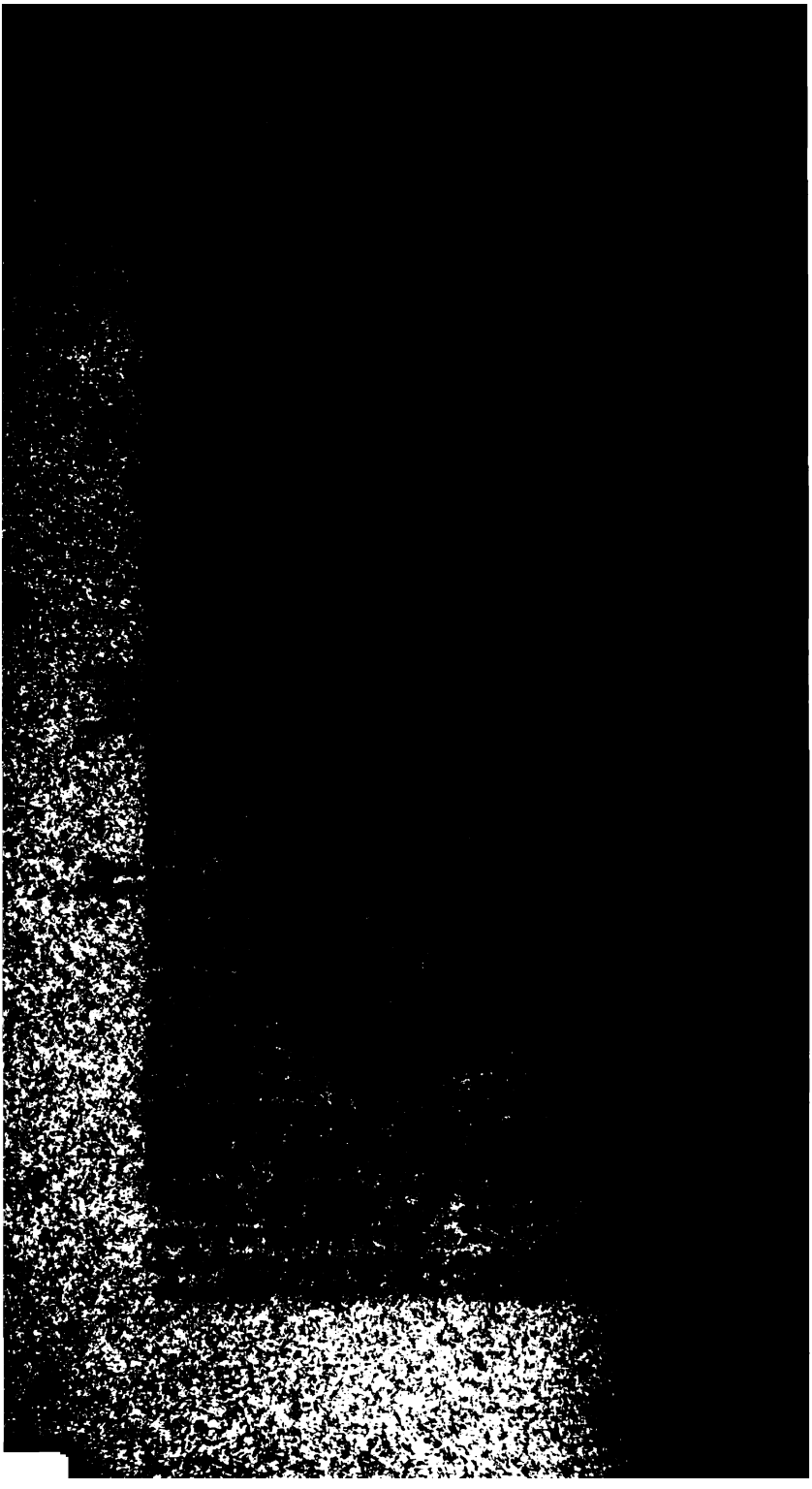


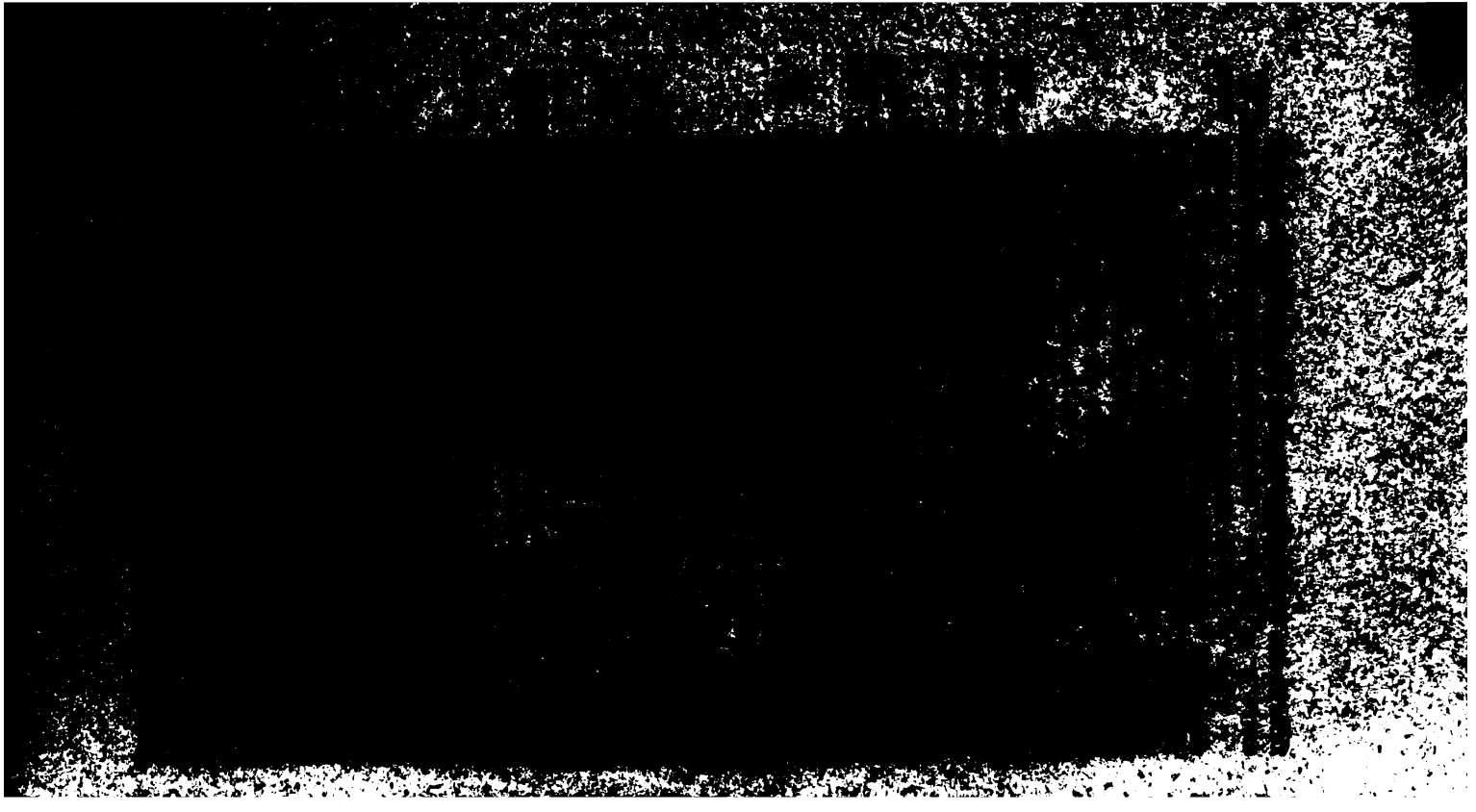


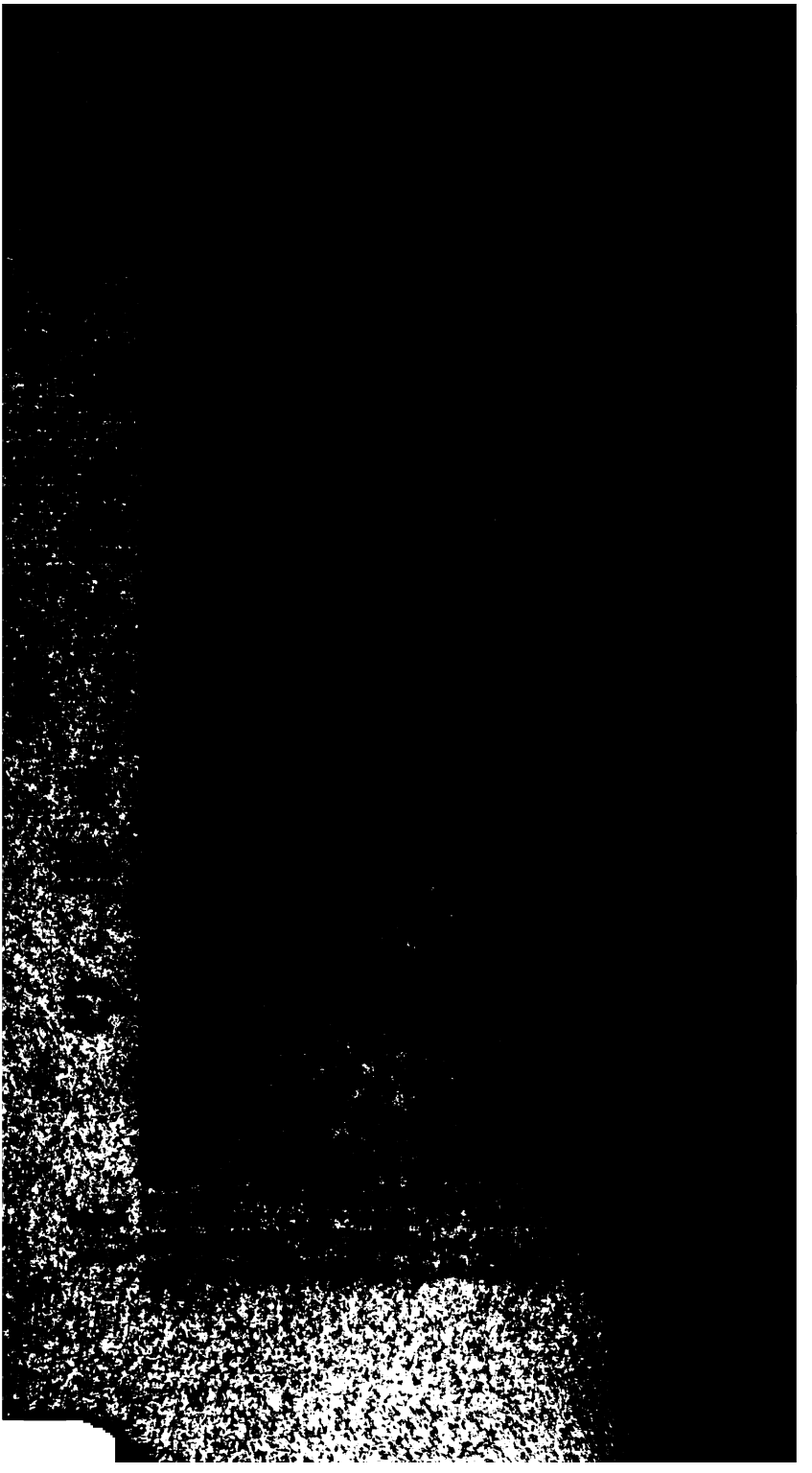


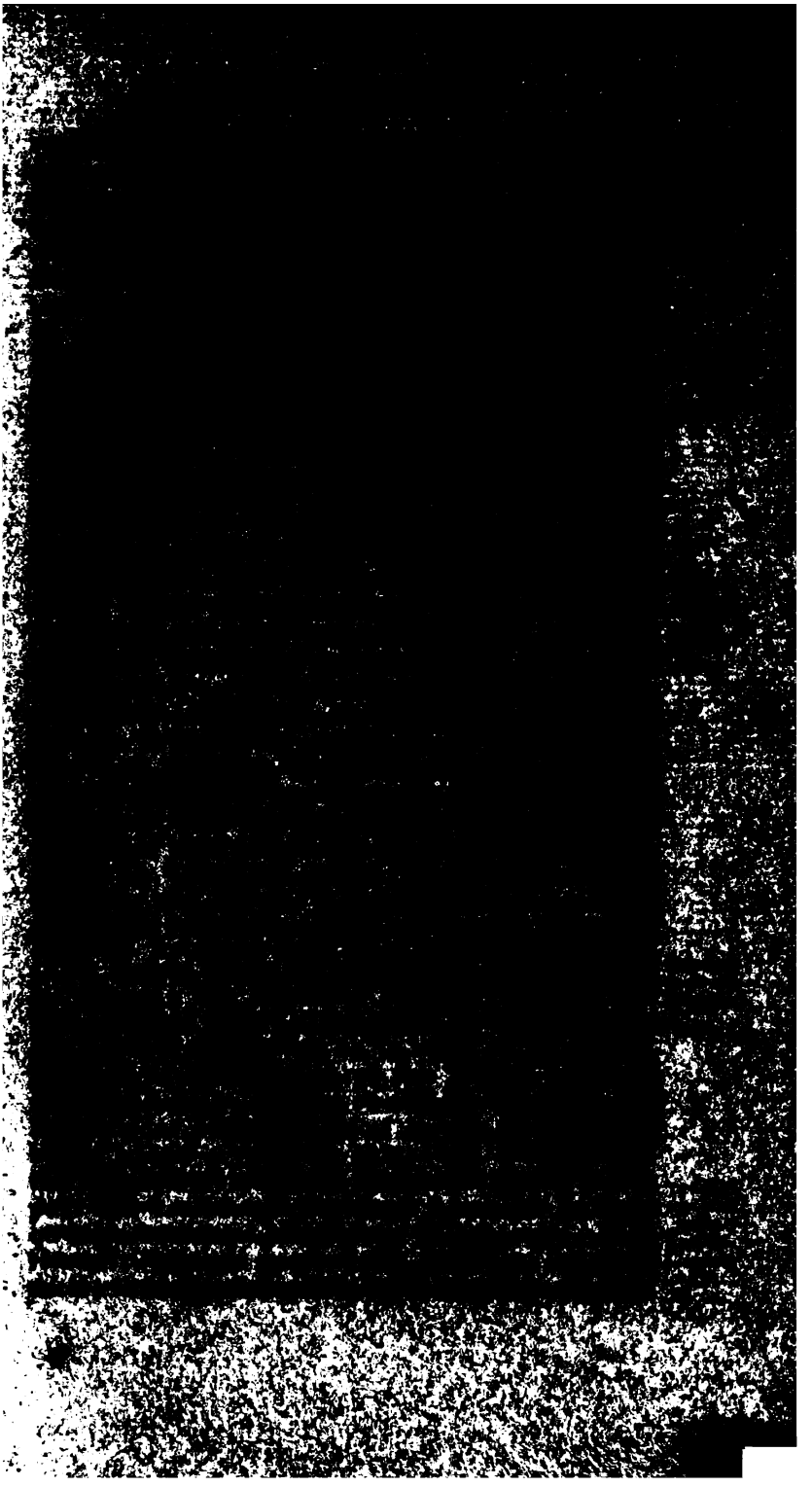


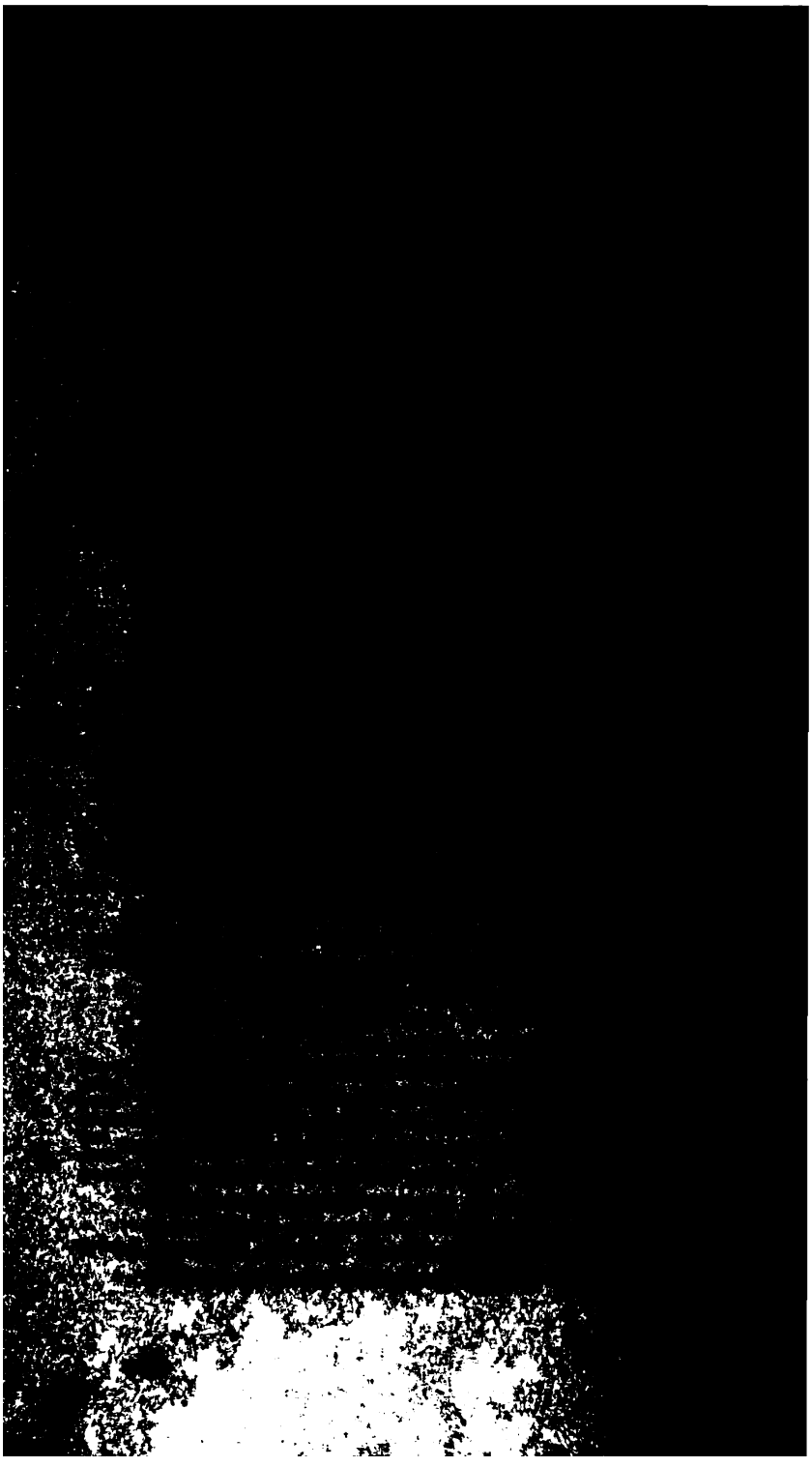


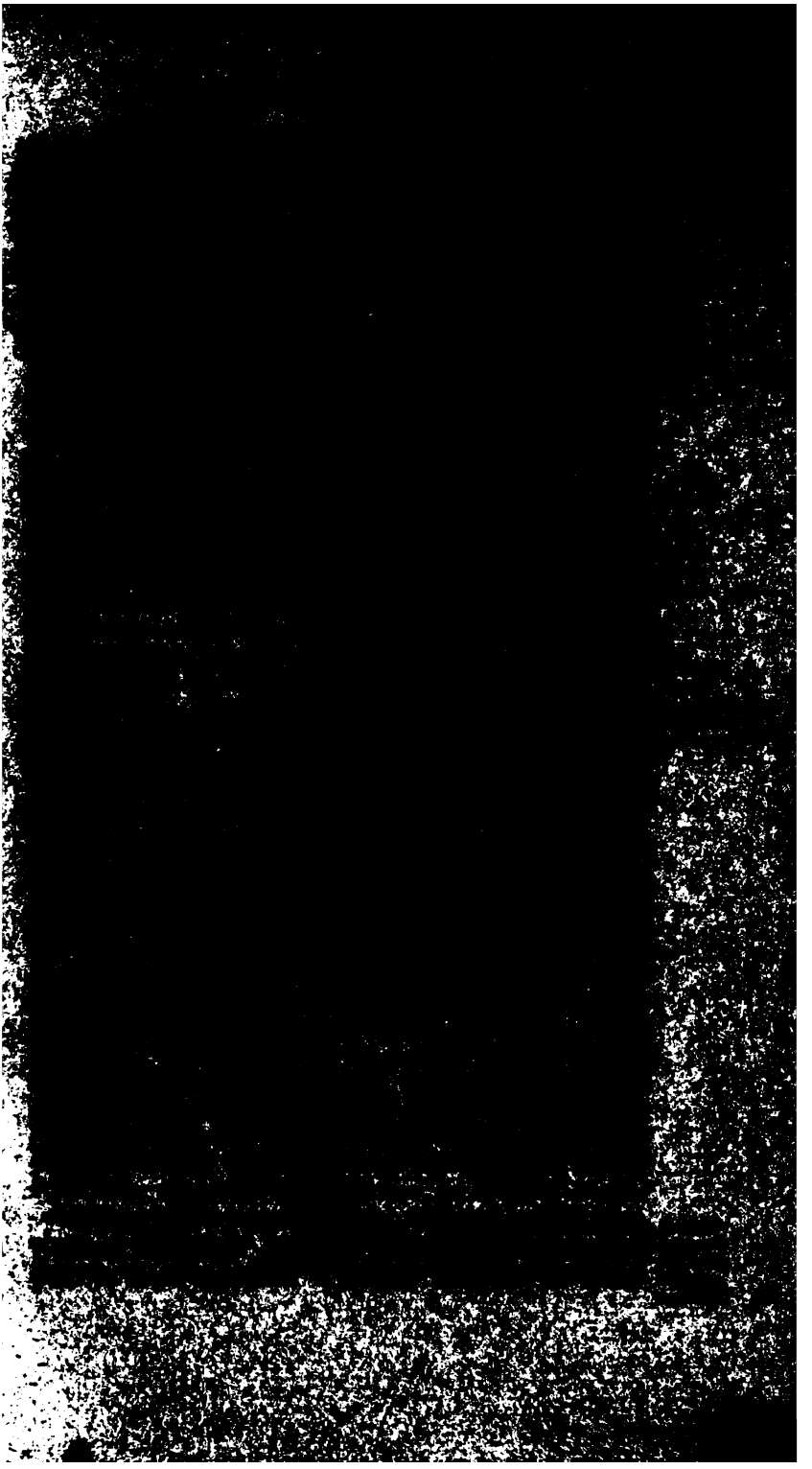


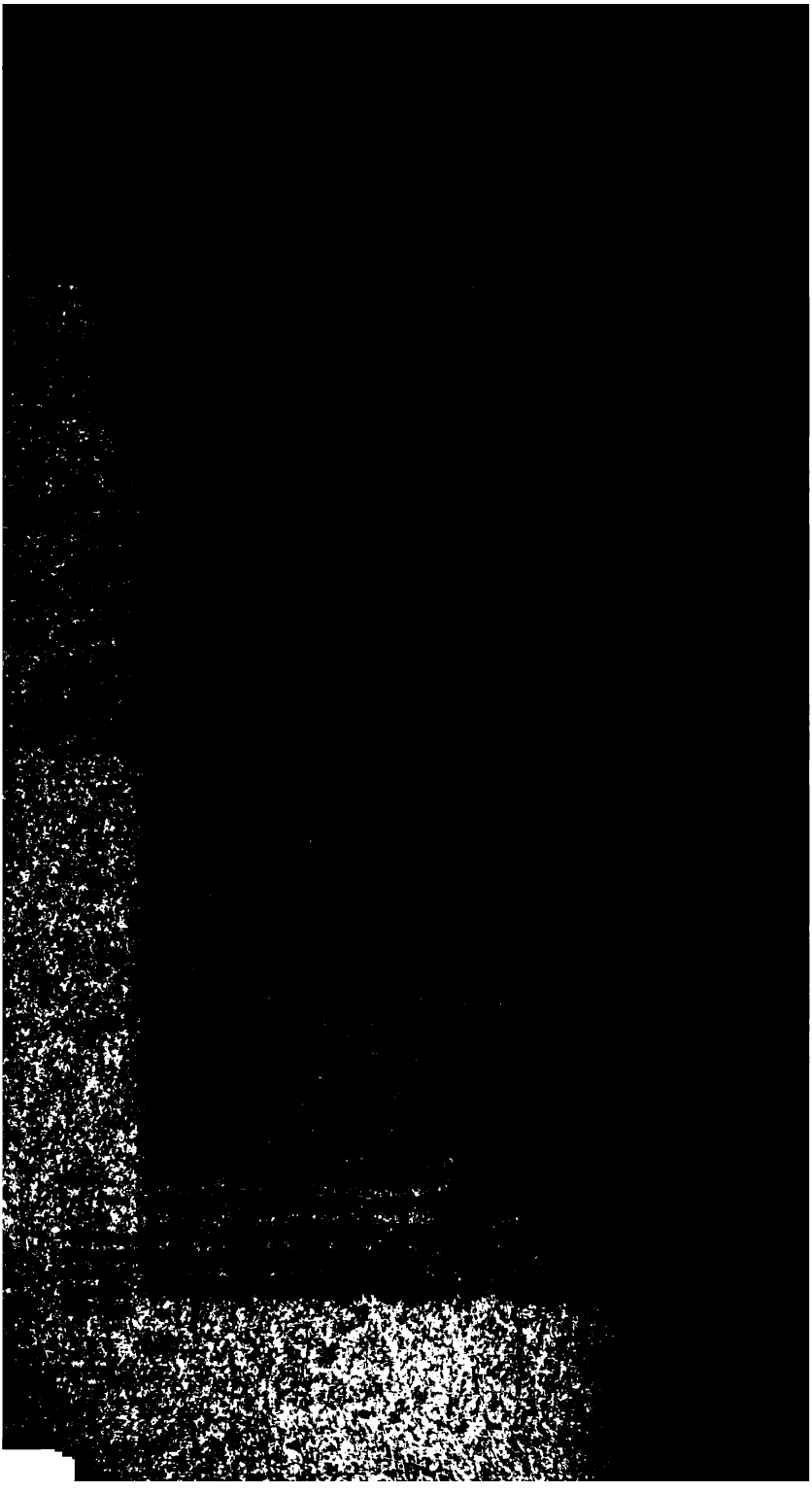


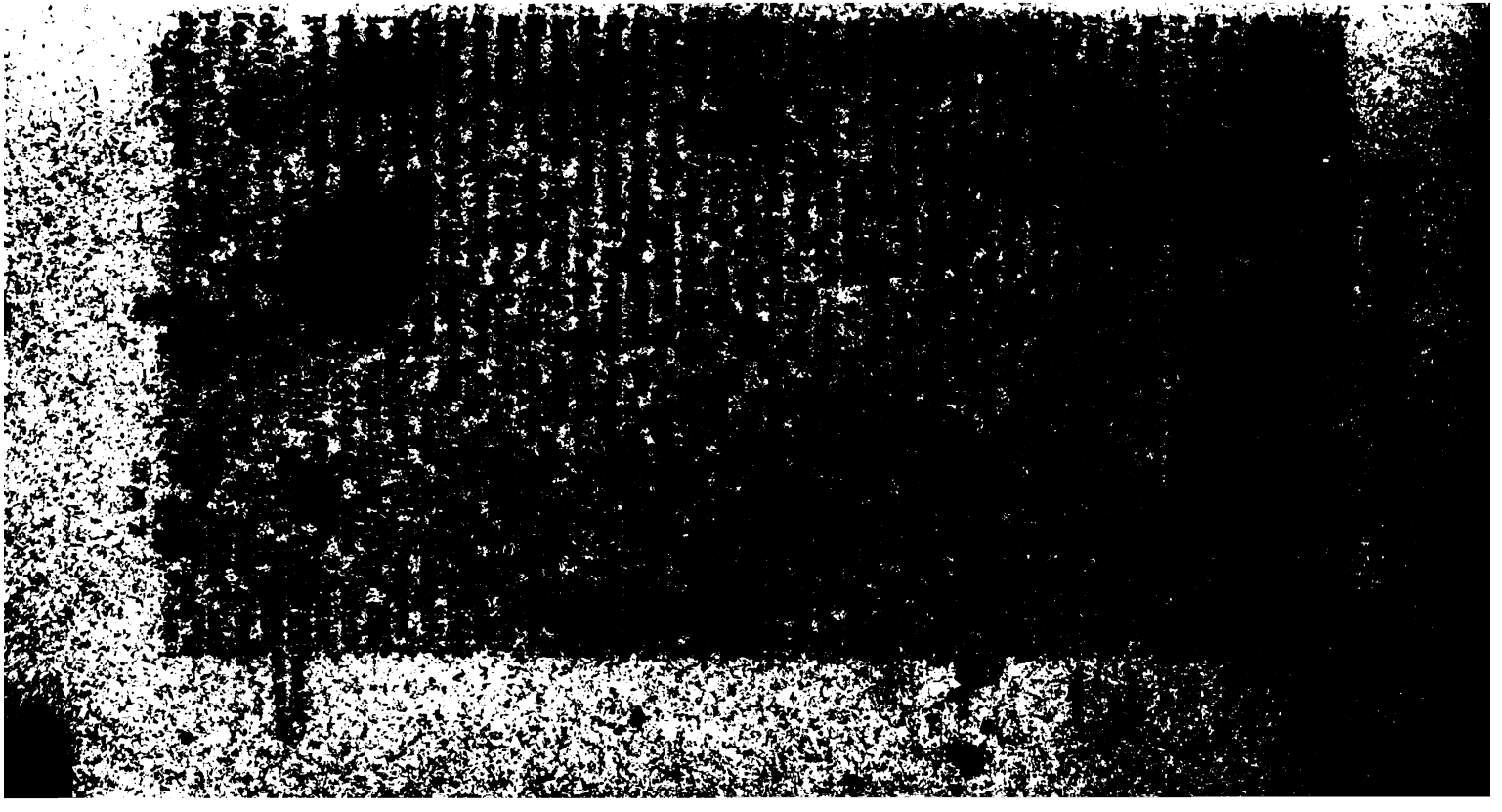


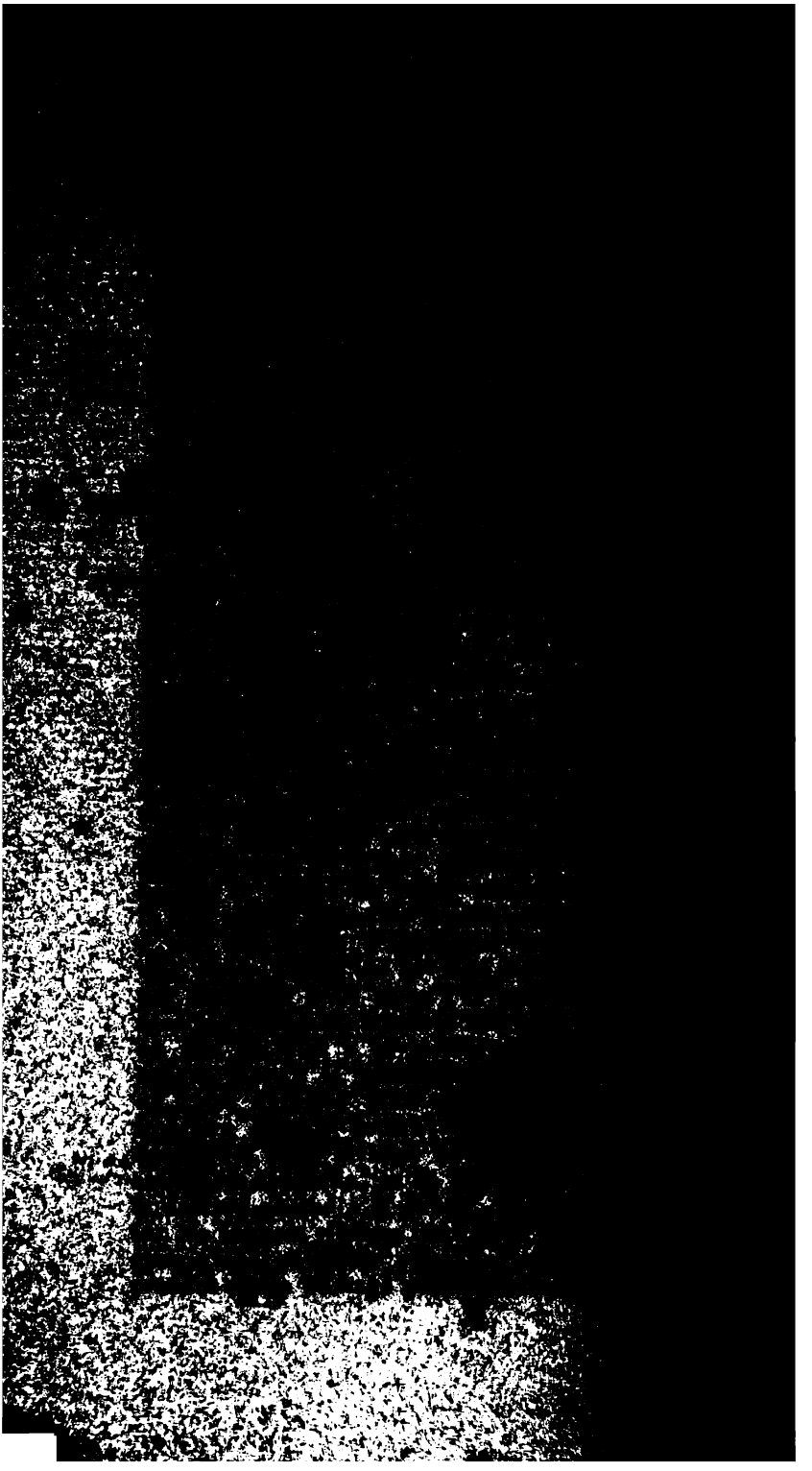


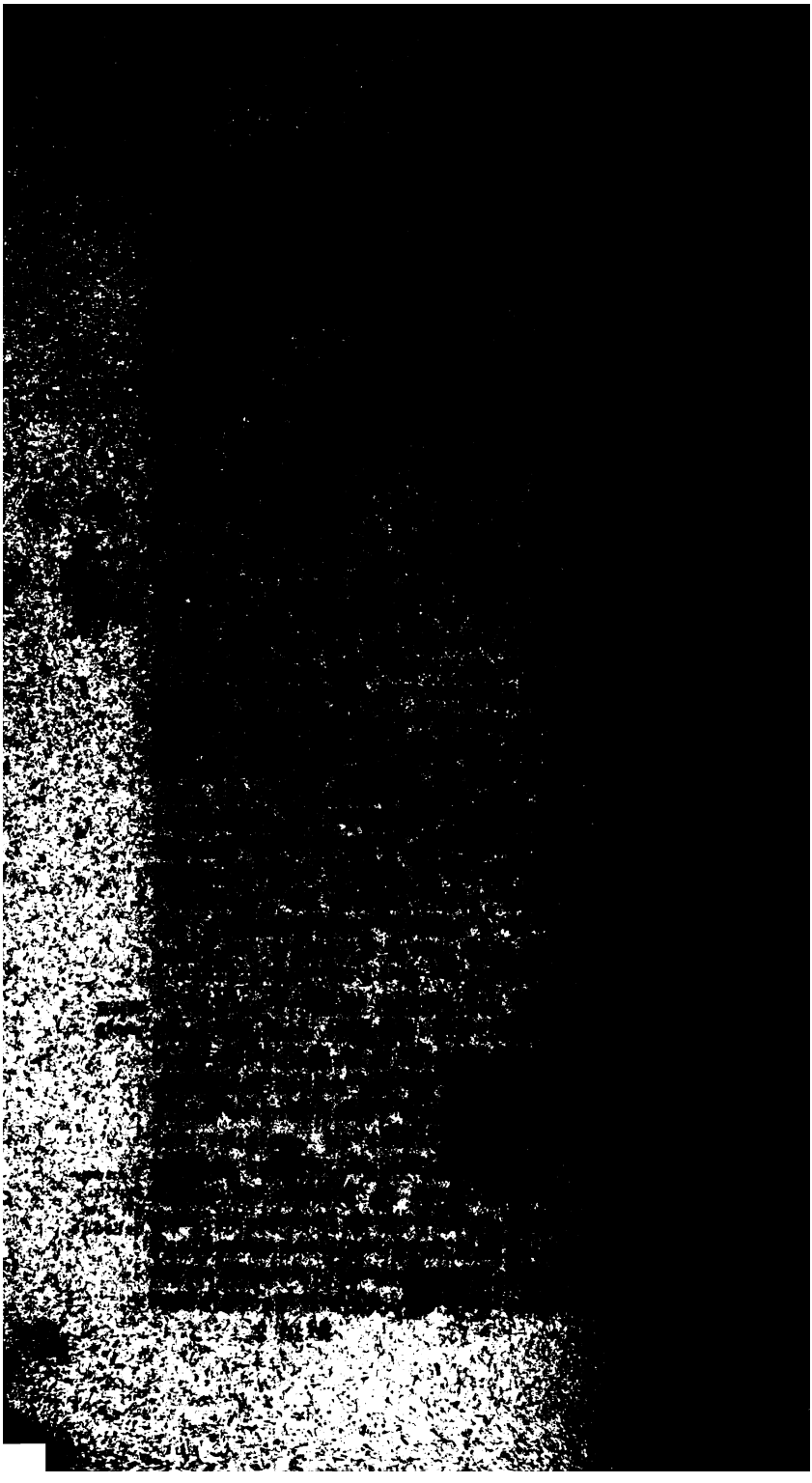


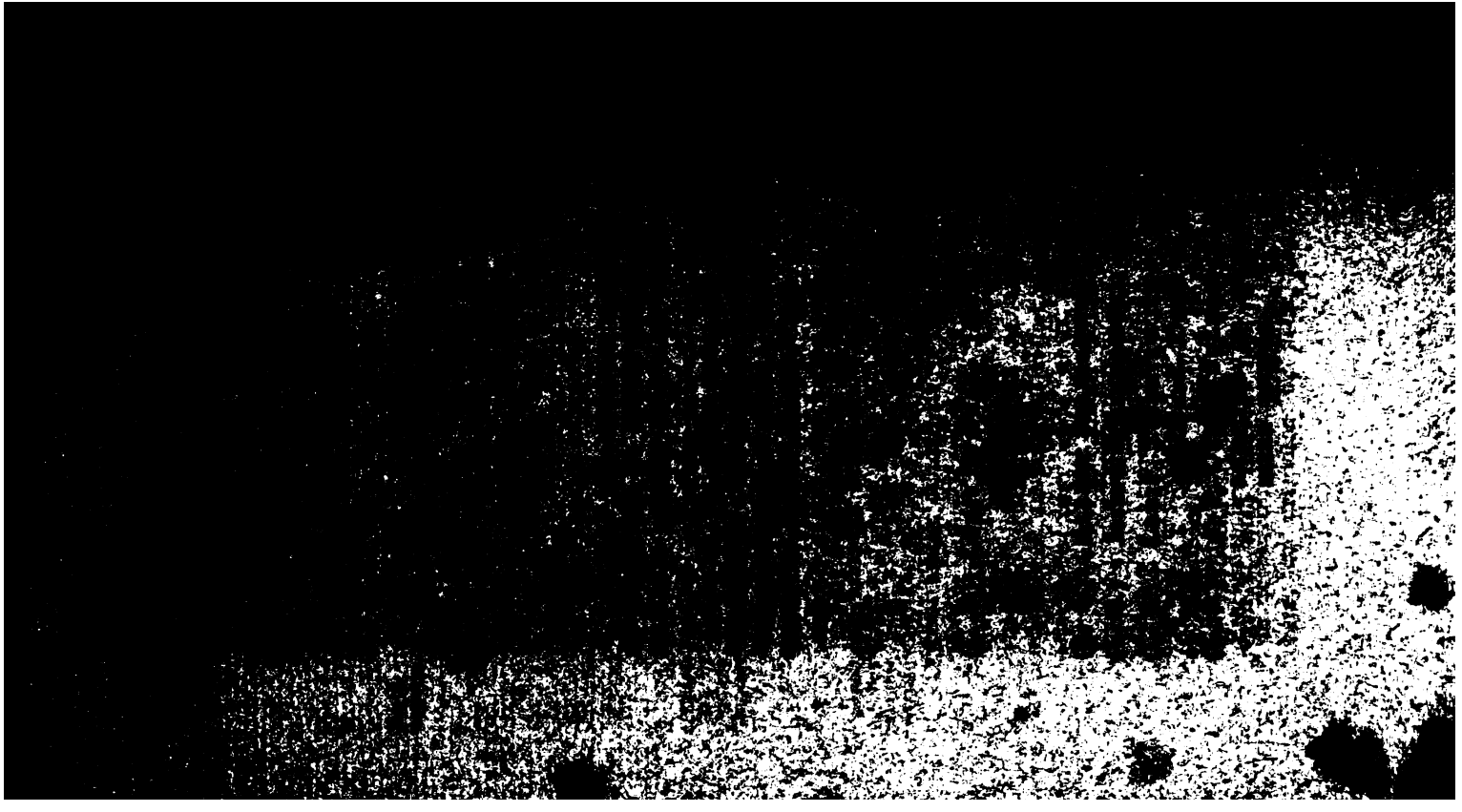


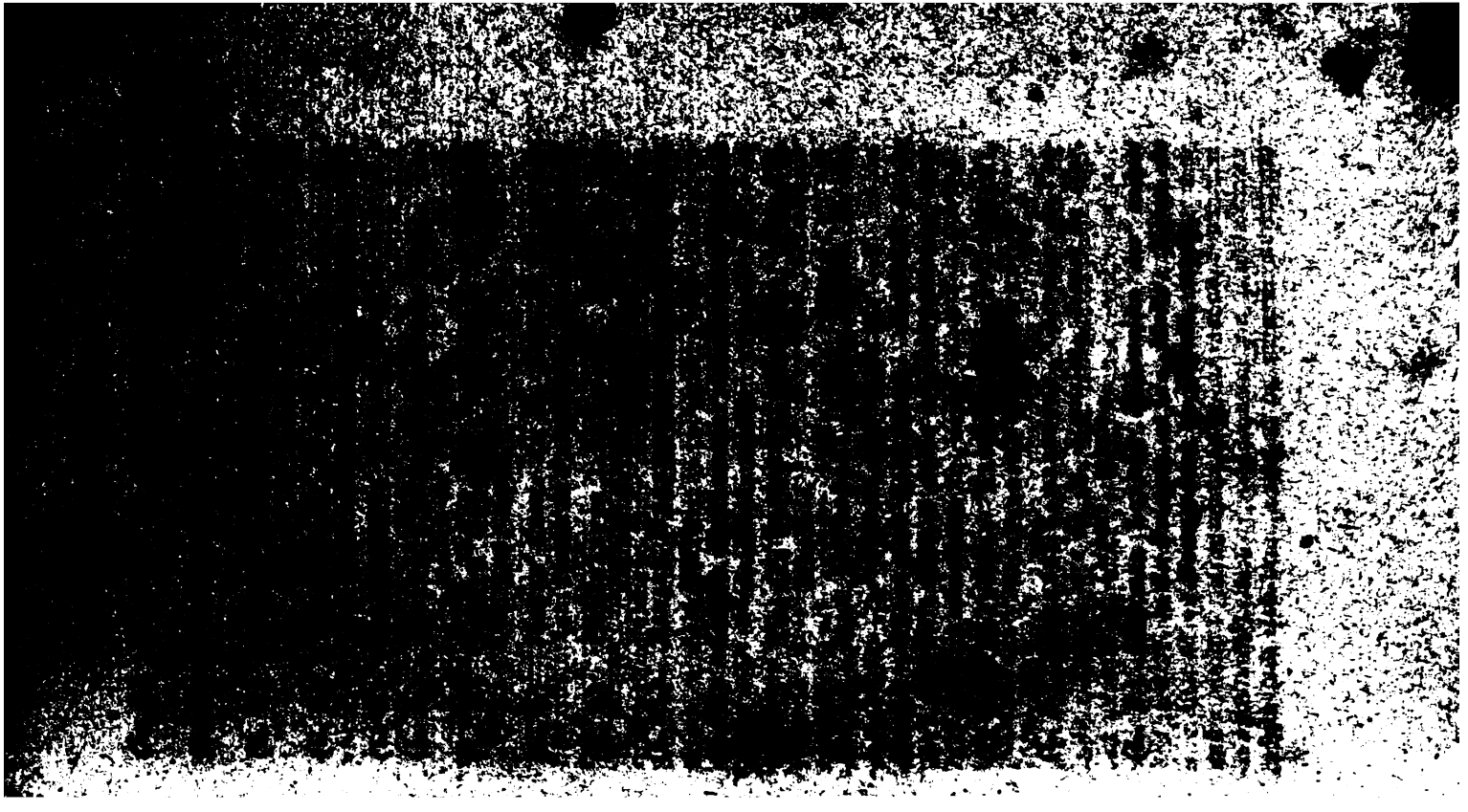


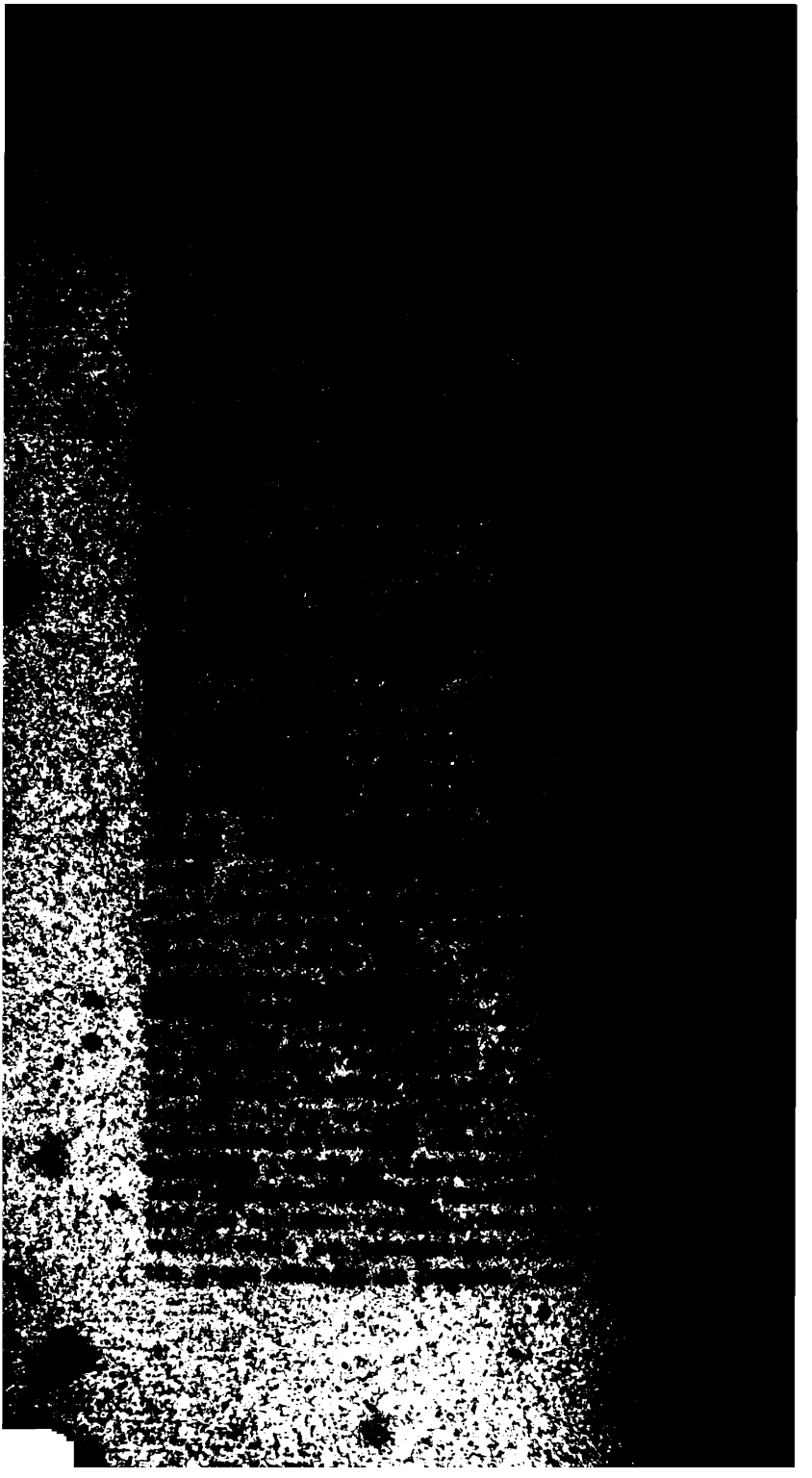


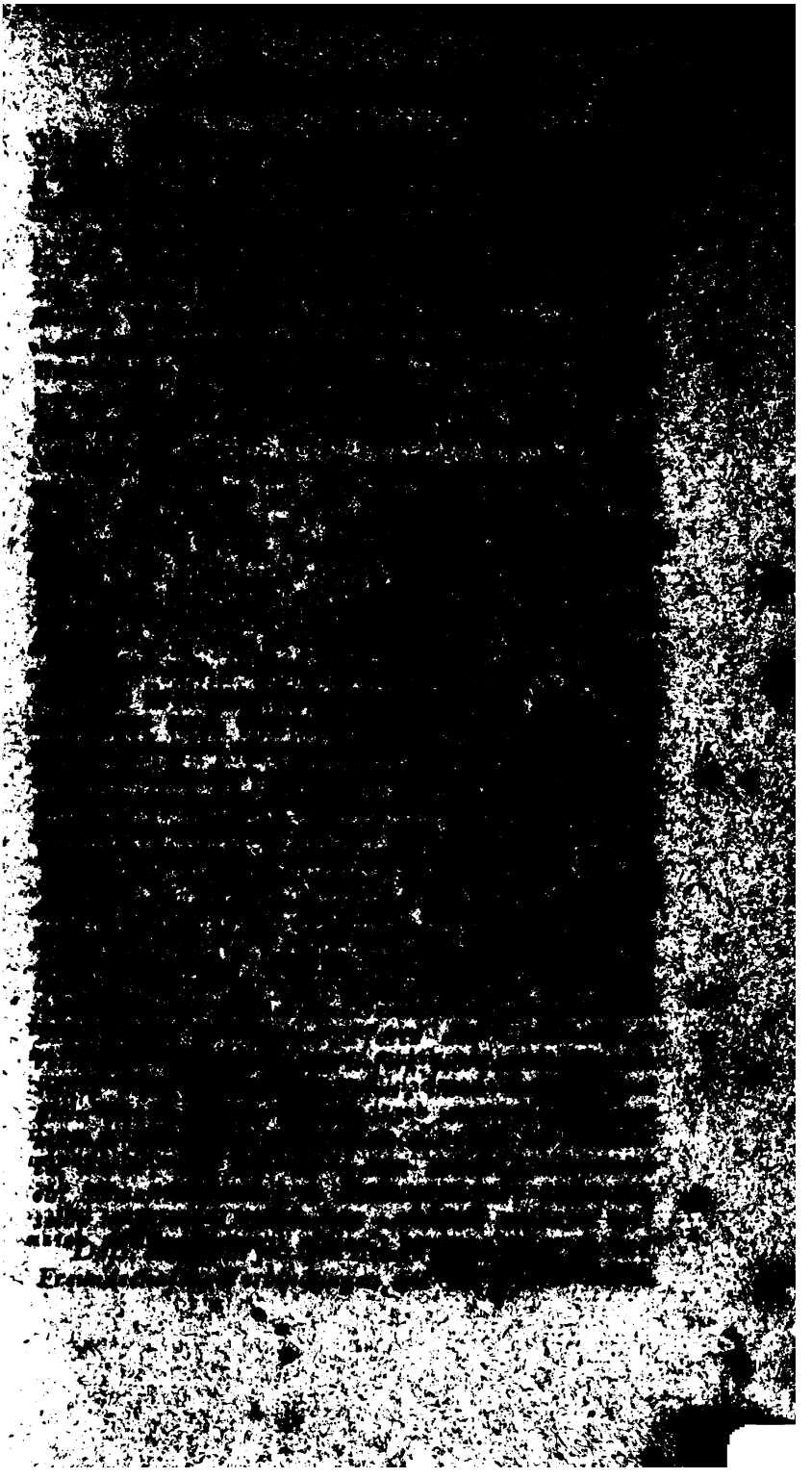


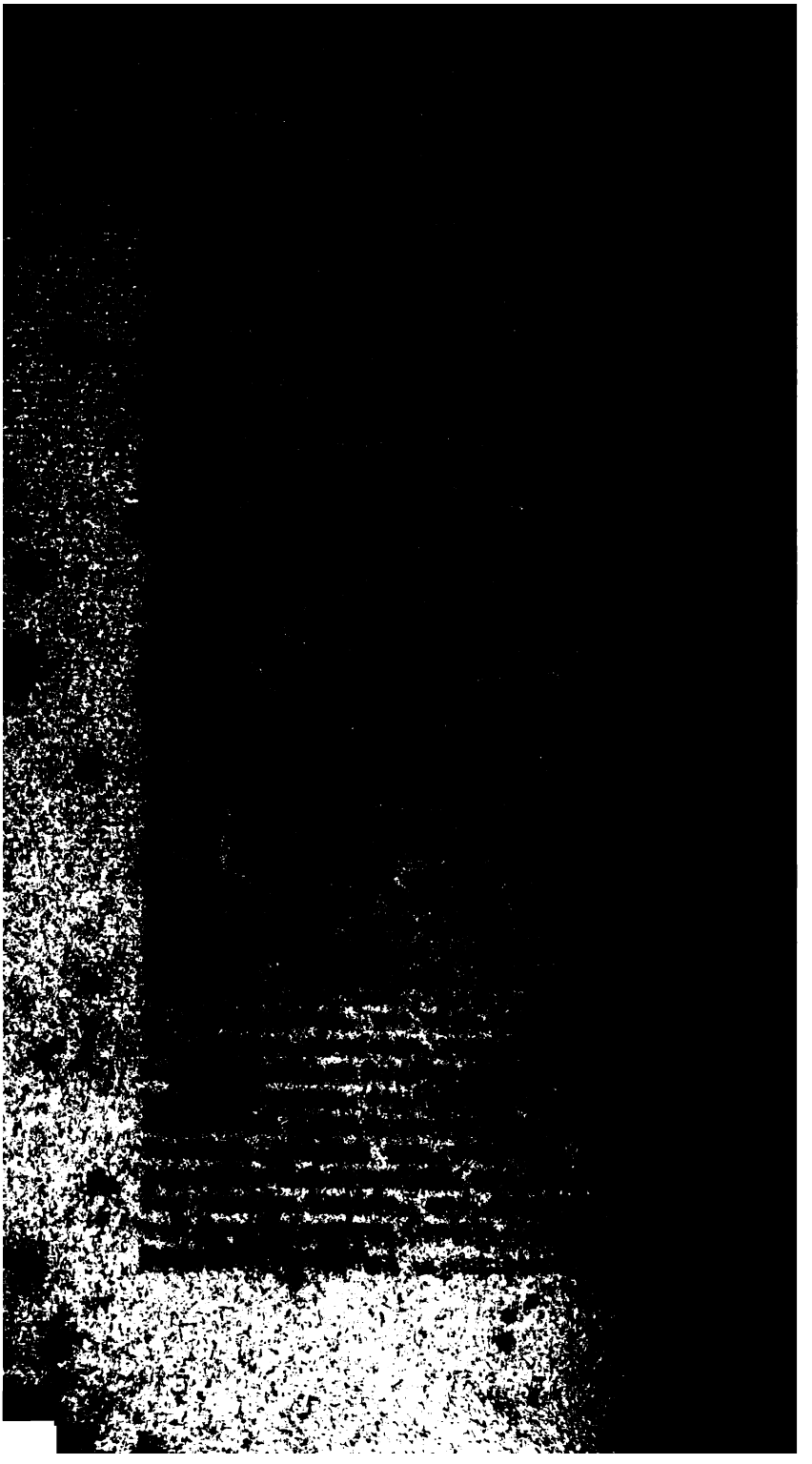


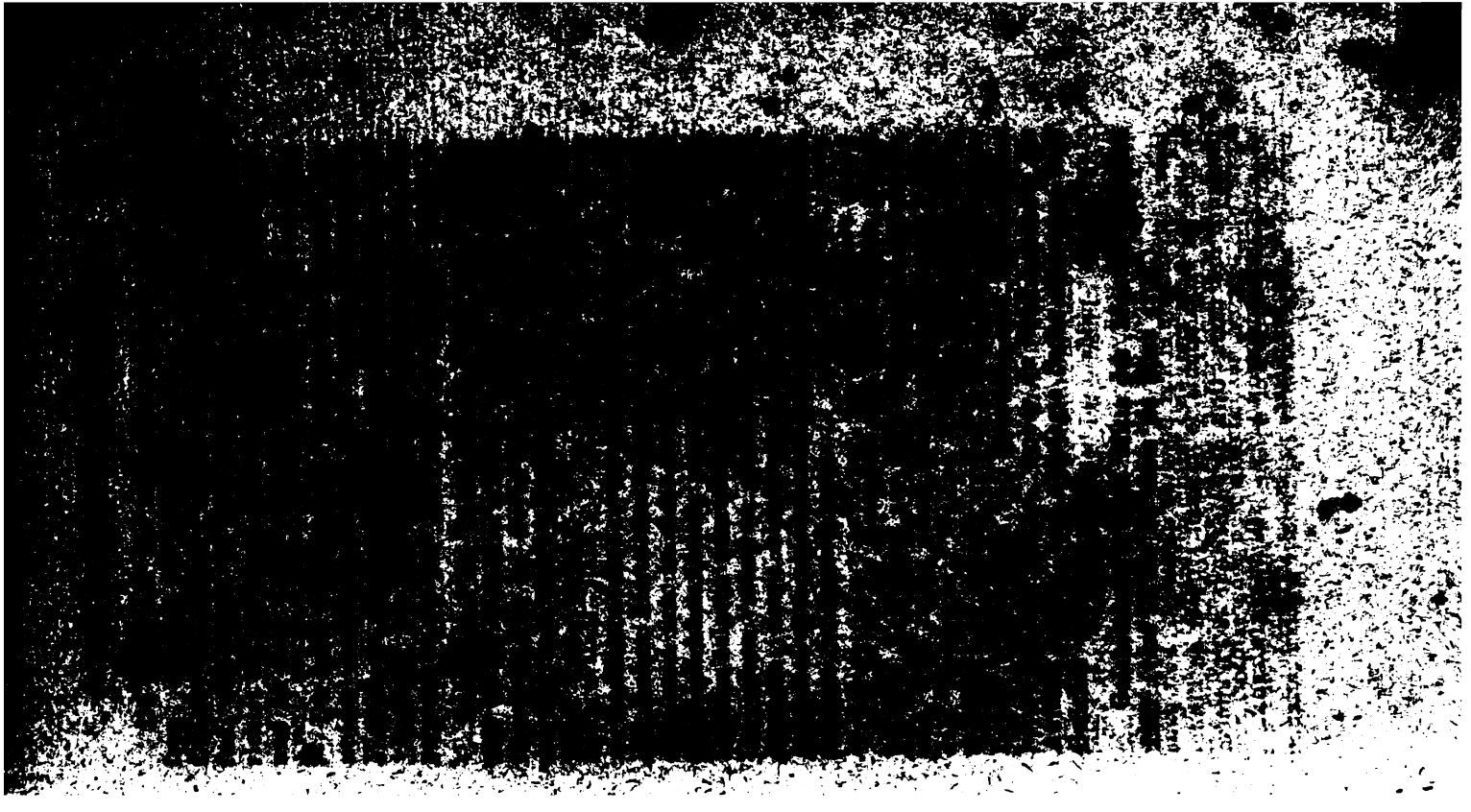












b.

1793 22 Avr. *Proclamation de la part du président des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, touchant la neutralité des dits états.*

(Traduit de l'original anglois de la *coll. of State-Papers* p. 309.)

Comme il apparoit qu'il existe un état de guerre entre l'Autriche, la Prusse, la Sardaigne, la Grande-Bretagne et les provinces unies des pays-bas d'un côté, et la France de l'autre, et que le devoir et l'interêt des Etats-Unis exige, qu'ils adoptent et continuent avec sincérité et bonne foi une conduite amicale et impartiale envers les puissances belligerentes: j'ai, en conséquence, jugé à propos de déclarer par la présente la disposition des Etats-Unis d'observer la sus-dite conduite envers ces puissances respectives, et d'exhorter et d'avertir les citoyens de ces Etats-Unis d'éviter soigneusement tous les actes et procédés quelconques, qui pourroient en quelque manière tendre à contrevenir à une telle disposition.

Je fais donc savoir par la présente, que quiconque des citoyens des Etats-Unis se rendroit sujet à punition ou à la confiscation d'après les loix des nations, en commettant, avançant ou excitant des hostilités contre quelqu'une des dites puissances, ou en transportant à l'une d'elles de tels articles qui sont censés de contrebande par *l'usage moderne des nations*, n'obtiendra aucune protection des Etats-Unis contre une telle punition ou confiscation; et de plus, que j'ai donné des instructions aux officiers auxquels il appartient, de faide des poursuites contre toutes ces personnes, qui dans l'enceinte de la juriſdiction des Etats-Unis violeroient les loix des nations, par rapport aux puissances belligerantes, ou à l'une d'entre elles.

En foi de quoi j'ai fait apposer le sceau des Etats-Unis à la présente et l'ai signé de ma main. Fait dans la ville de Philadelphia, le 22 Avril 1793 et de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique la 17. année.

T. Jefferson
Par le président.

G. Washington.
(L. S.)

c.

Rescript de S. M. Danoise aux villes maritimes du Danemarc et de la Norvège, sur la conduite à tenir touchant le commerce et la navigation pendant la guerre actuelle. 1793 22 Fevr.

(BERRYER *Darstellung der Neutralität in Beziehung auf die Dänische Schifffahrt.*)

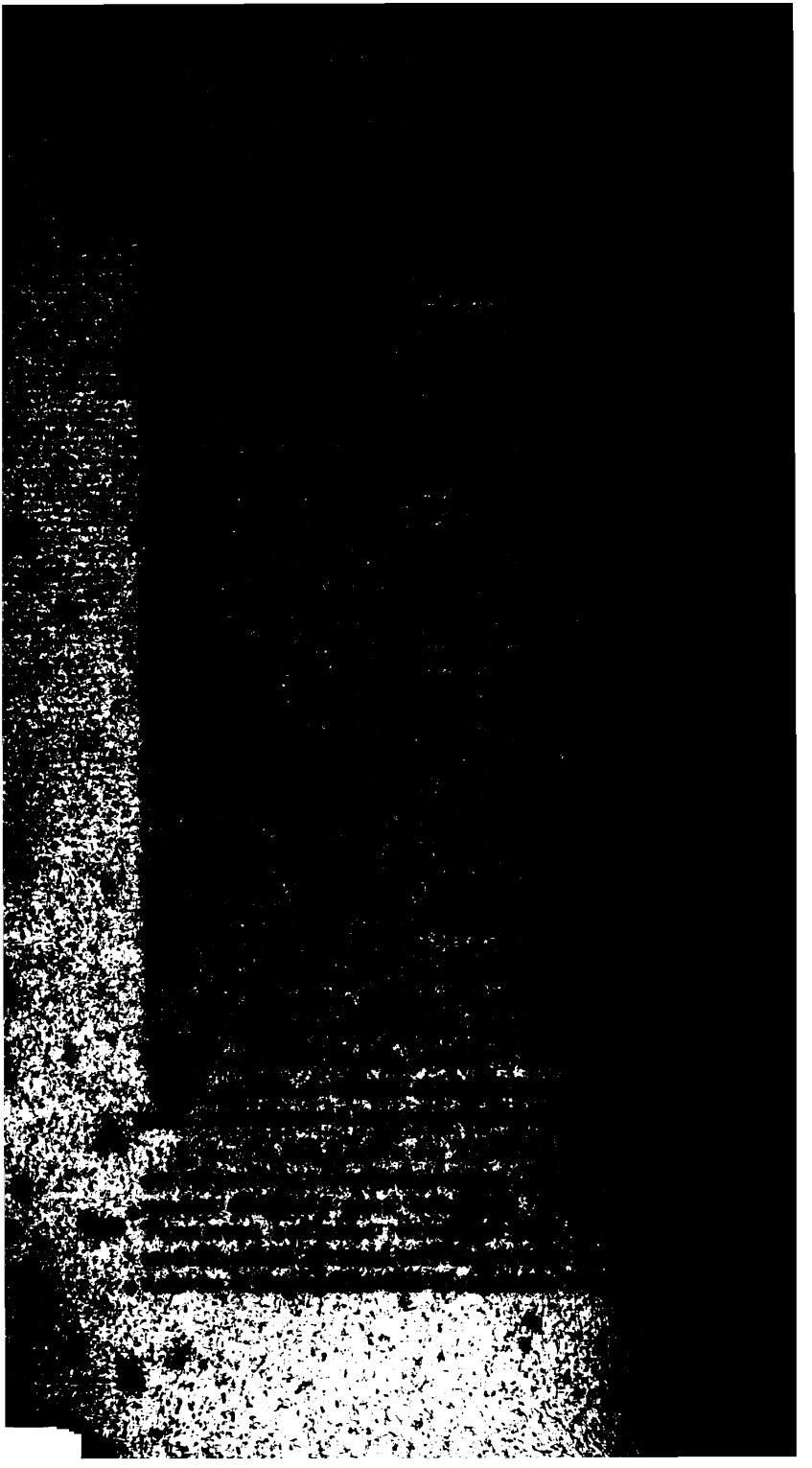
(Traduction.)

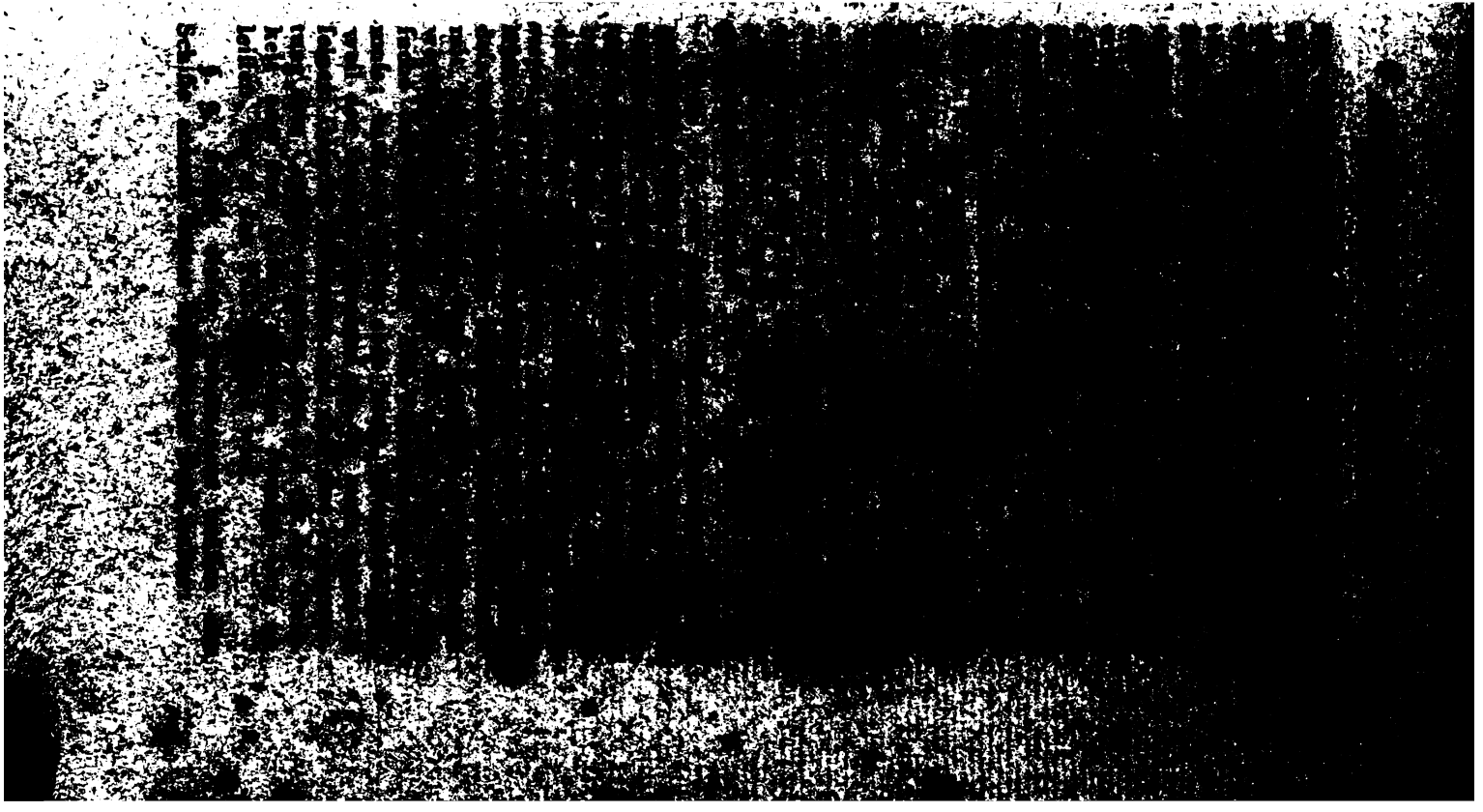
Rescript Sr. Majestät des Königs von Dännemark, an den Magistrat der Stadt Kopenhagen und der andern Seestädte in Dännemark, vom 22. *Februar* 1793; *betreffend das Verhalten seiner Unterthanen, welche Handel und Seefahrt treiben, während des gegenwärtigen Krieges.*

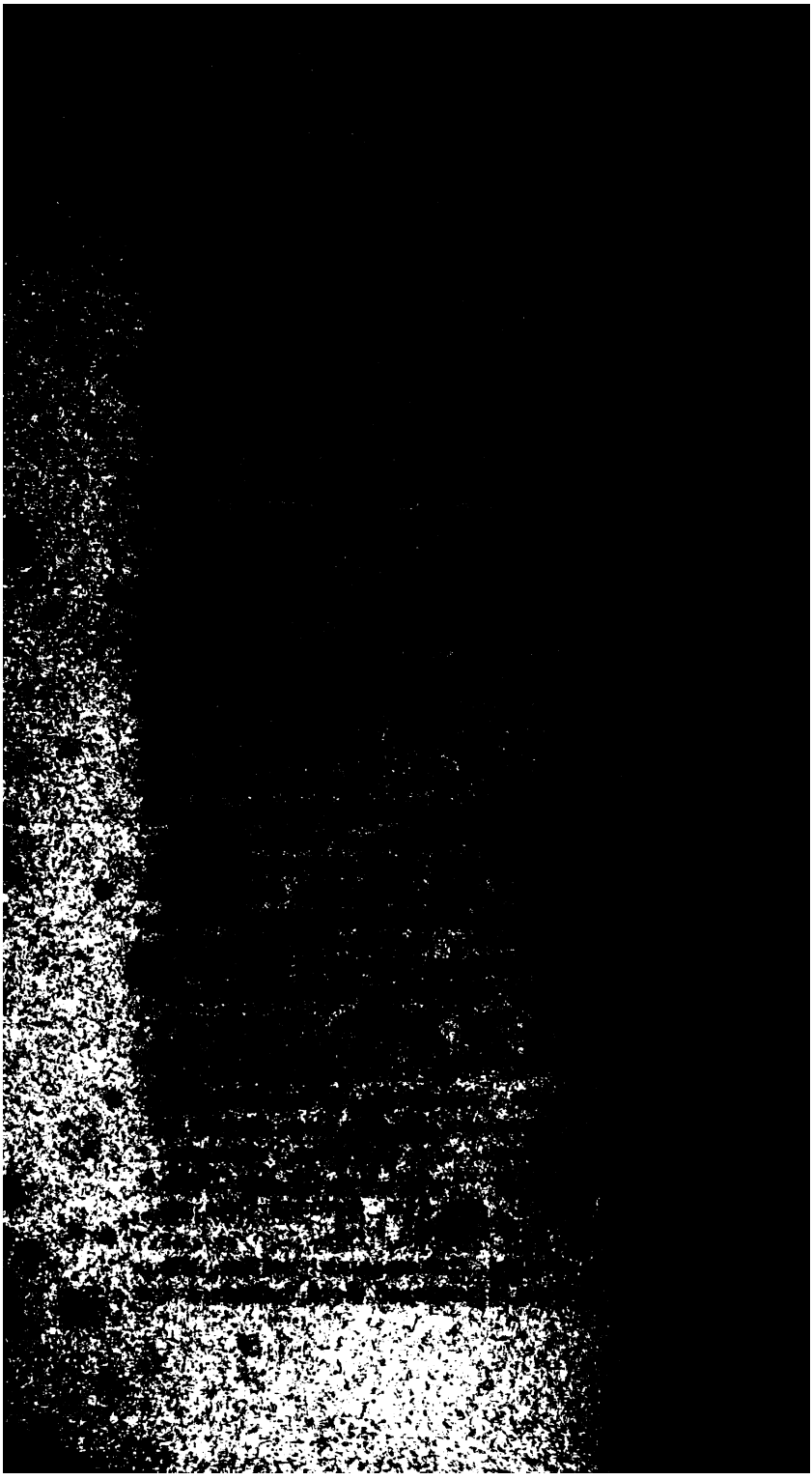
Zur Sicherheit des Handels und der Schifffahrt, während des jetzigen Krieges verschiedener Mächte, haben wir es nöthig gehalten, unsere Unterthanen mit den Regeln bekannt zu machen, deren Befolgung nothwendig seyn wird, wenn sie während des Kriegs die Sicherheit geniessen wollen, welche die Neutralität unserer Flagge, in Gemäfsheit unserer Verträge mit den fremden Mächten, die wir immer auf's festeste gehalten haben, verspricht.

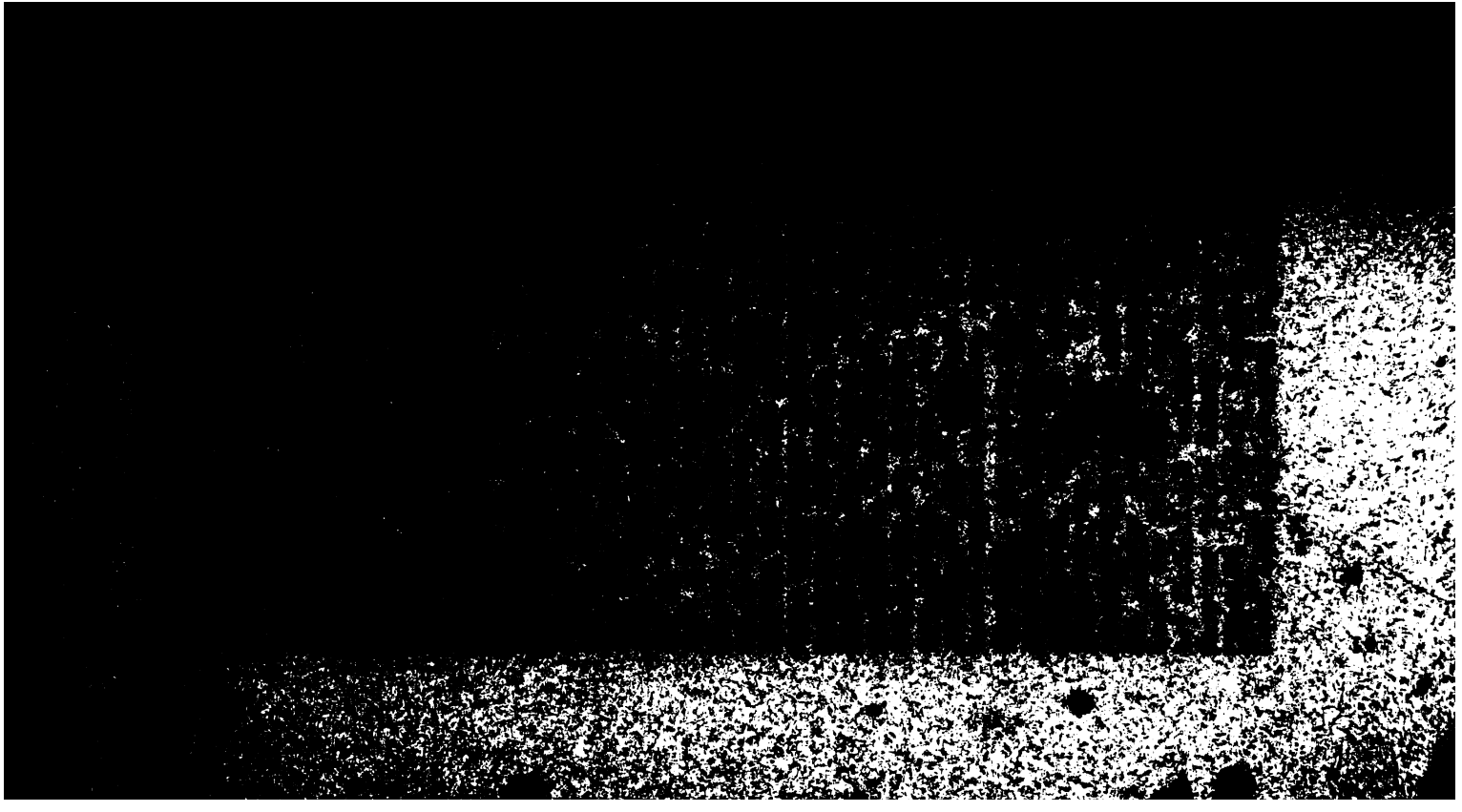
Zu diesem Ende ist es nun vorzüglich nöthig, dafs die Schiffe der Unterthanen einer neutralen Macht, während eines Krieges, mit Seepässen und andern Documenten von bestimmter Form versehen sind, und wir wollen daher, dafs unser Oberpräsident, Bürgermeister und Rath unsrer Königlichen Residenzstadt Kopenhagen, unsern Unterthanen dieser Stadt die Beobachtung folgender Regeln bis weiter anbefehle:

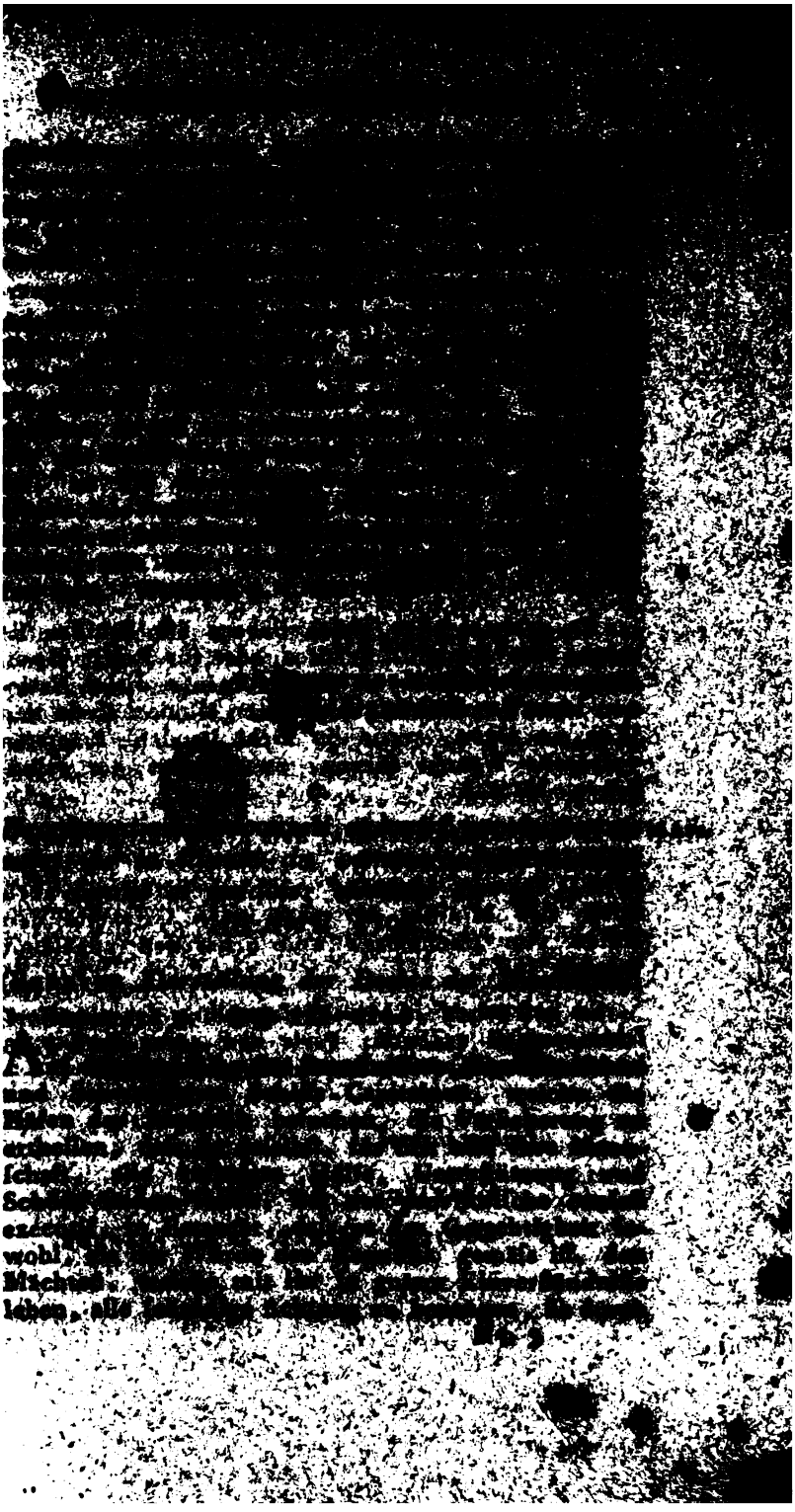
§. 1. Diejenigen unsrer Unterthanen dieser Stadt, welche ihre Schiffe nach einem fremden Hafen in der Nordsee oder dem atlantischen Meere, oder weiter absenden wollen, müssen sich unter Beobachtung nachfolgender Vorschriften, an den Magistrat wenden,

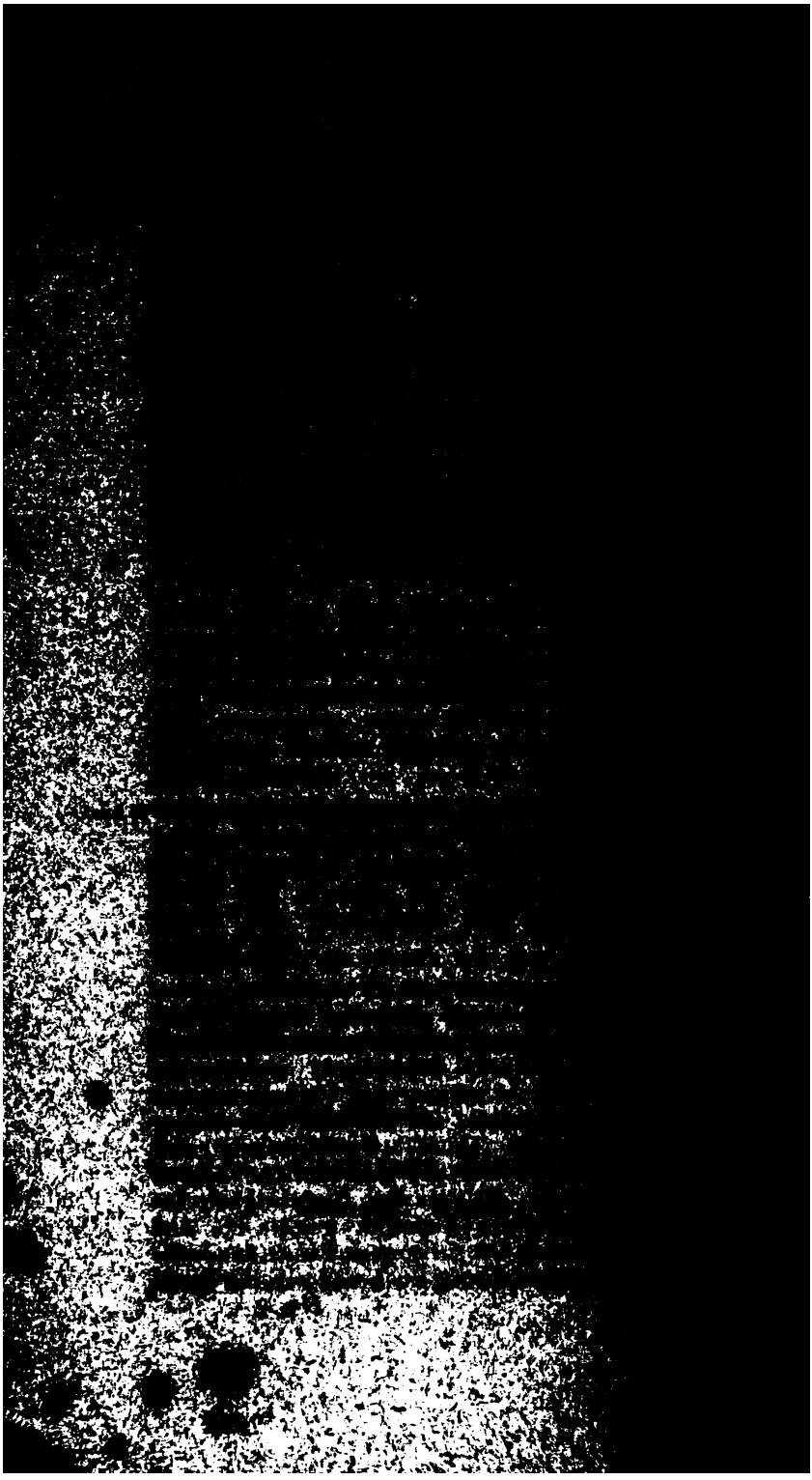


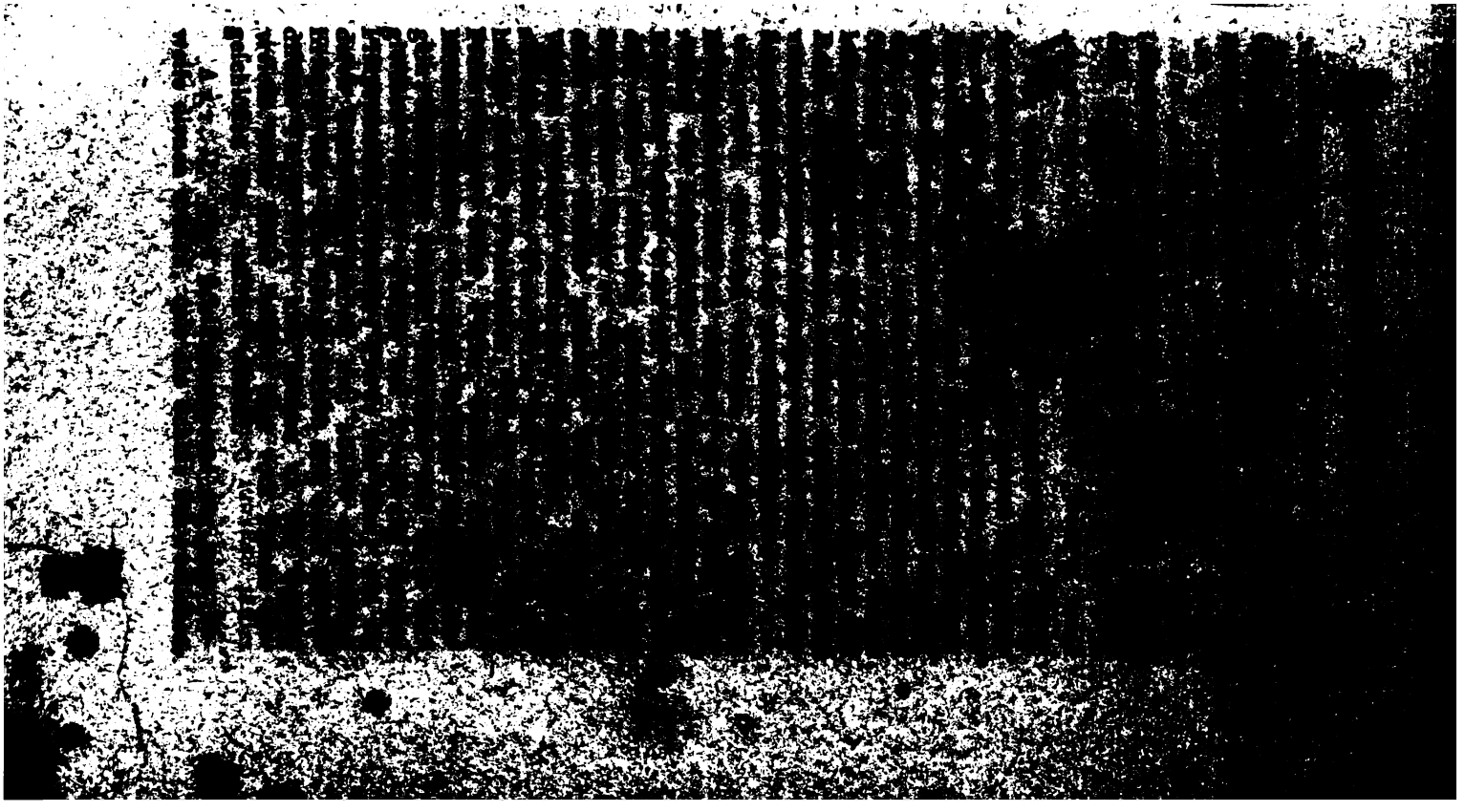


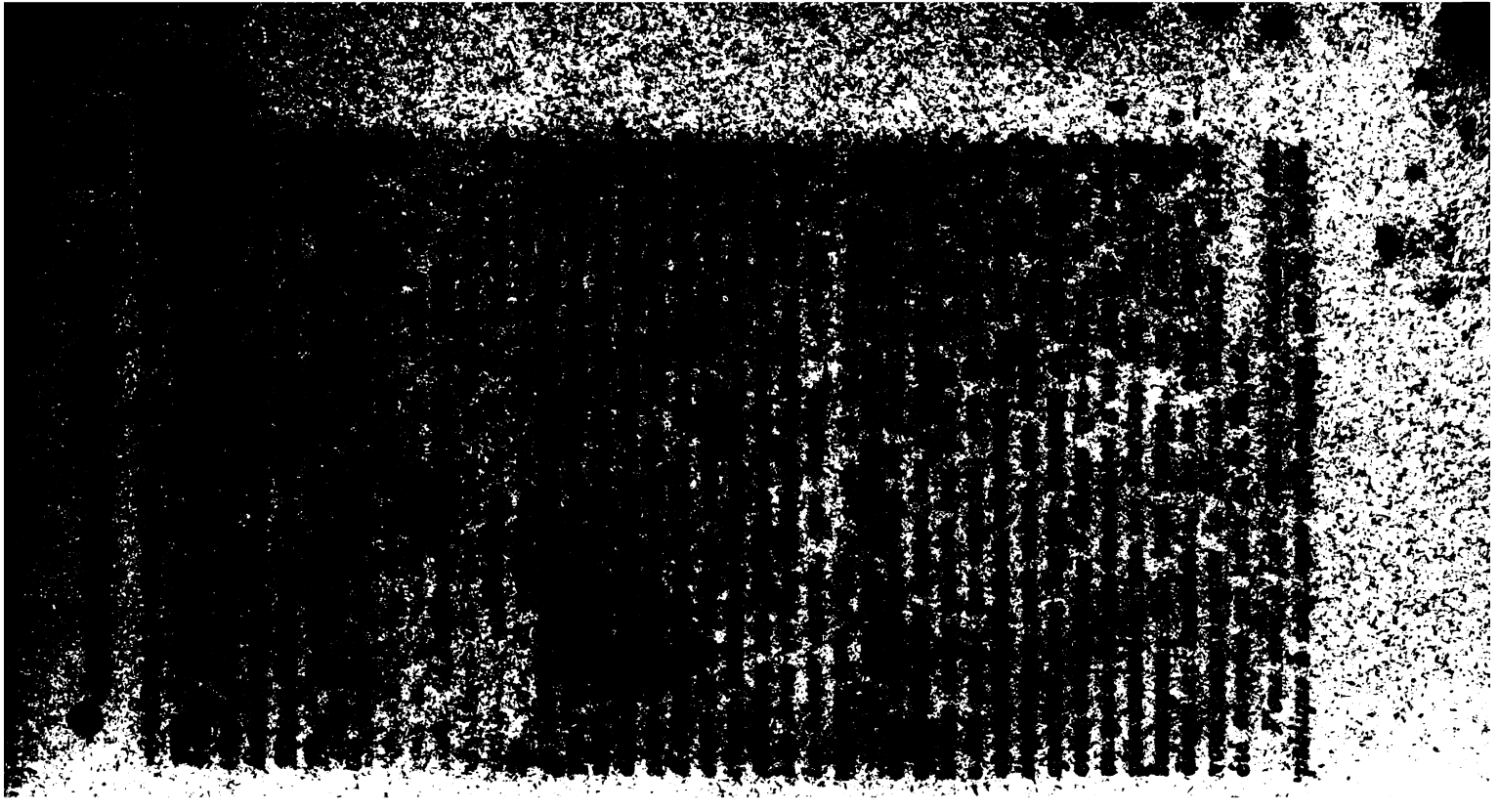


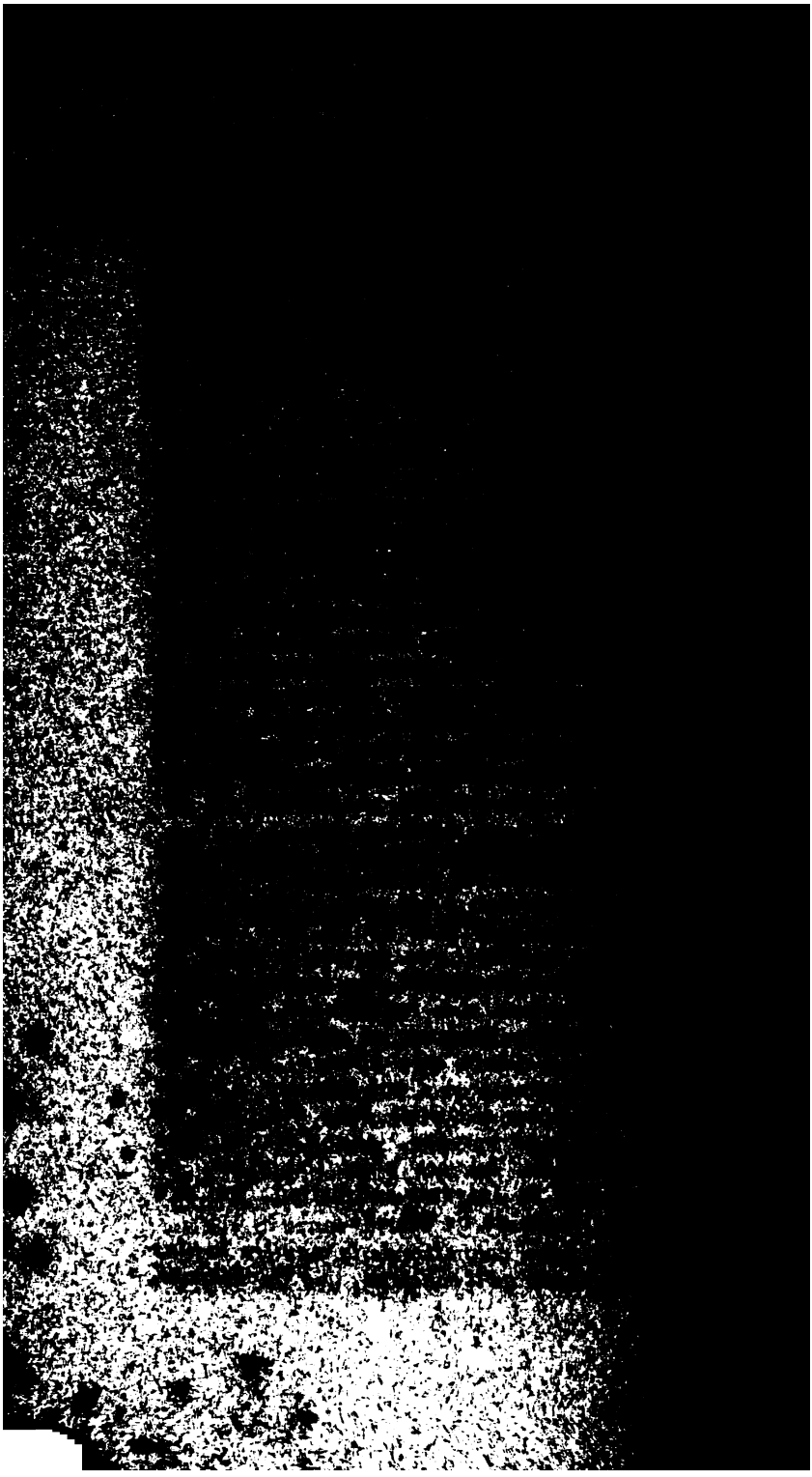


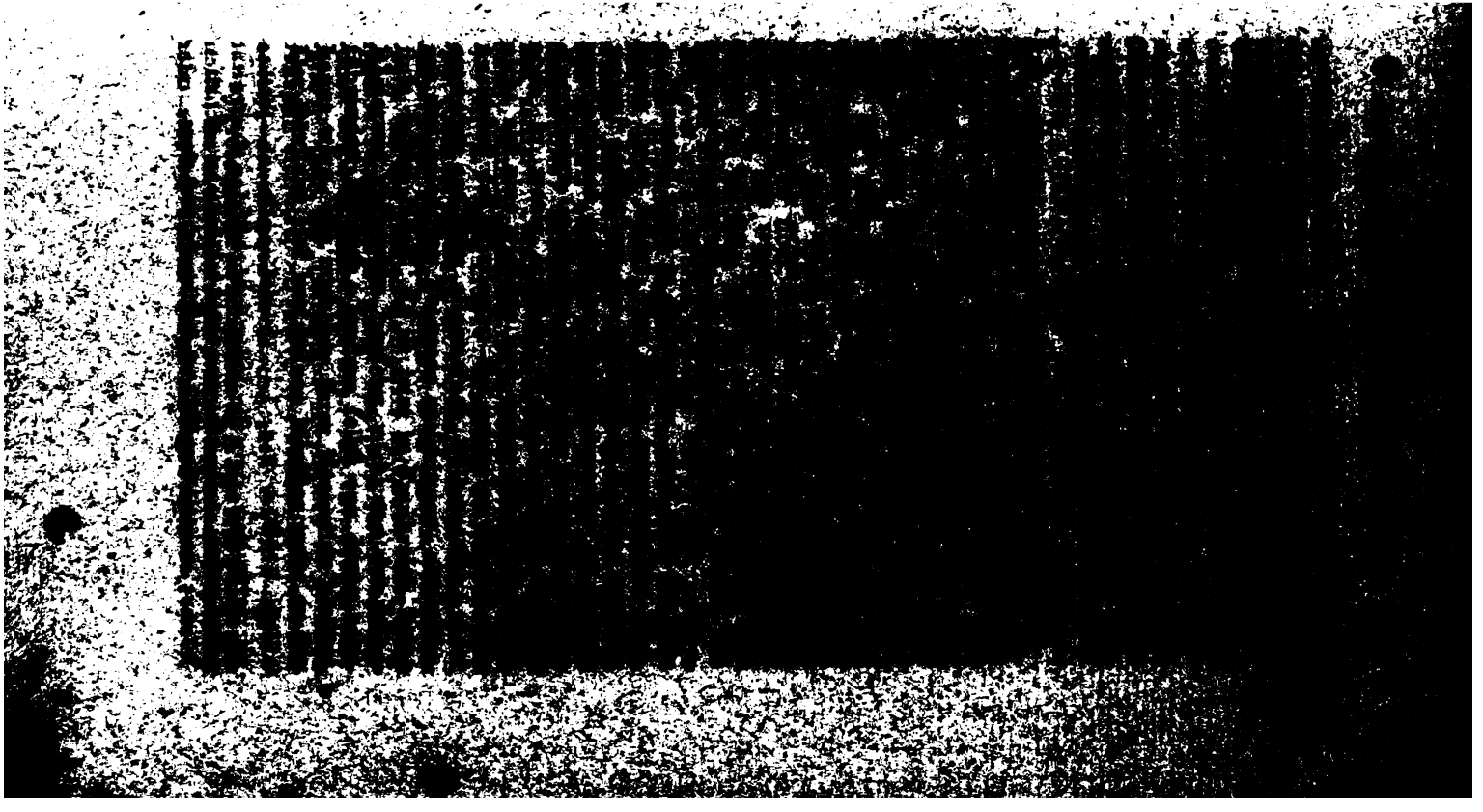


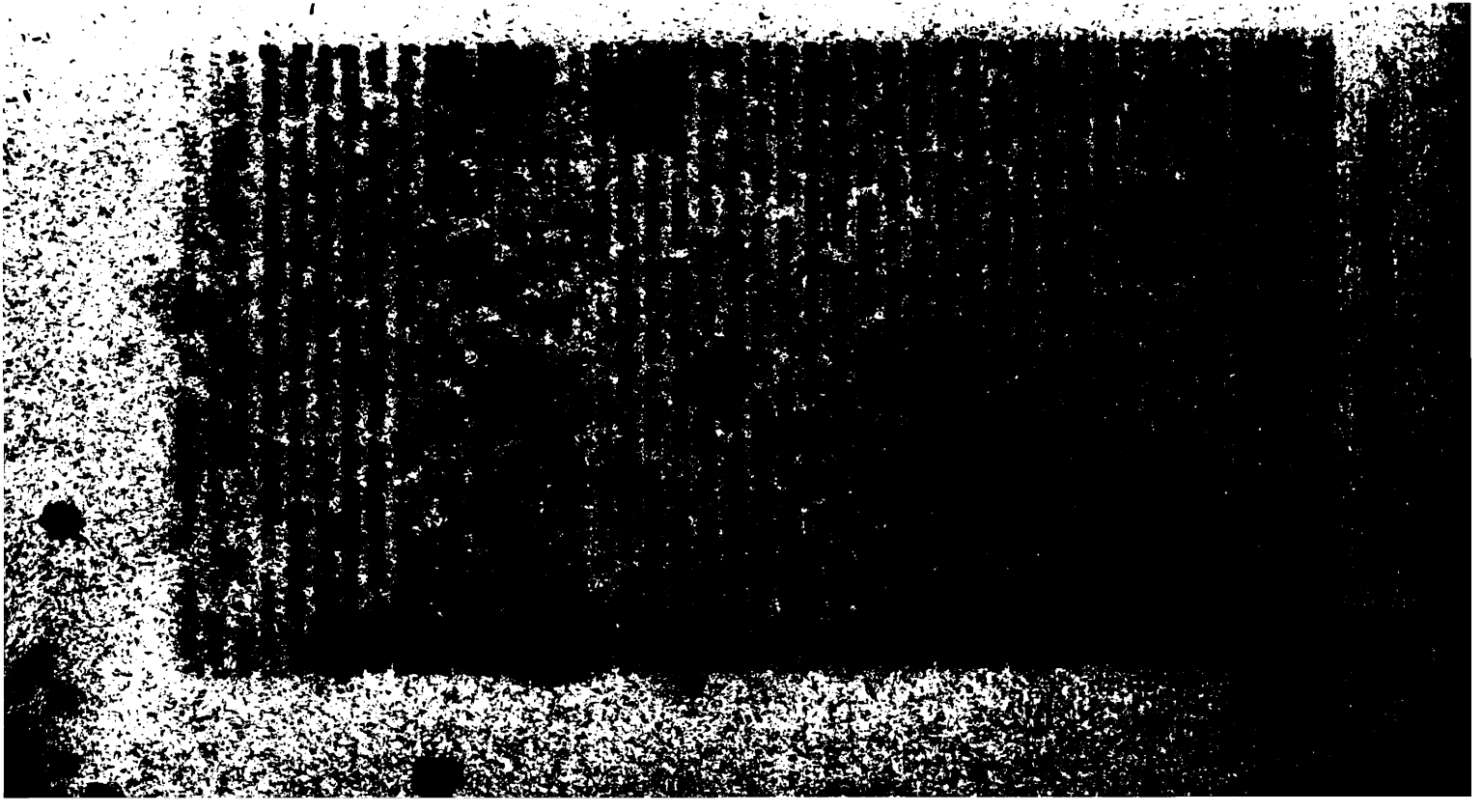


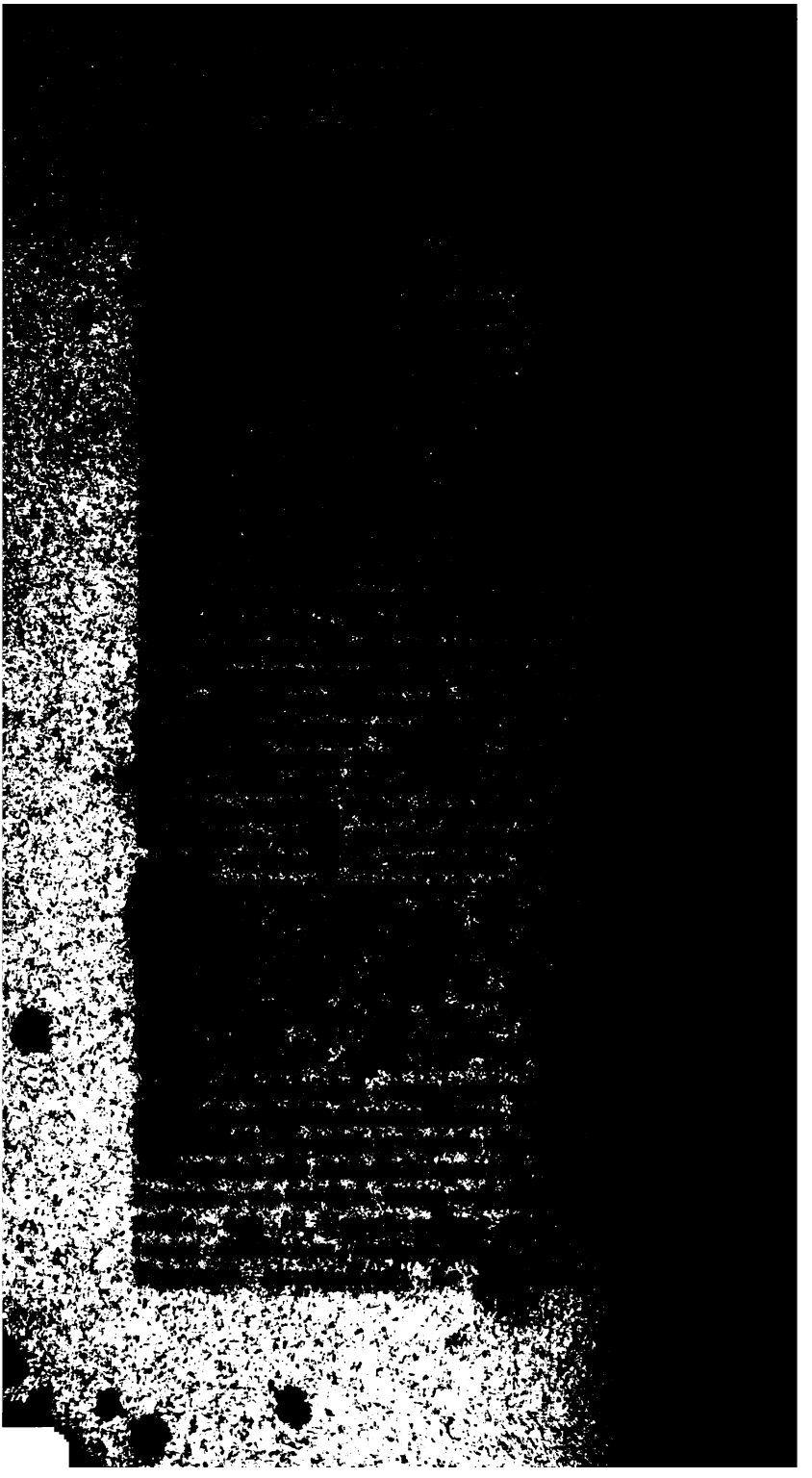


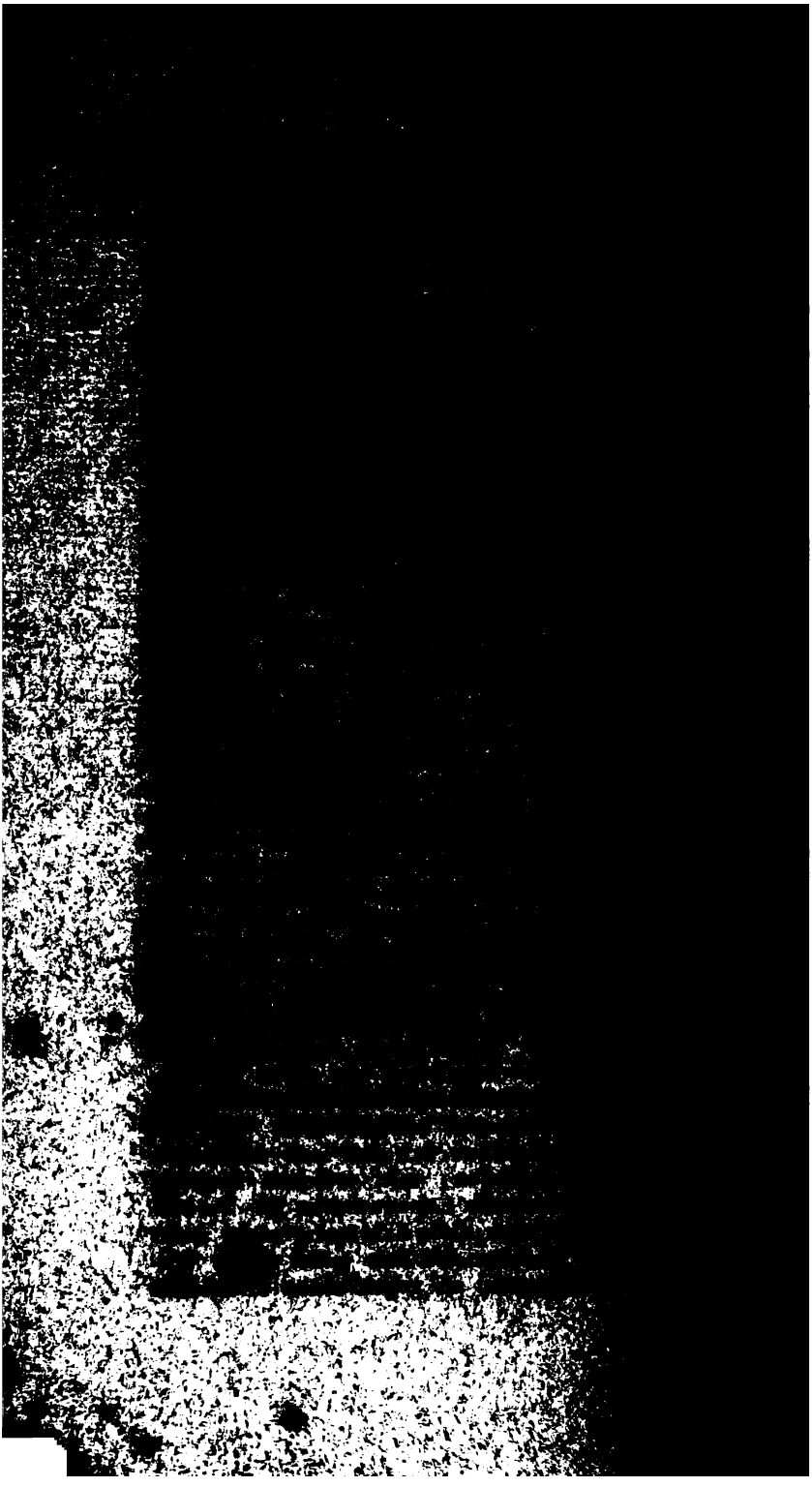


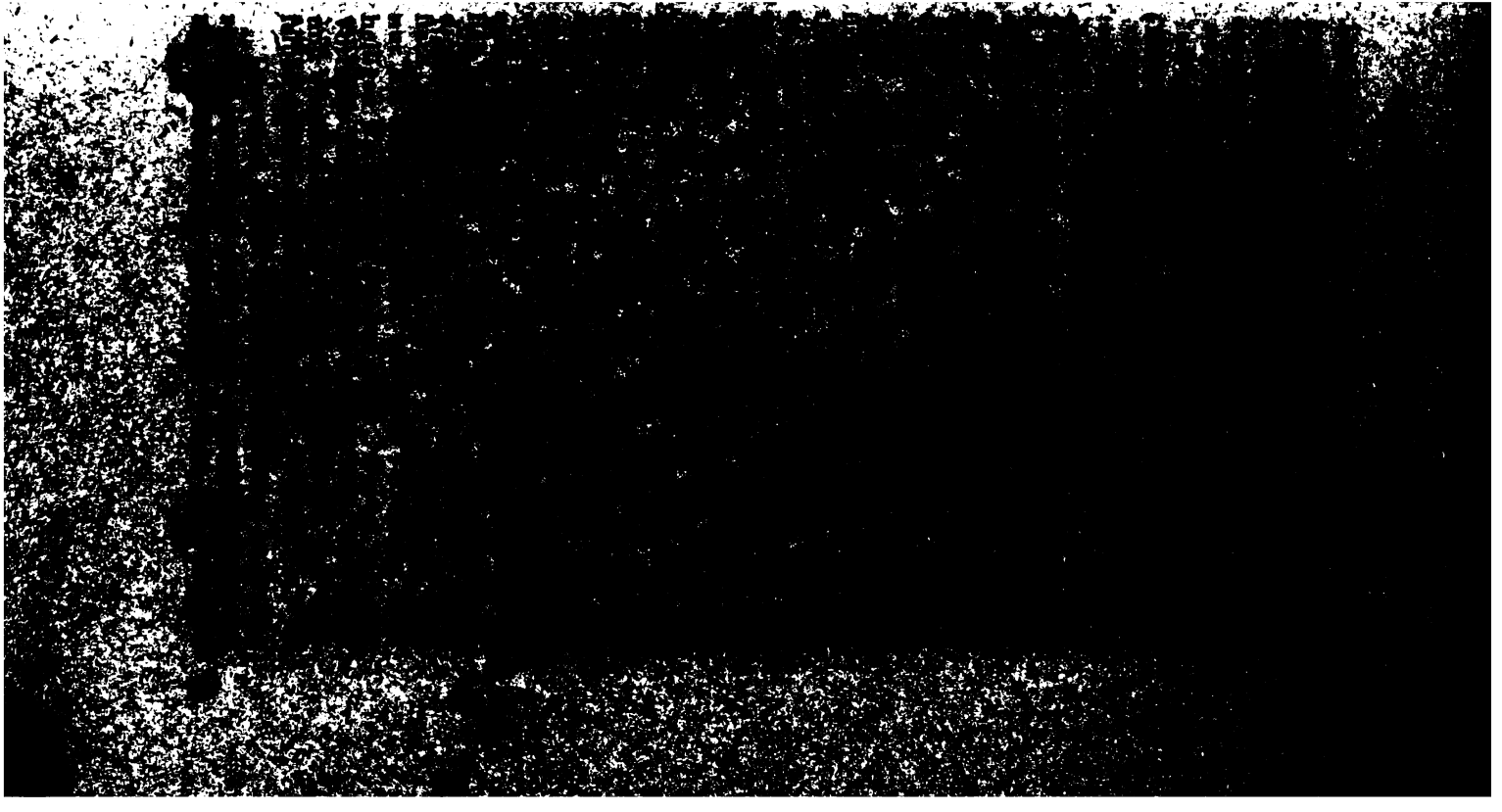


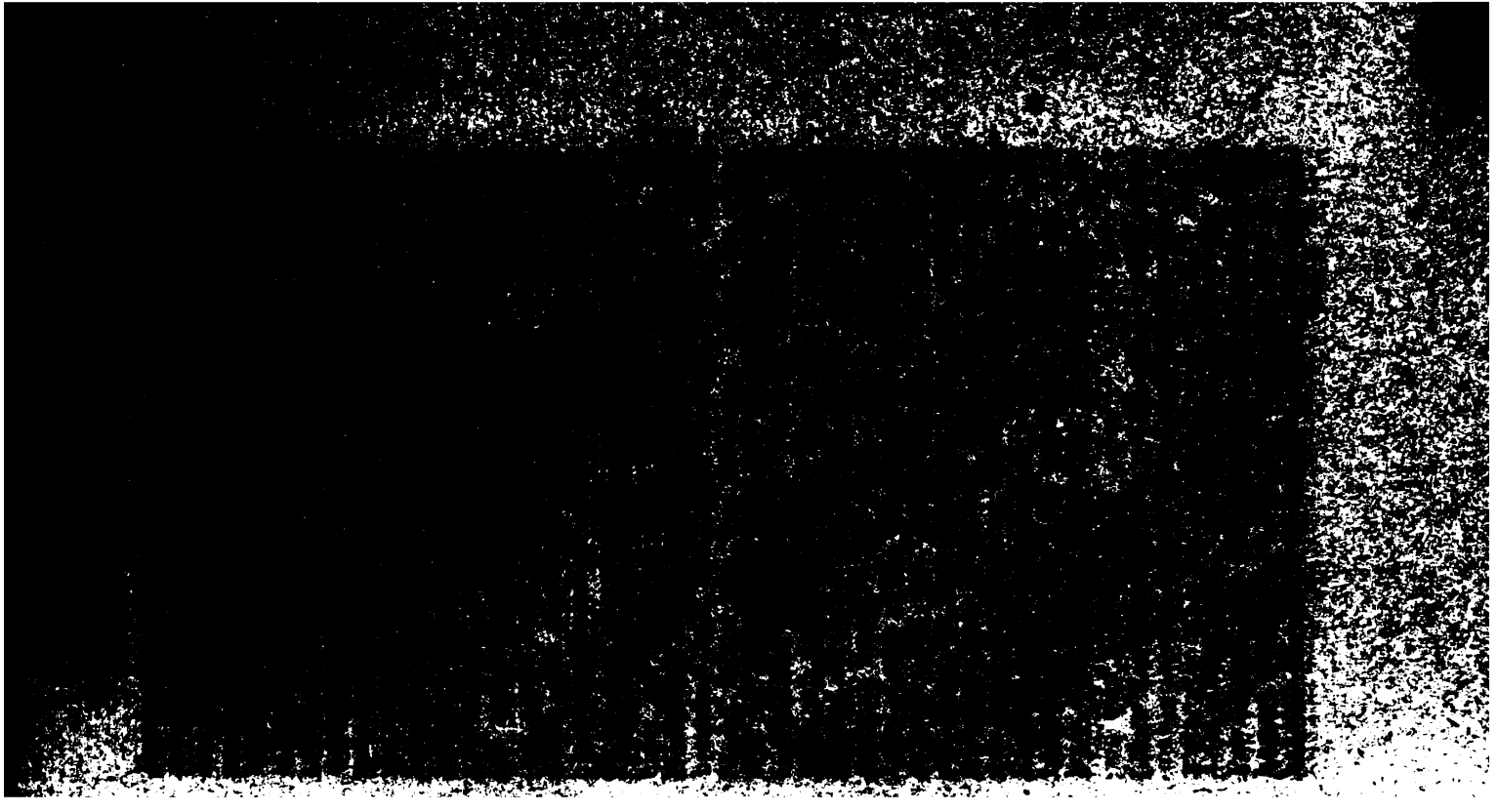


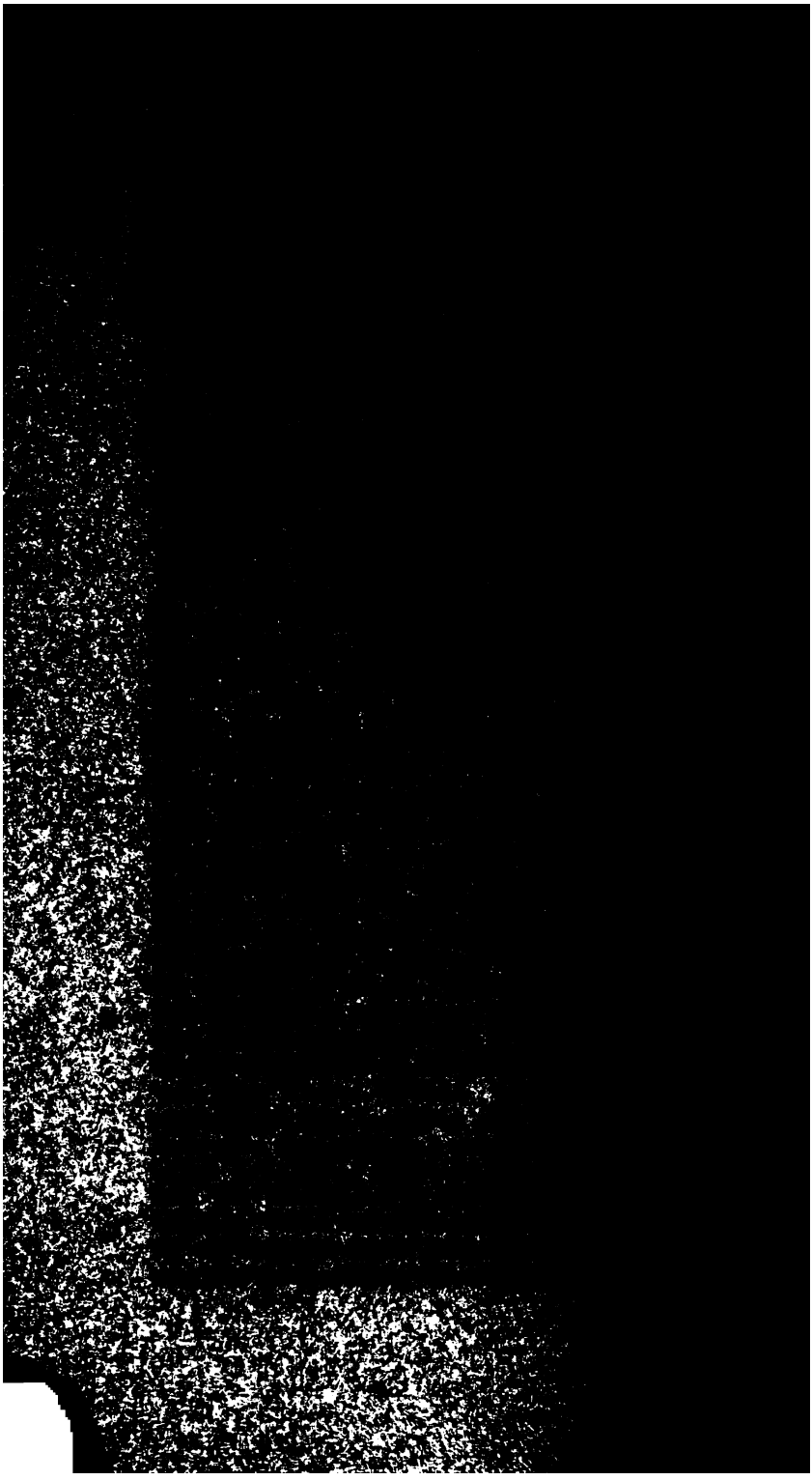


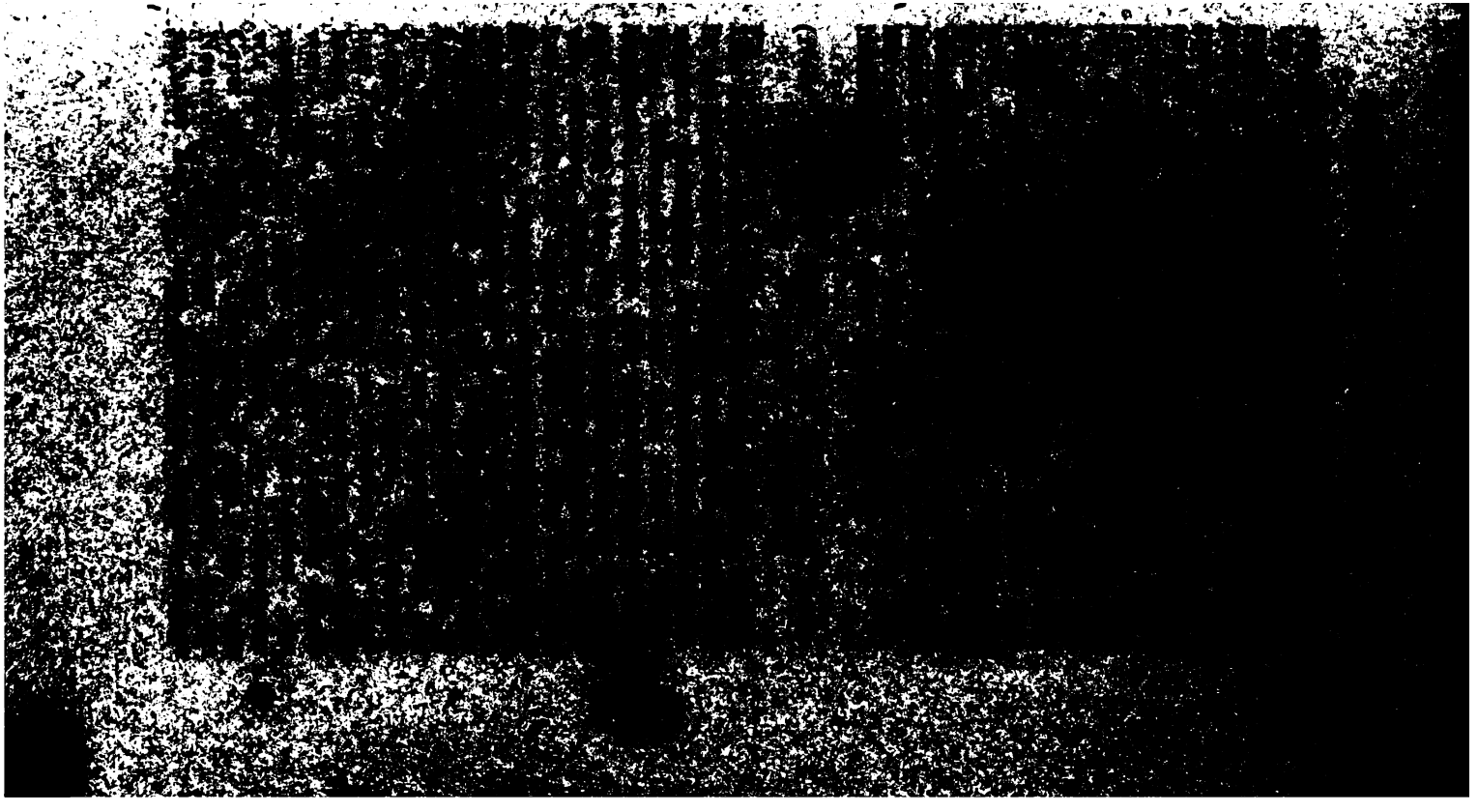


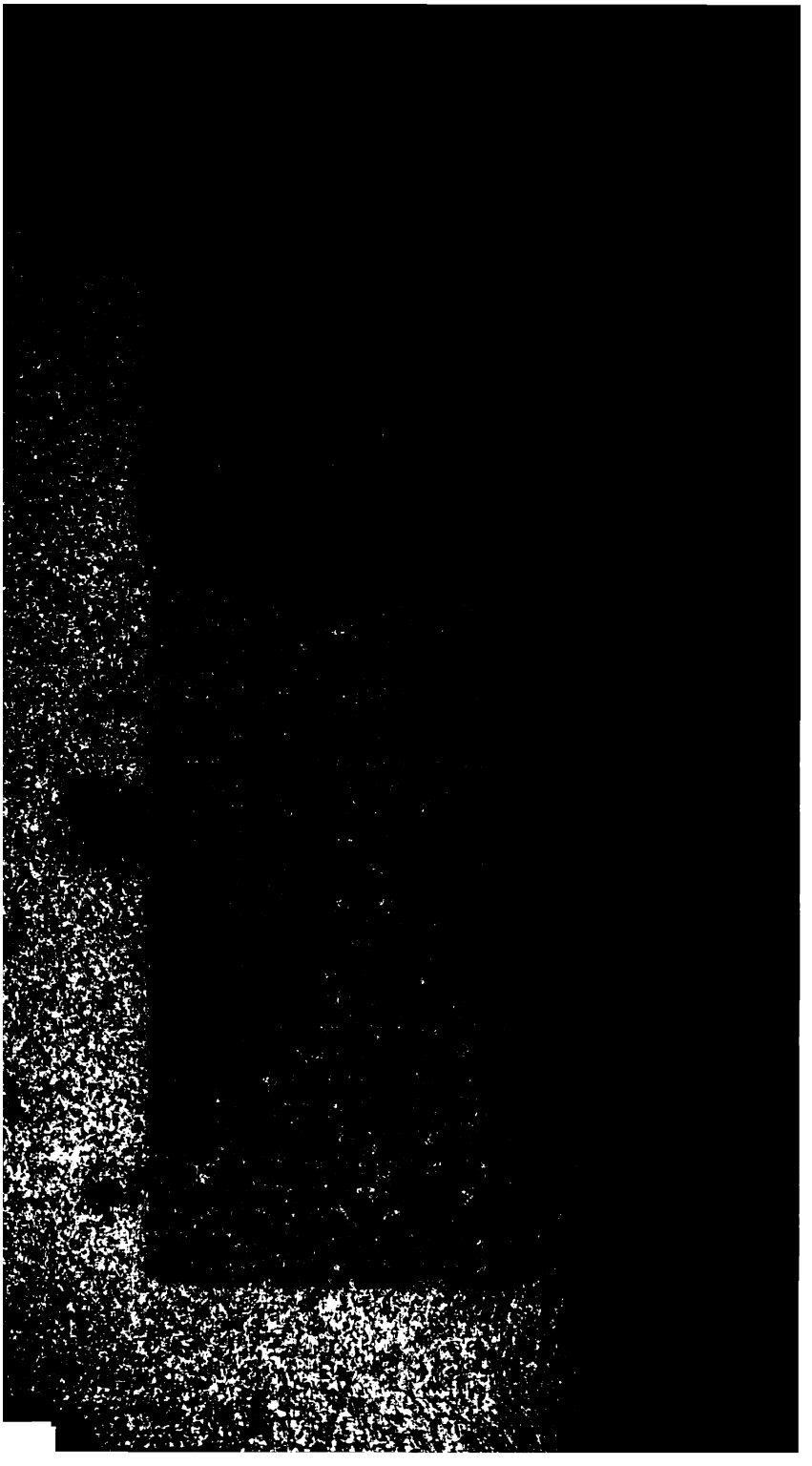


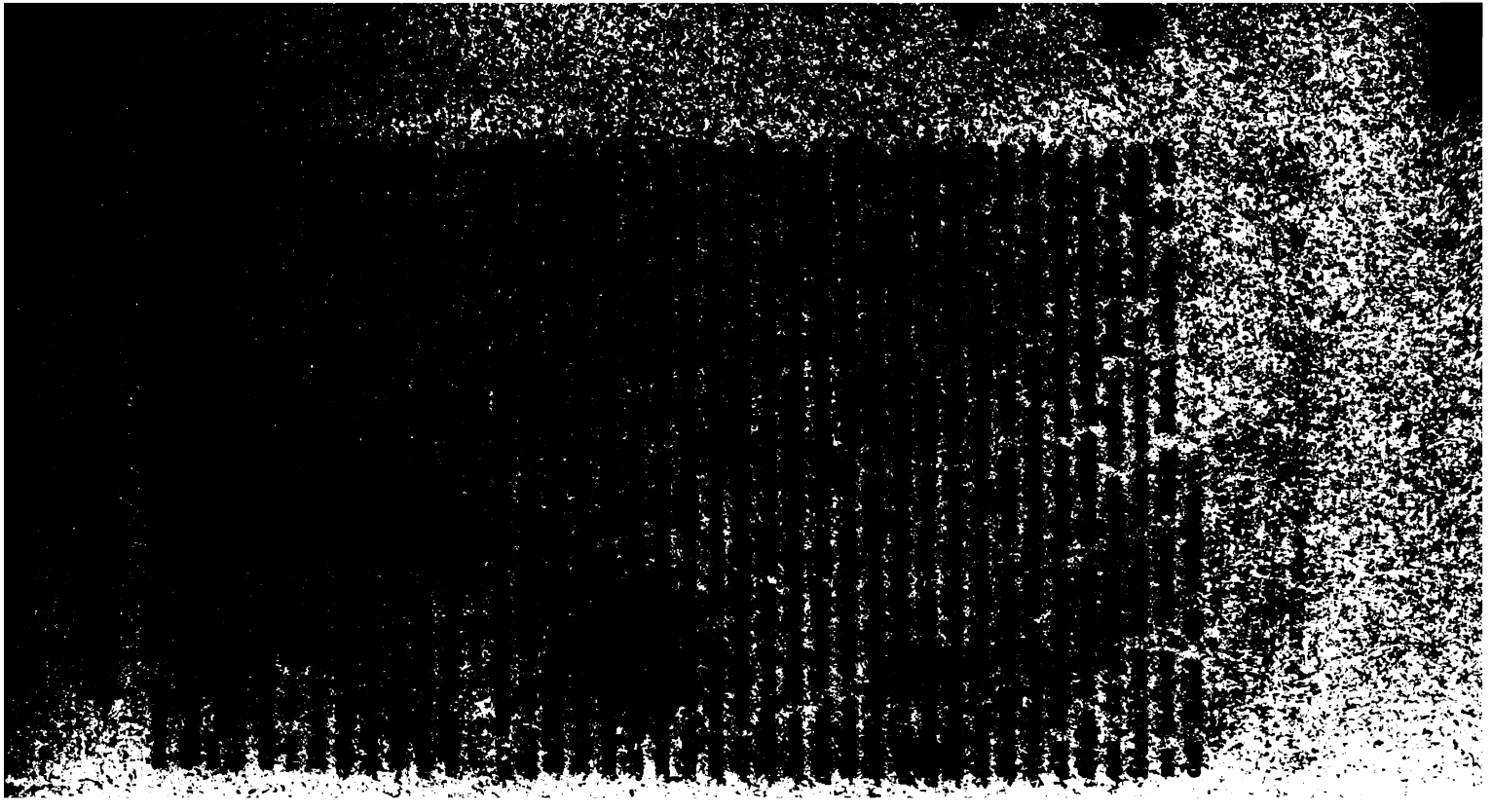


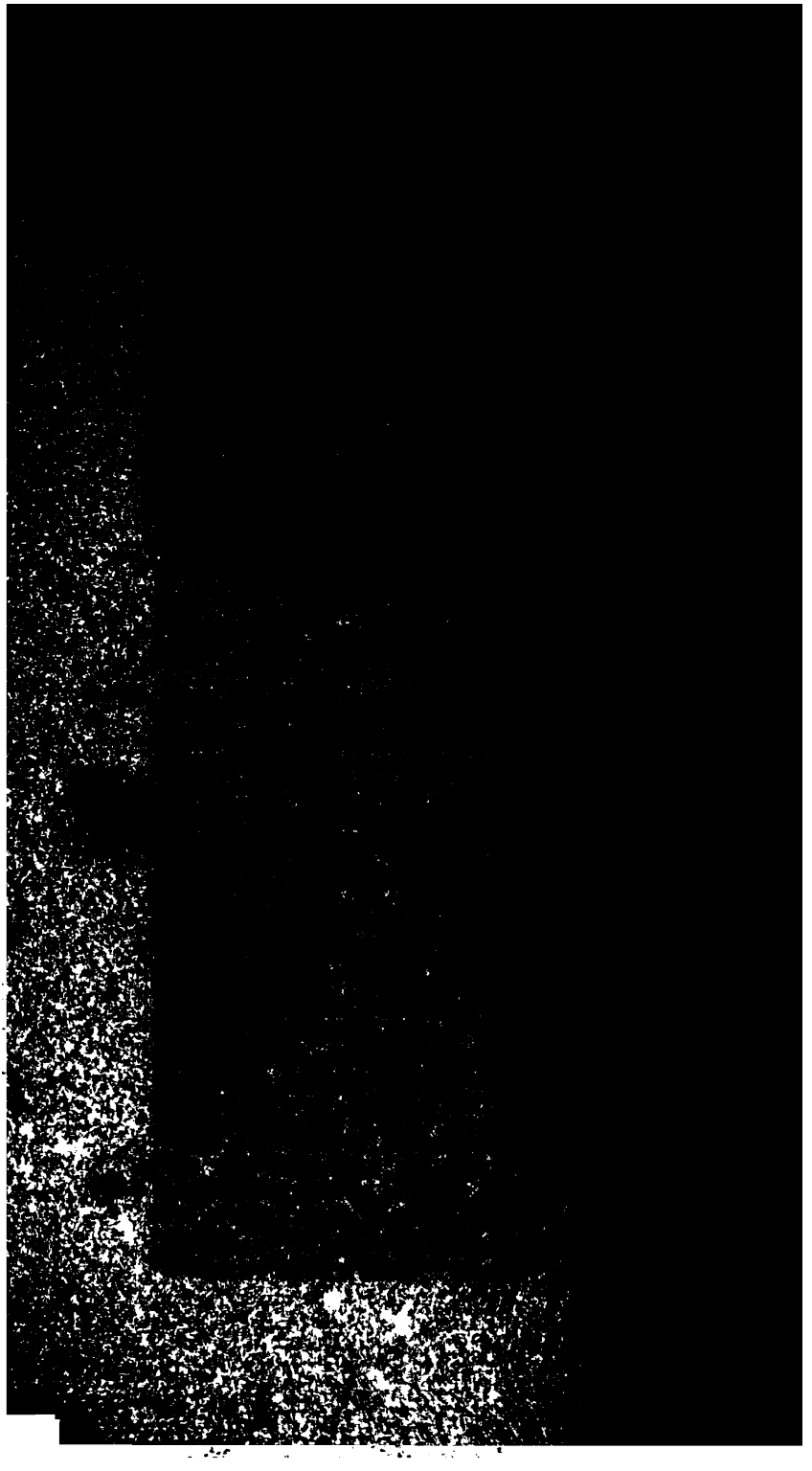


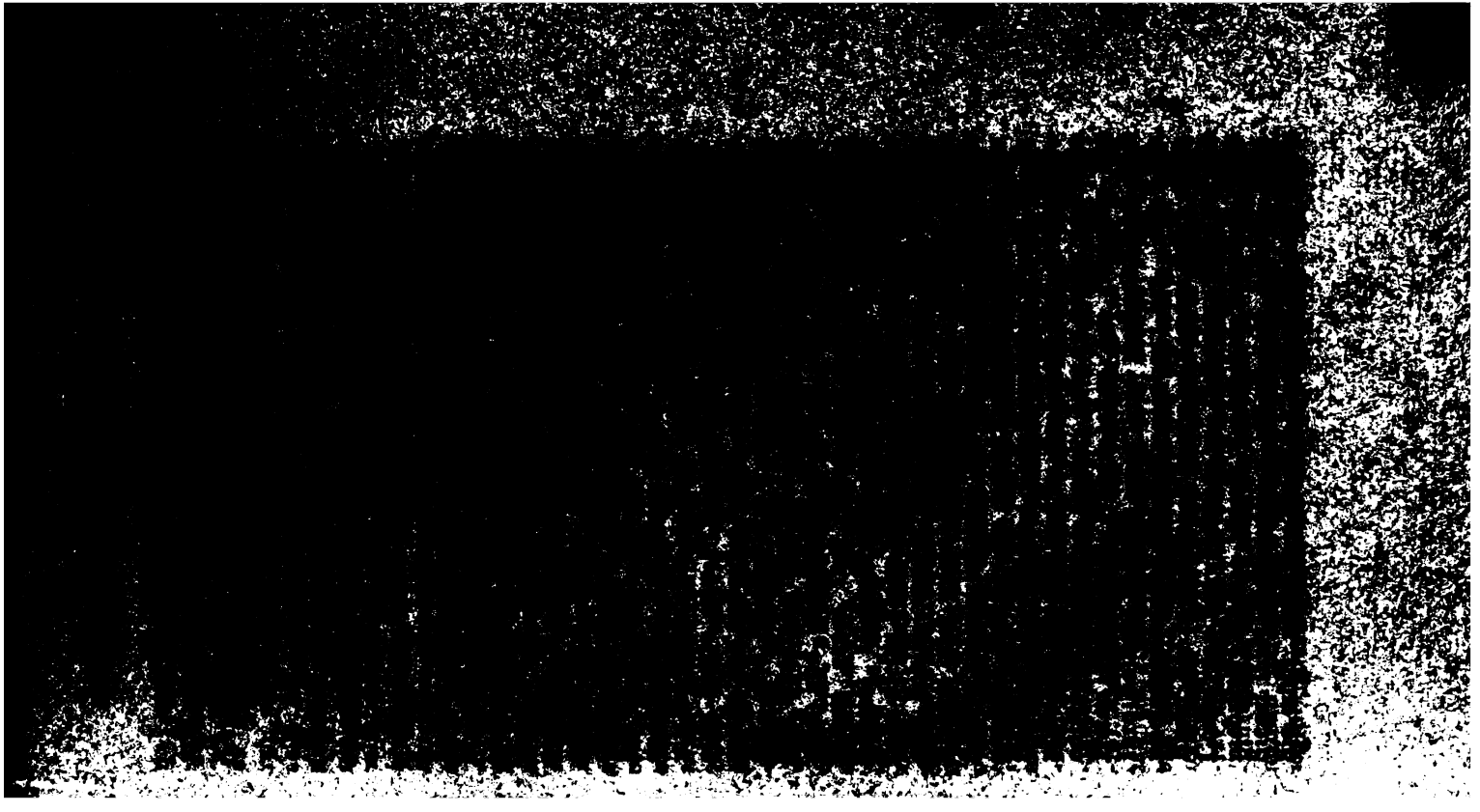




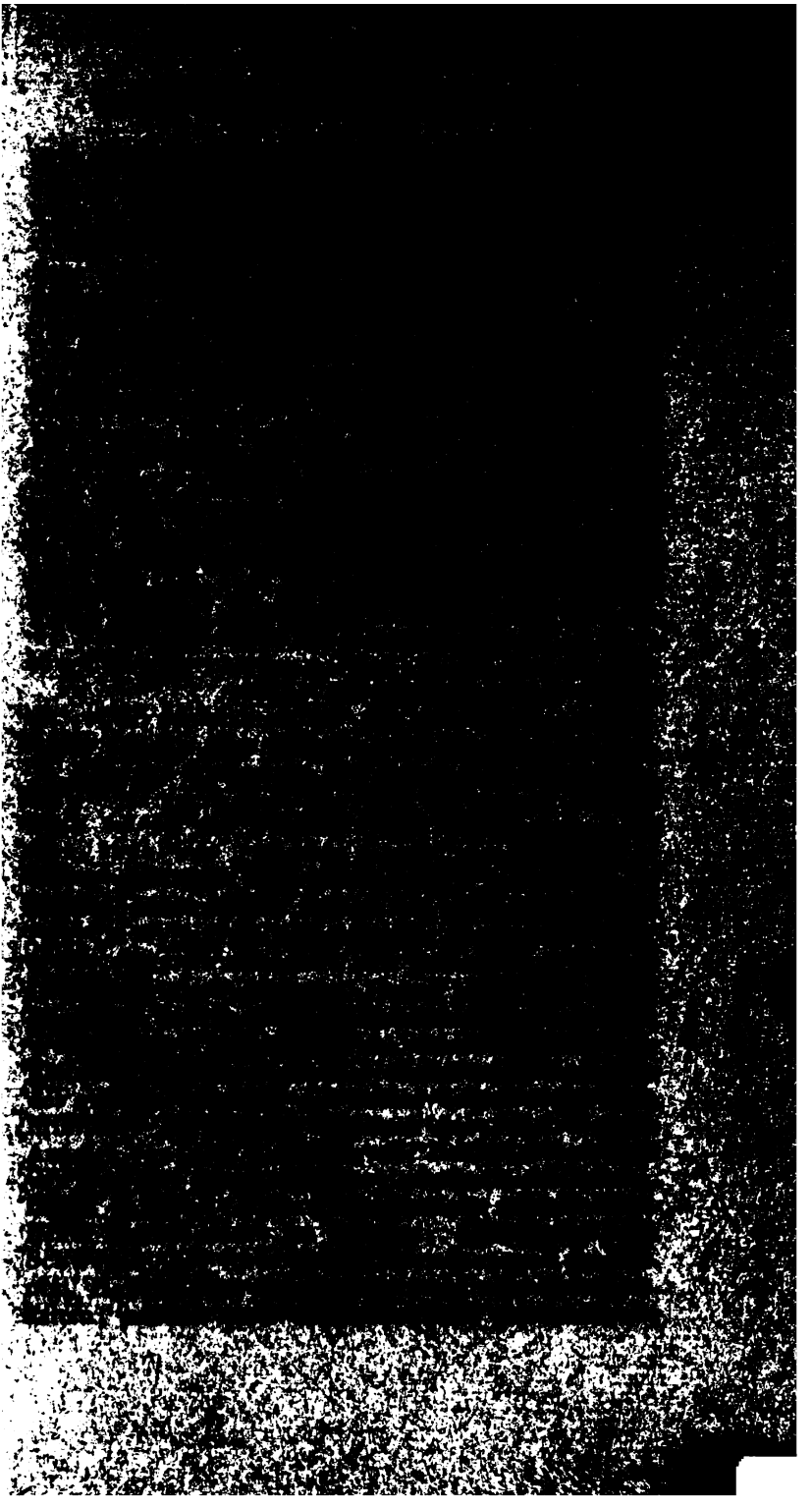


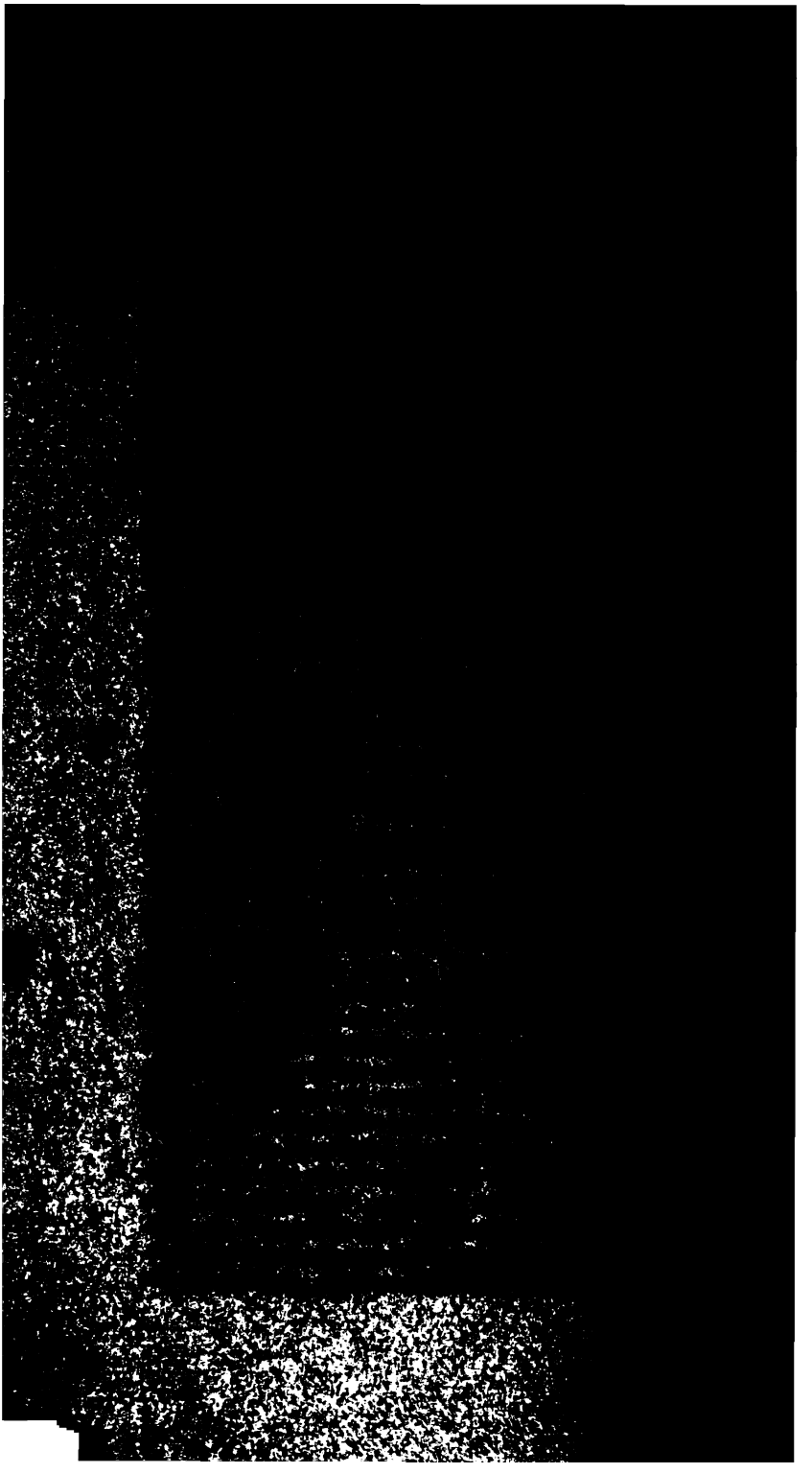






1793 thätigen und heilsamen Syſtem Abbruch thun zu wollen, indem daſſelbe auf die gegenwärtigen Umſtände keineswegs anwendbar iſt. Um dieſe Behauptung zu beweiſen und zu begründen, iſt es hinreichend anzuführen, daſs die Uſurpatoren der Regierung in Frankreich, nachdem ſie daſelbſt alles umgeſtürtzt, nachdem ſie ihre mörderiſchen Hände in das Blut ihres Königs getauchet, ſich durch ein feyerliches Decret für Freunde und Beſchützer aller derjenigen erklärt haben, die ähnliche Attentate und Verbrechen gegen die ihrigen in den andern Staaten zu unternehmen wagen würden, und ſie haben ihnen nicht nur alle Hülfe und allen Beyſtand verſprochen, ſondern auch wirklich die meiſten benachbarten Mächte mit gewaffneter Hand angegriffen. Eben dadurch haben ſie ſich auf die unmittelbarſte Art in Kriegsſtand gegen alle Mächte geſetzt, die Europa enthält, und von der Zeit an hat die Neutralität nur da Statt finden können wo die Klugheit bewog, die Parthey zu verhelen, die das allgemeine Intereſſe vorſchrieb. Allein dieſer Beweggrund, exiſtirt nicht mehr, ſeitdem die furchtbarſten Mächte ſich unter einander vereinigt haben, um gegen den Feind der Sicherheit und Wohlfahrt der Nationen gemeinſchaftliche Sache zu machen. Wenn es welche giebt, denen ihre Lage keine ſo nachdrückliche und entſcheidende Anſtrengungen erlaubt, als diejenigen welche dieſe Mächte anwenden, ſo iſt es billig, daſs ſie durch andere Mittel, die durchaus in ihrer Gewalt ſind, und namentlich durch die Unterbrechung aller Handlung und Gemeinſchaft mit jenen Stöhrern der öffentlichen Ruhe, der Sache beytreten. Ihro Kaiſerl. Majeſtät halten es ſich um ſo eher erlaubt, dieſe Maafsregeln vorzuſchlagen, da Sie zuerſt das Beyſpiel derſelben gegeben, und ſie in Ihren Staaten ohnerachtet des einſtweiligen Nachtheils, eingeführt hat, der daraus für die Ausfuhr und den Verkauf der Producte Ihres Reiches entſpringt. Sie hat die Inconvenienzen zu ſehr eingeſehen, denen das allgemeine Wohl ausgeſetzt ſeyn würde, wenn man dem gemeinſchaftlichen Feinde die Leichtigkeit verſchaffte, mittelſt einer freyen Zufuhr von Lebensmitteln und Schiffsmunitionen die Unruhen zu nähren und zu verlängern um über die Aufopferung einiger





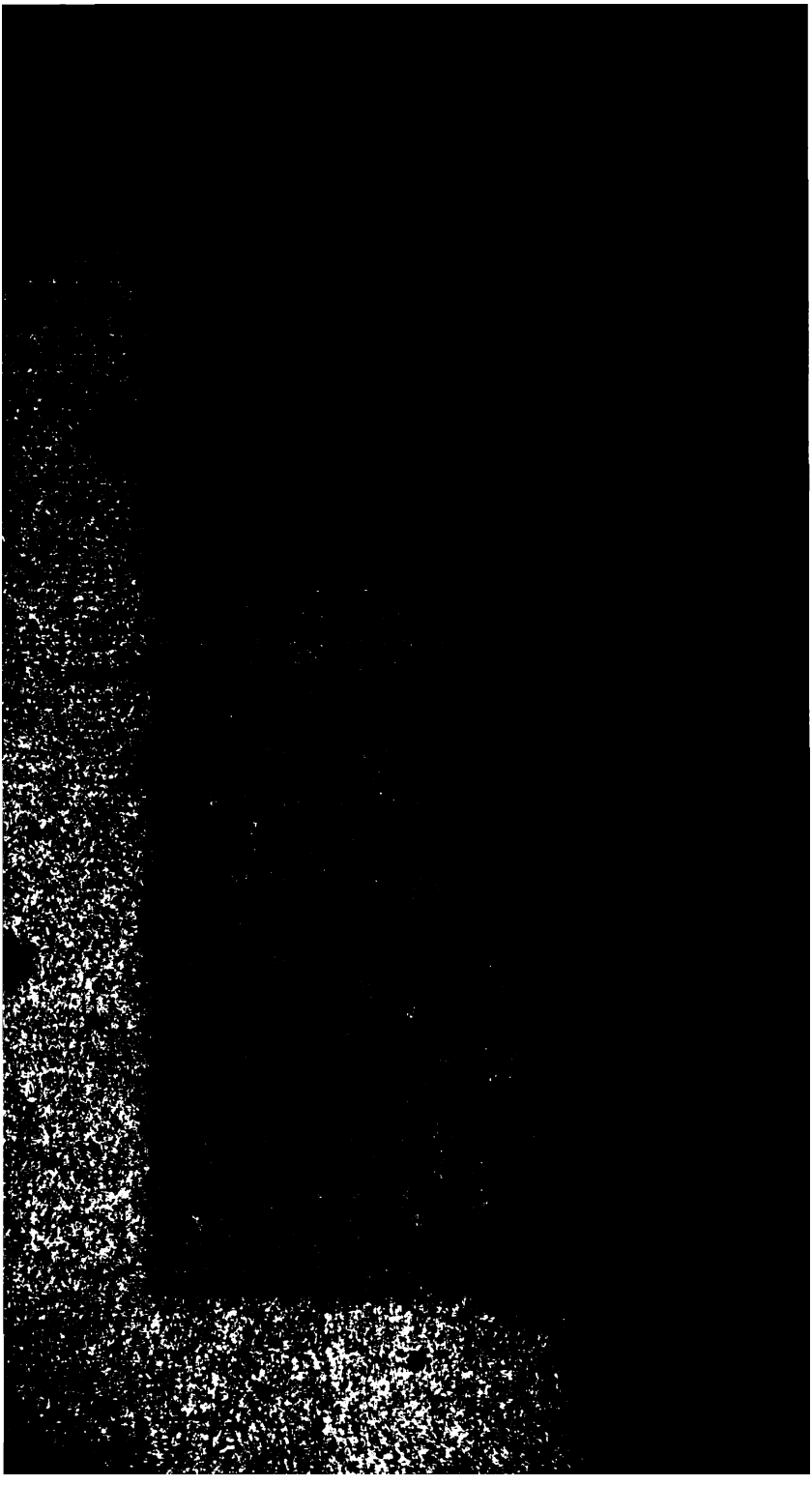
lung nicht zu beeinträchtigen, für die Erhaltung der genauen Neutralität, welche Schweden beobachtet, sorgfältig wachen müssen und muss es noch; und weit entfernt, dass er die Franzosen — die der Herzog in gar keine Betrachtung nimmt, — dadurch begünstigen wollte, oder hätte begünstigen wollen, hat er blos das Wohl der getreuen Unterthanen des Königs, seines Neffen, zur Absicht gehabt und wird es auch ferner haben. 1793

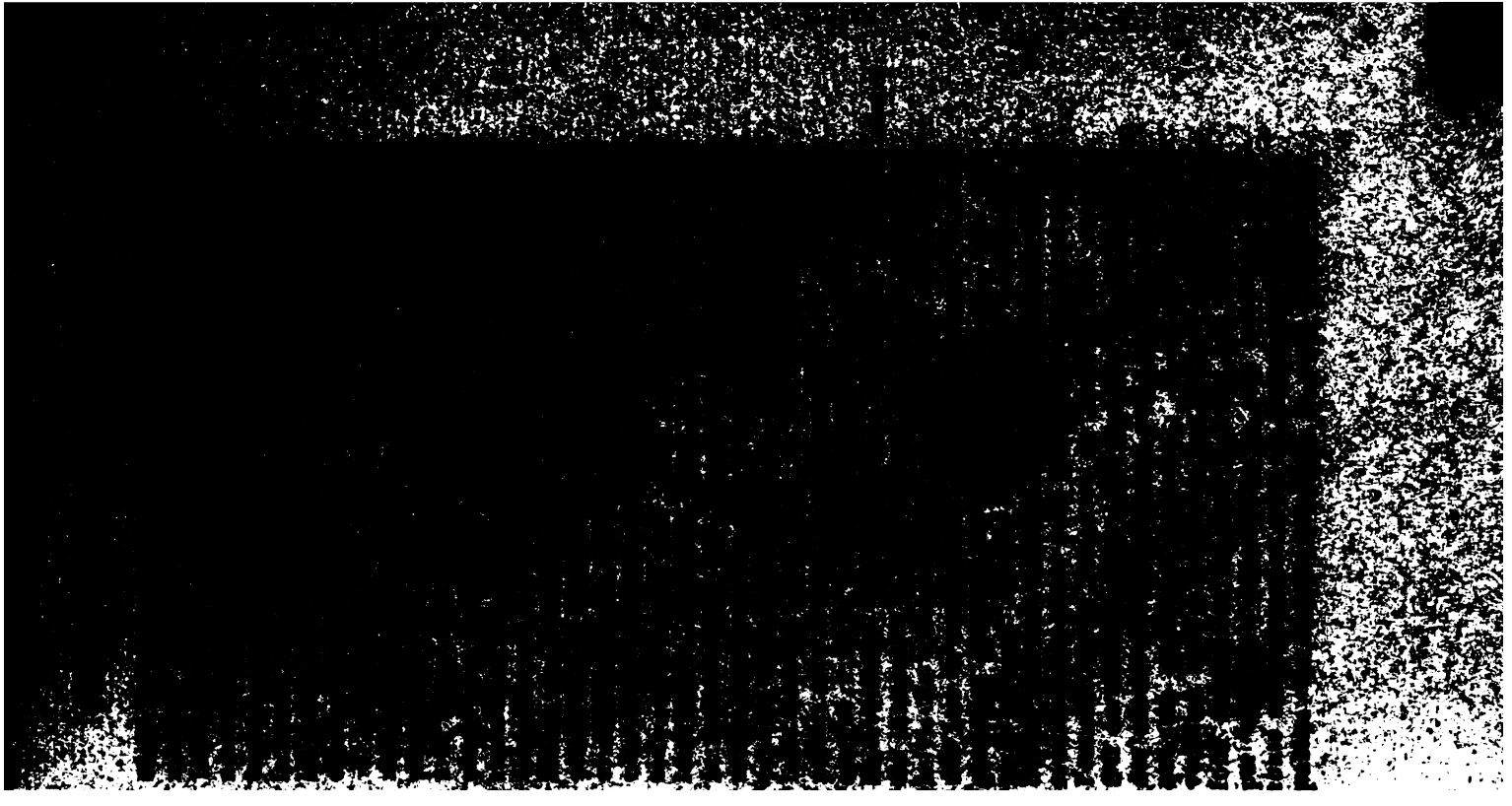
Se. Königl. Hoheit hat zugleich sowohl durch den unterzeichneten Ambassadeur des Königs bey Ihrer Kaiserl. Majestät, als durch den Schwedischen Gesandten beym Londoner Hofe, seine nicht verlorne Hoffnung zu erkennen geben lassen, dass sich Mittel finden würden, um die Sache auf eine solche Art einzurichten, dass die gegen Frankreich vereinigten Mächte ihre Absicht erreichten, ohne dass deswegen irgend eine Beeinträchtigung der Tractaten statt hätte, oder dass irgend Jemand sich dabey compromittirt fände.

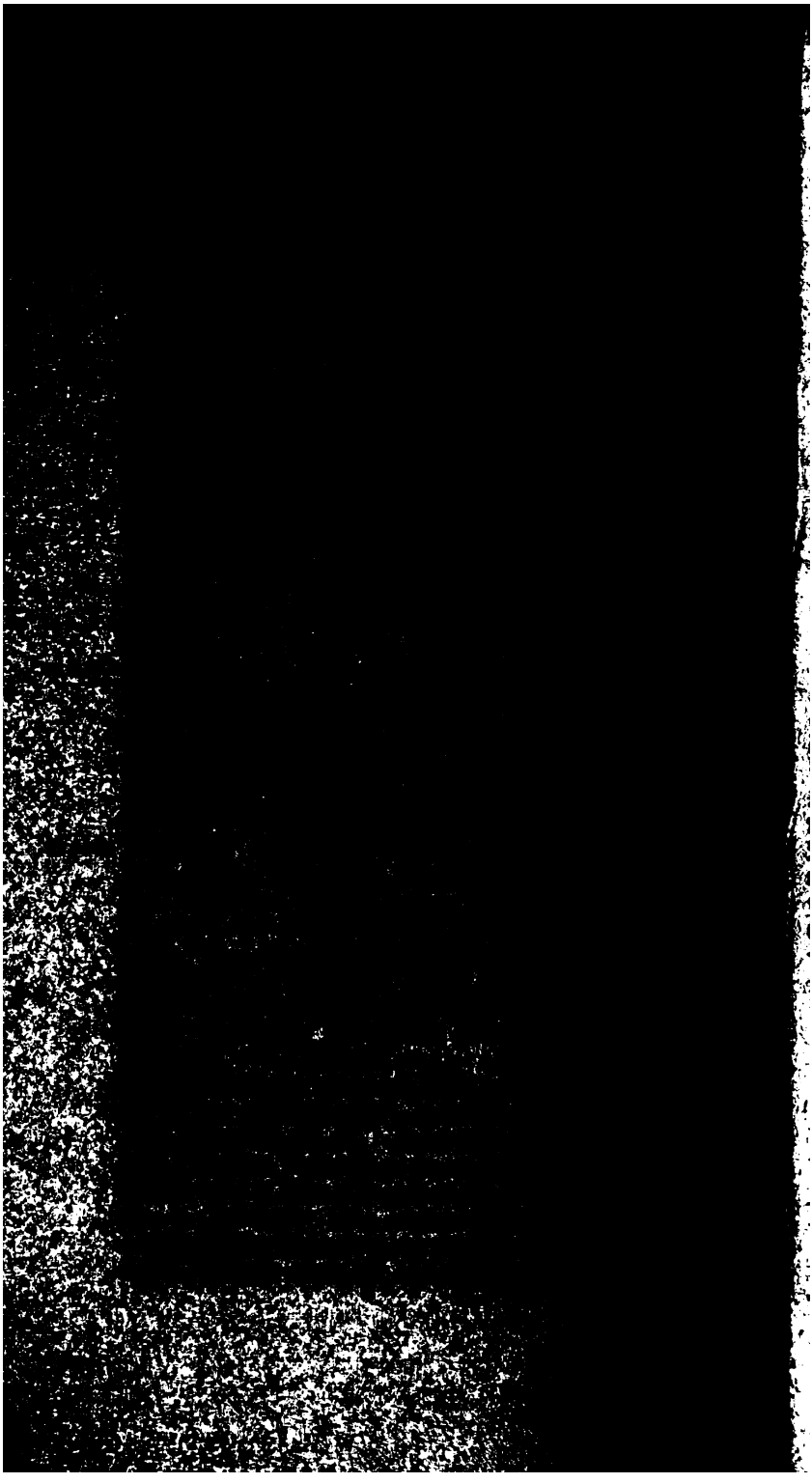
So viele von Seiten Sr. Königl. Hoheit beständig behauptete Schritte sollten auf das deutlichste und offenbarste den ehrwürdigen Grundsatz ins Licht stellen, der Sie leitet, den Grundsatz der Gerechtigkeit und zugleich der Wohlthätigkeit gegen eine Nation, deren Glück und Wohlfahrt Ihnen anvertrauet ist und der in dieser doppelten Rücksicht ohne Zweifel nicht anders als den Beyfall einer so grosmüthigen und scharfsichtigen Prinzessin verdienen kann, wie es die Kaiserin, die nahe Anverwandtinn Sr. Königl. Hoheit und des jungen Königs, Ihres Durchl. Zöglings ist.

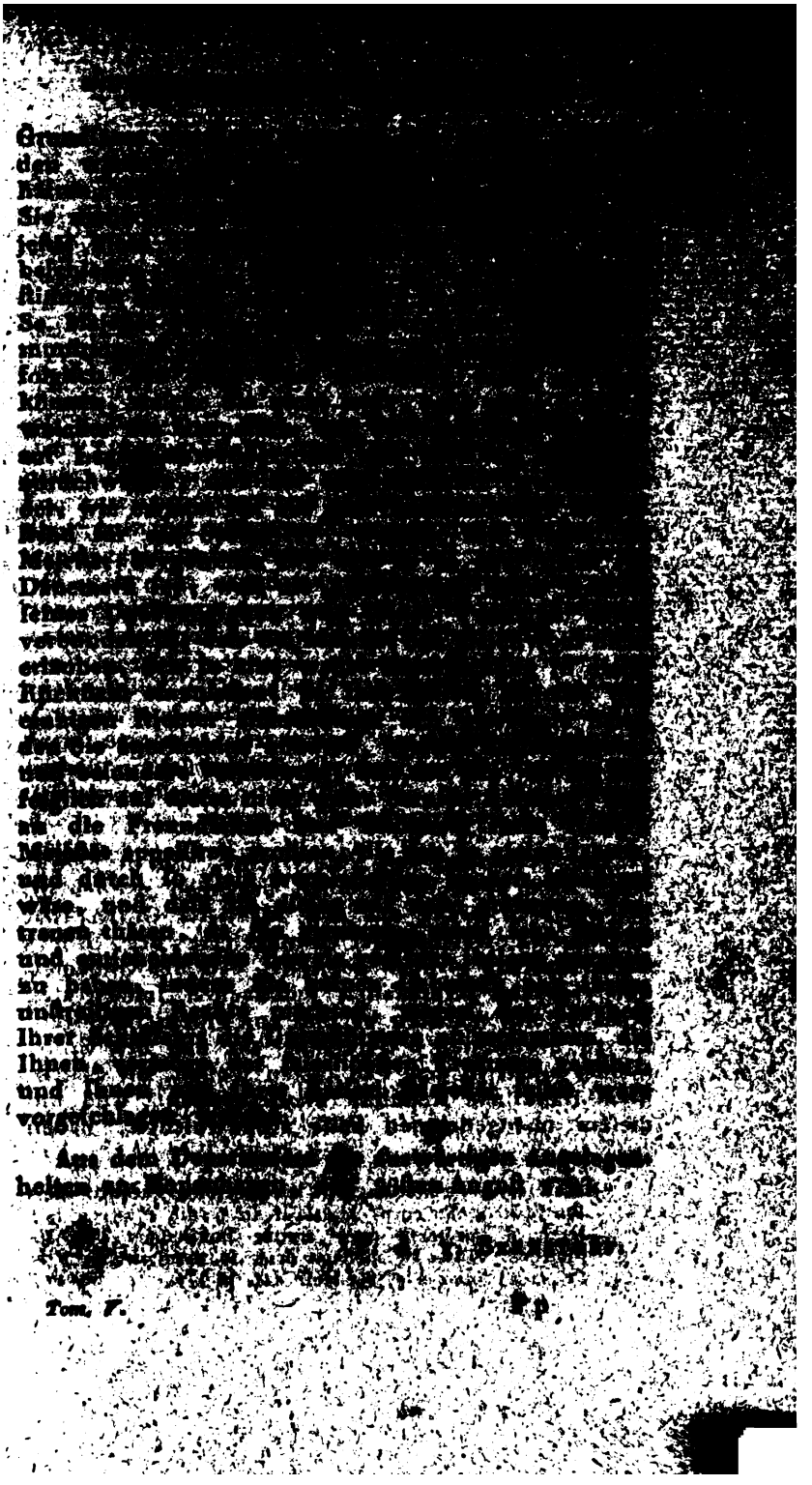
Diese erhabene Souveraine ist übrigens sehr im Stande, Ihre grosen Absichten zu verfolgen, indem Sie ihren Schiffen und Ihren Armateurs eben die Befehle ertheilen lässt, welche Se. Brittische Majestät den ihrigen haben geben lassen und die durch deren Chargé d'Affaires dem Schwedischen Ministerio in einer dem Groskanzler Sparre vom 26. Julii desfalls übergebenen Note sind mitgetheilet worden.

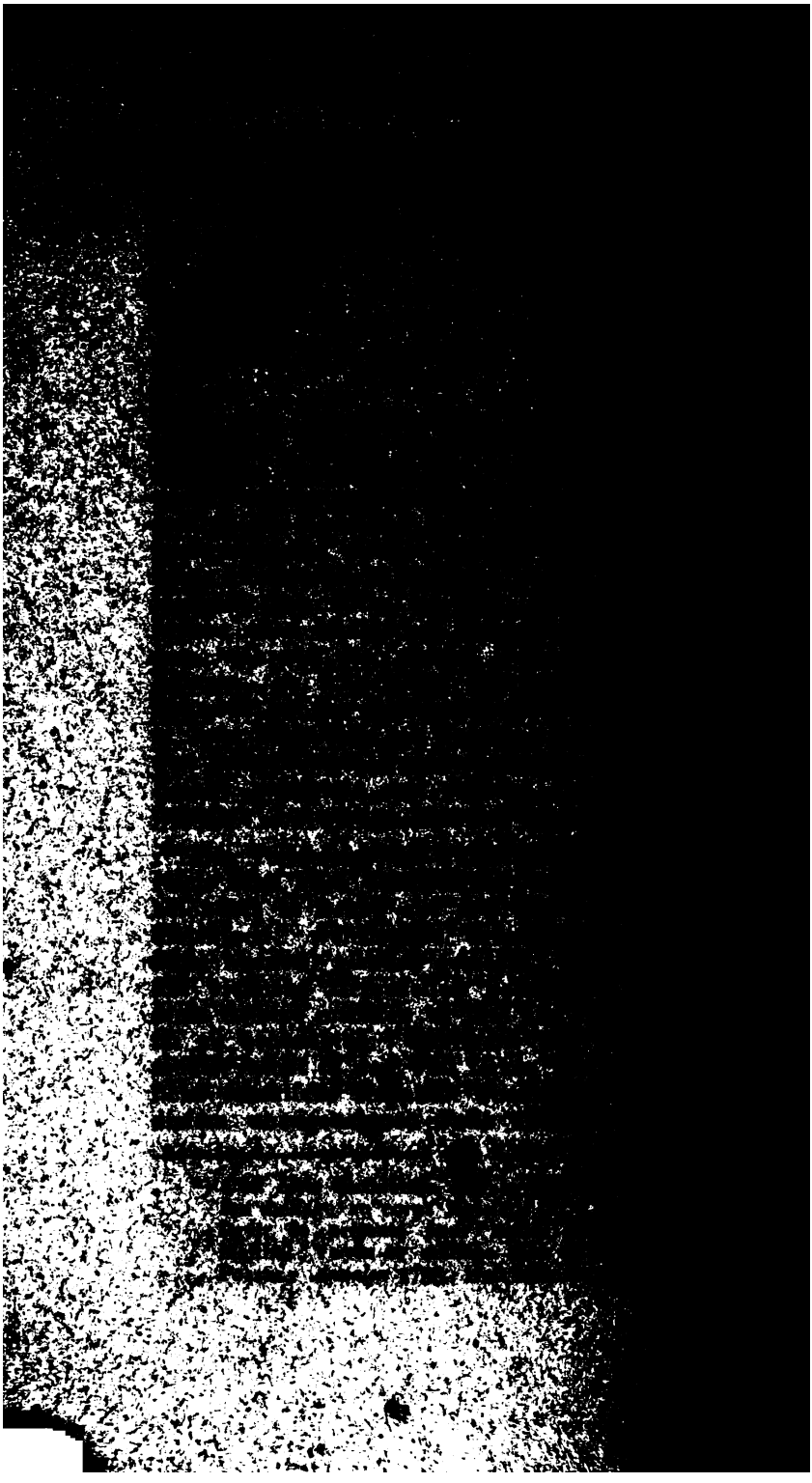
Da die beiden Höfe von Petersburg und von London bey dem gegenwärtigen Kriege, wie es der Fall ist, zu einem gleichen Endzwecke vereinigt sind und ihr Interesse nur dasselbe seyn kann, so herrscht

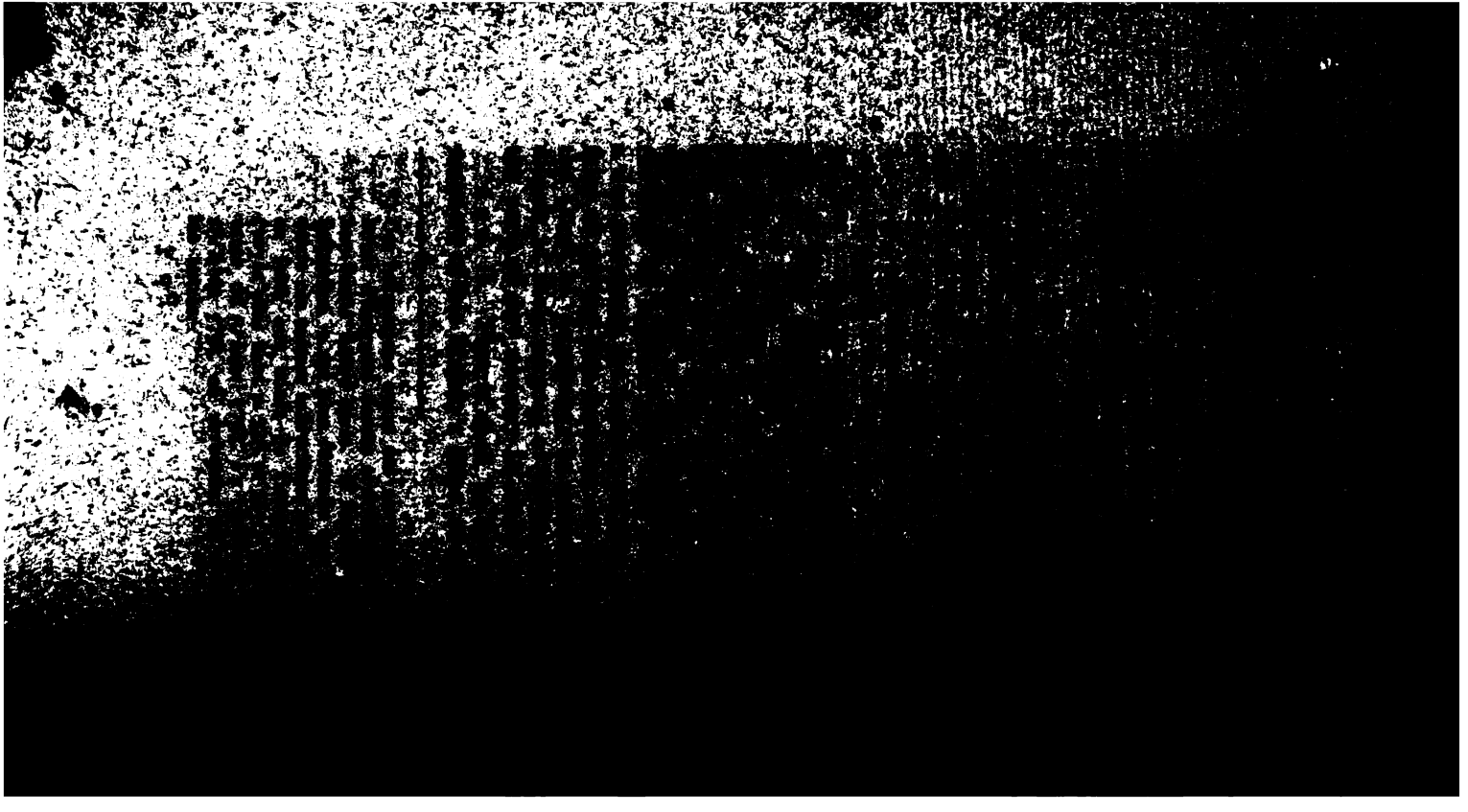


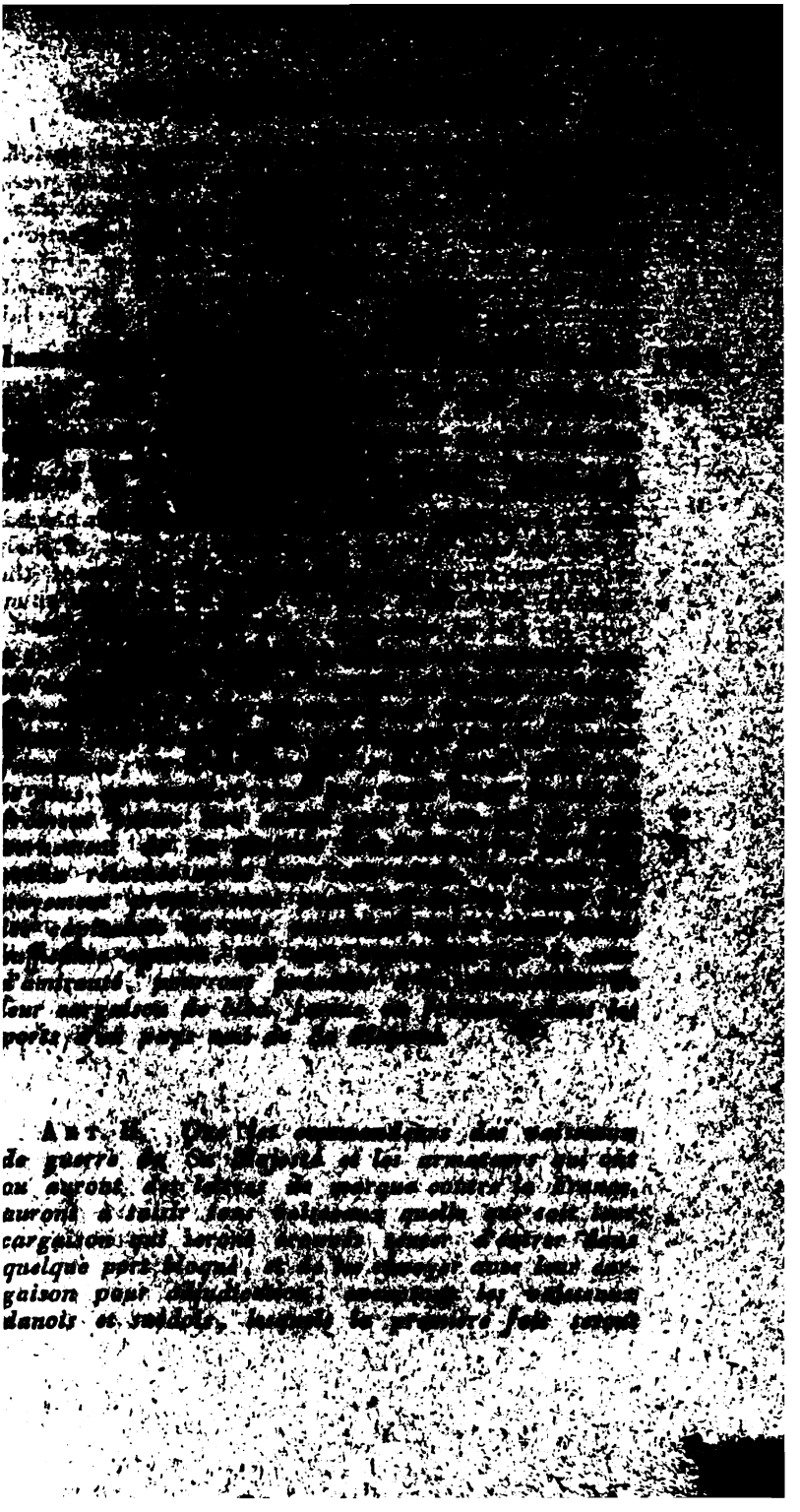


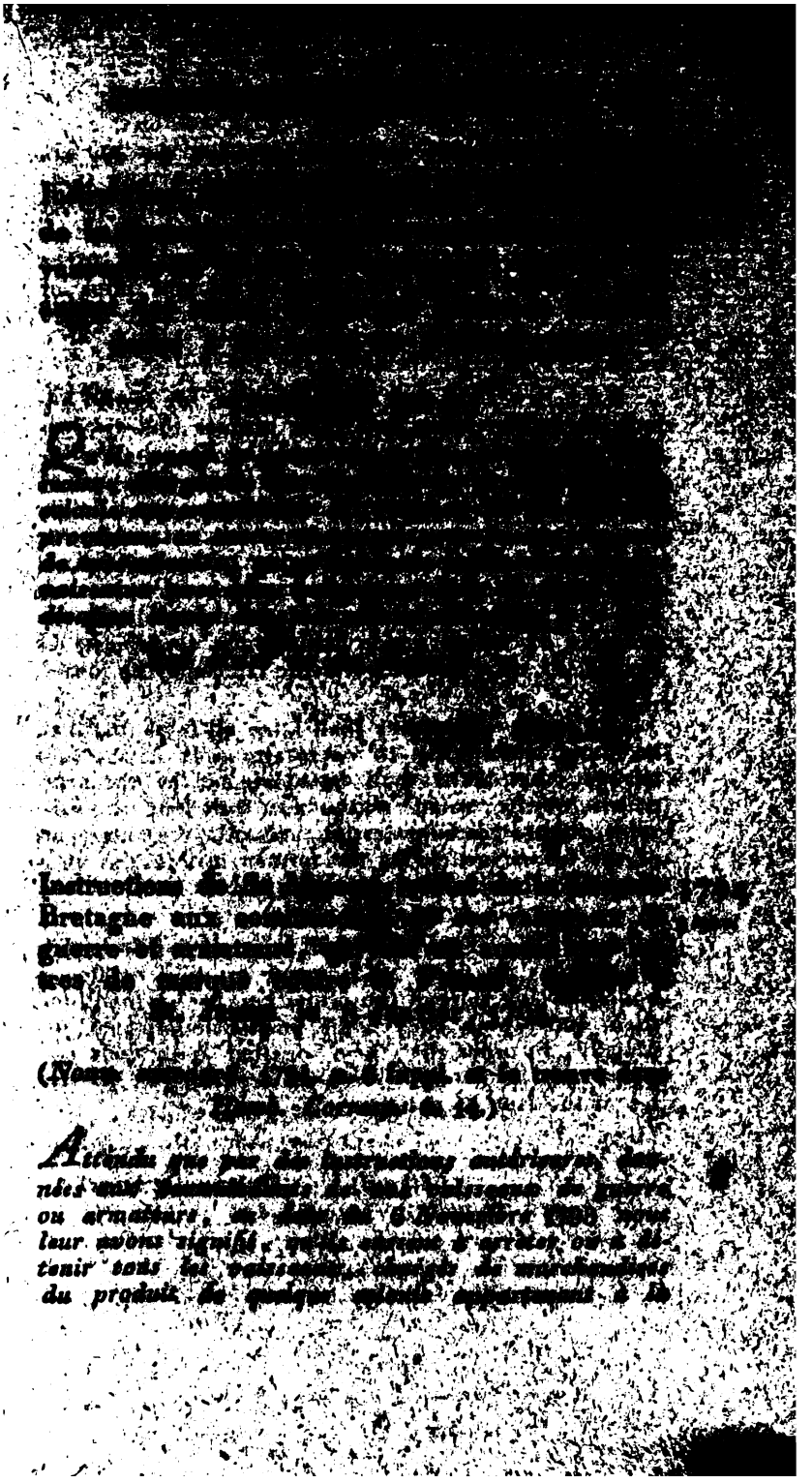


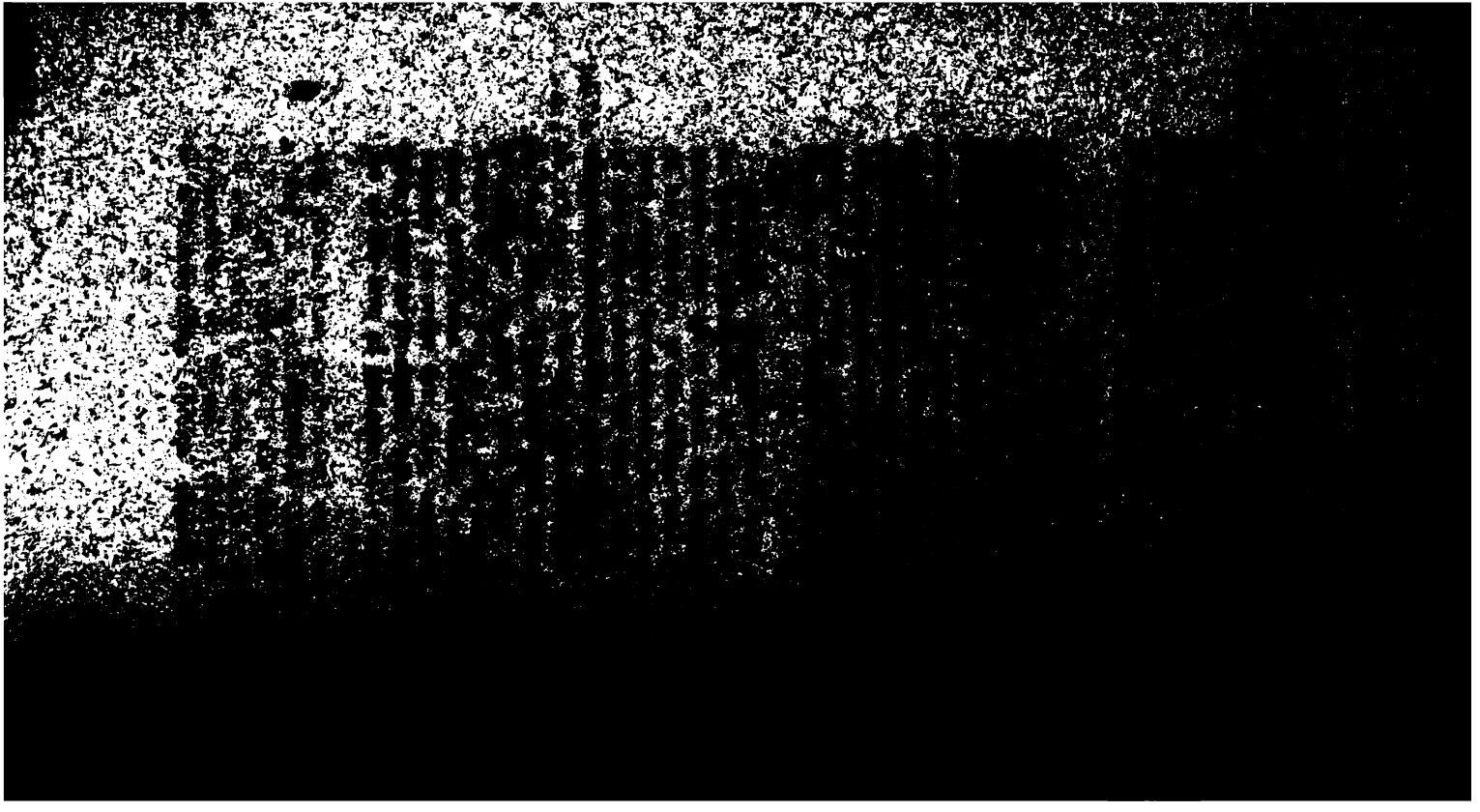


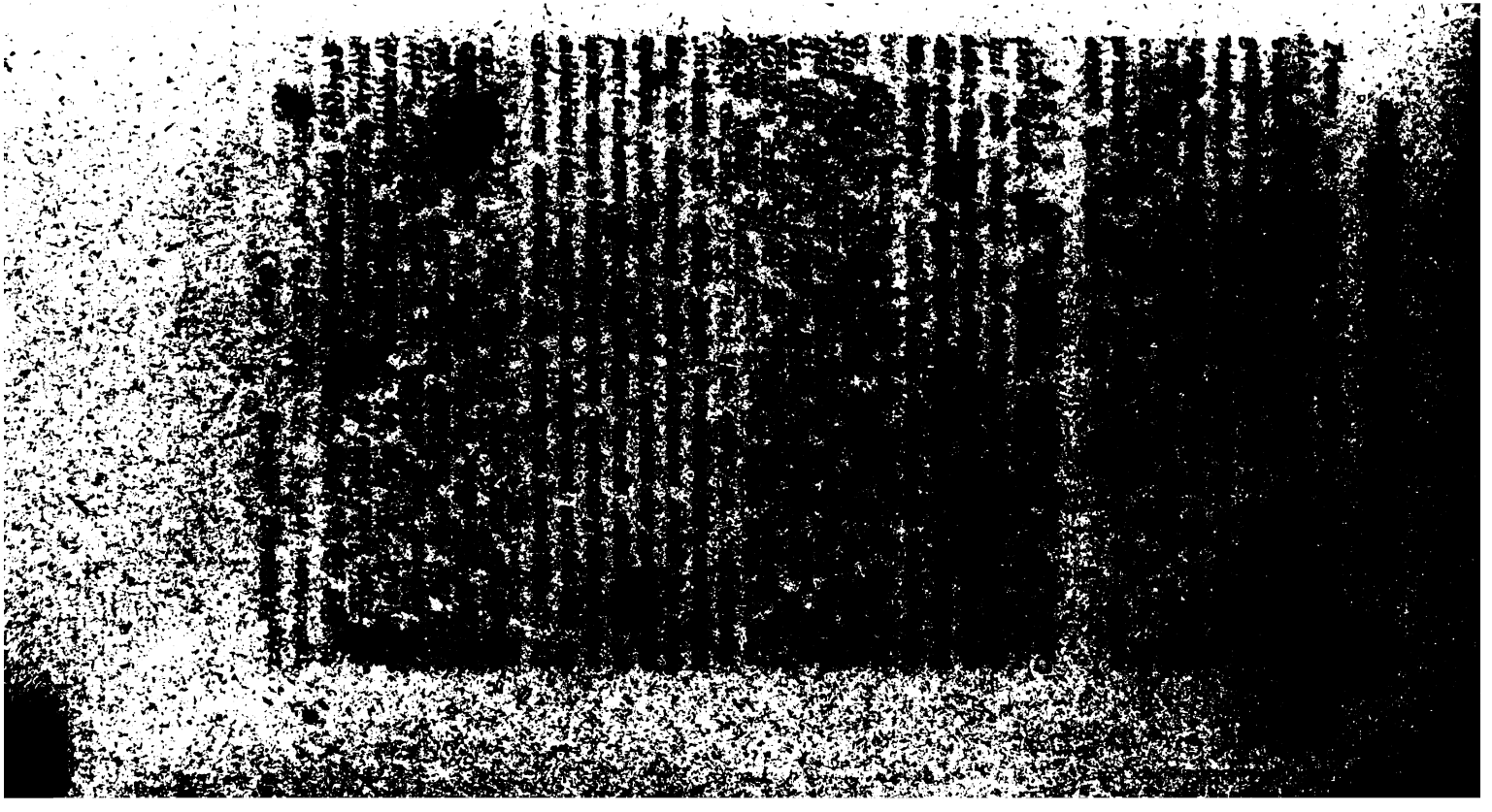


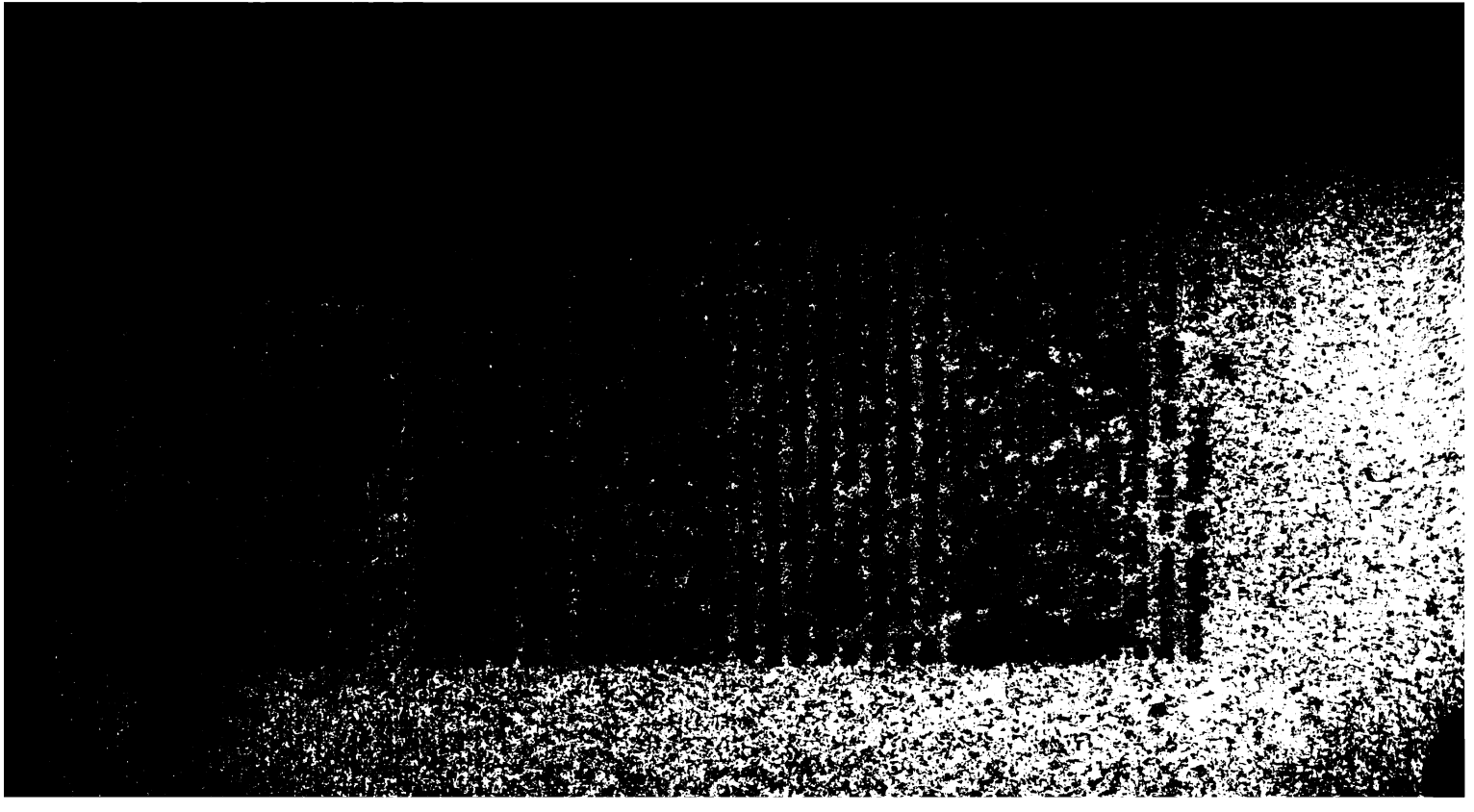


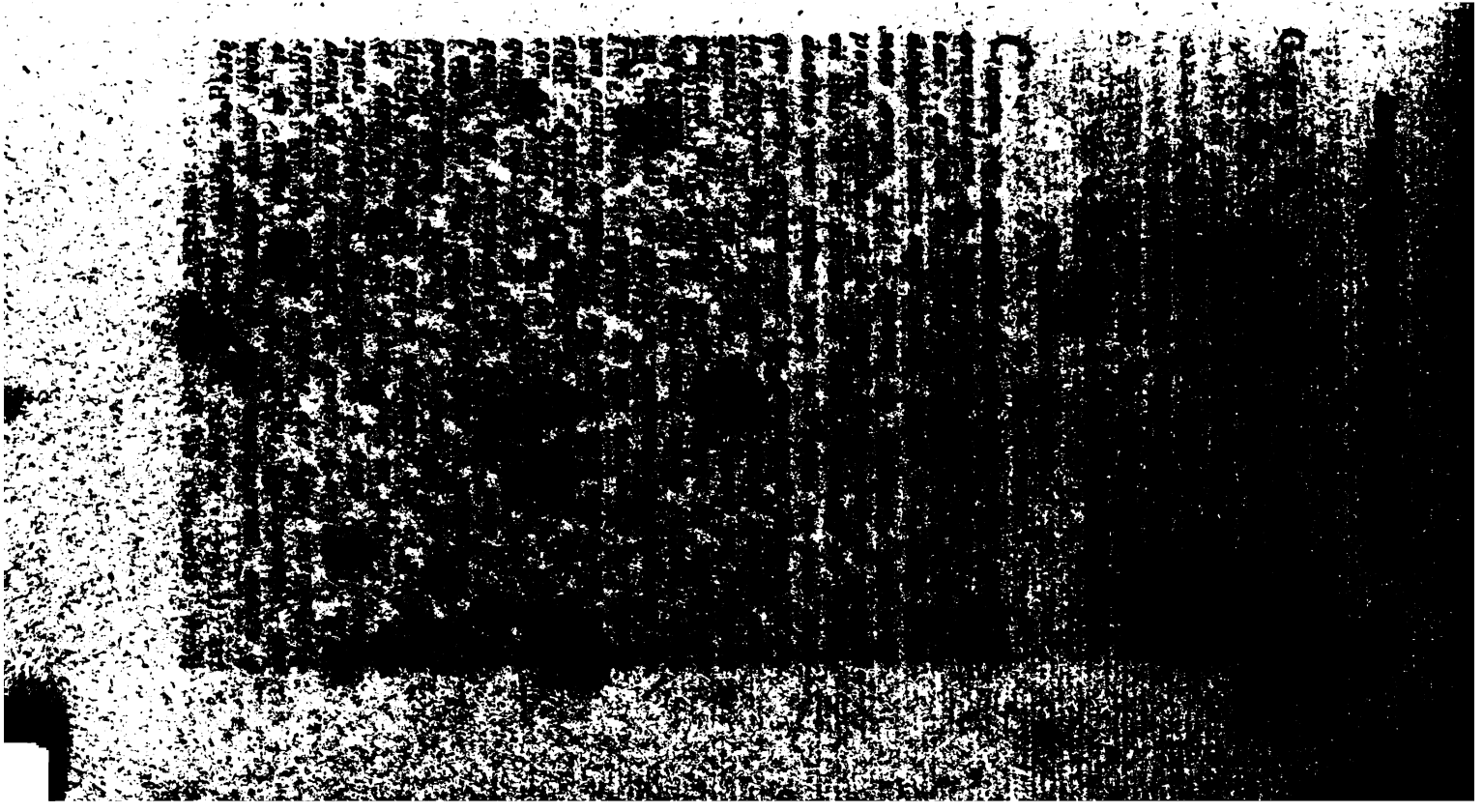


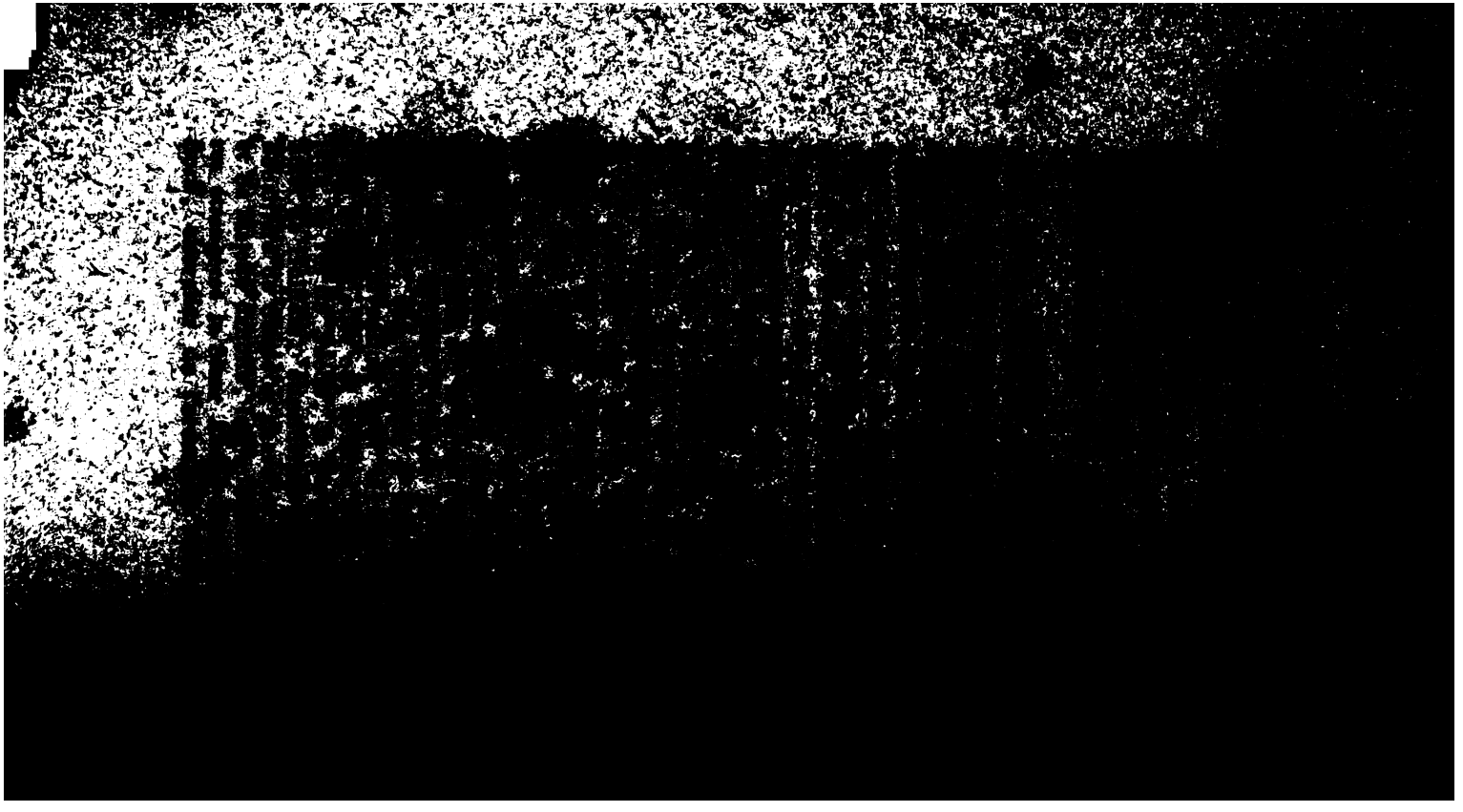












après avoir échangé leurs pleinpouvoirs ſont convenus des articles ſuivants: 1794

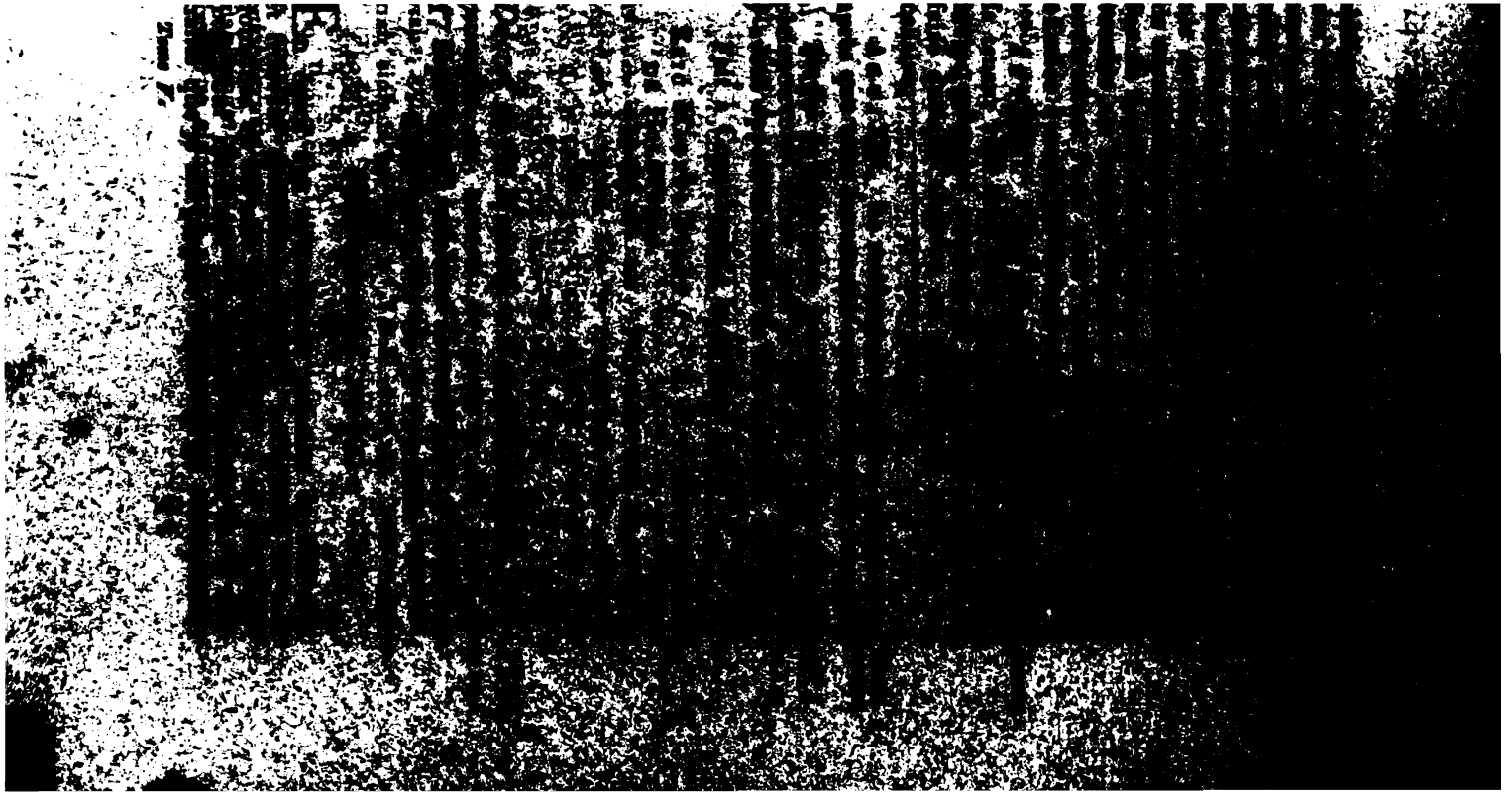
ART. I. Leurs Majeſtés déclarent ſolemnellement vouloir garder dans le courant de cette guerre la neutralité la plus parfaite, éviter autant que cela dépendra d'elles tout ce qui pourroit les compromettre vis-à-vis les puiſſances leurs amies et leurs alliées, et continuer à leur marquer, comme elles l'ont fait conſtamment, dans des circonſtances quelquefois difficiles, toute l'attention et même toute la déférence amicale, qui pourra ſe concilier avec leur propre dignité. Neutralité.

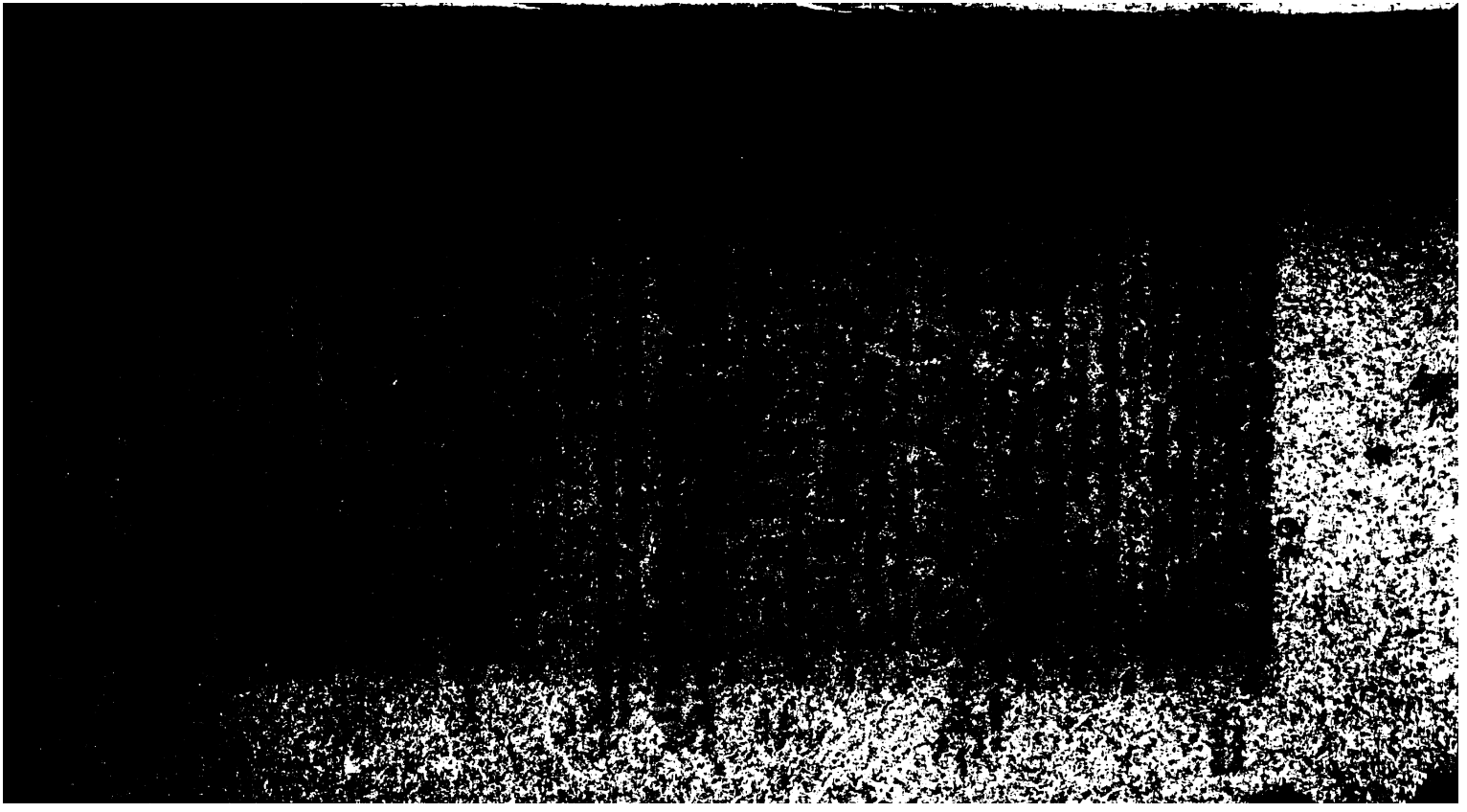
ART. II. Elles déclarent en outre ne prétendre à aucun avantage, qui ne ſoit clairement fondé dans leurs traités reſpectifs ſans exception, avec les différentes puiſſances en guerre. Fondée ſur les traités.

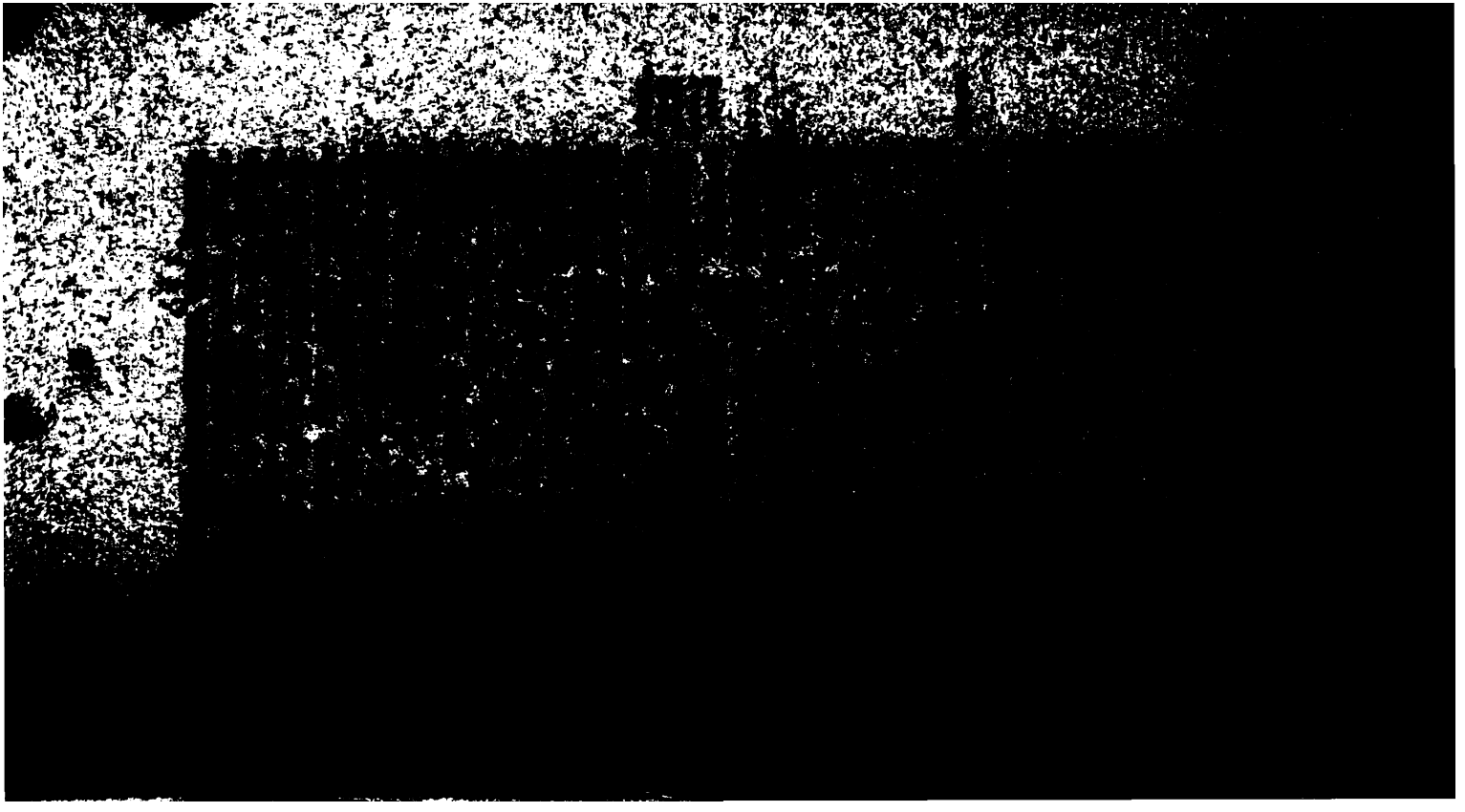
ART. III. Elles s'engagent auſſi réciproquement et vis-à-vis de l'Europe entière de ne vouloir prétendre dans les cas, qui ne ſont point exprimés dans les traités à aucun avantage, qui ne ſoit fondé dans le droit des gens univerſel, reconnu et reſpecté juſqu'à préſent par toutes les puiſſances et par tous les ſouverains de l'Europe, et dont elles ſe permettent tout auſſi peu de ſuppoſer qu'aucune d'elles voulut s'écarter, qu'elles ſont incapables de s'en écarter elles-mêmes. Et ſur le droit des Gens.

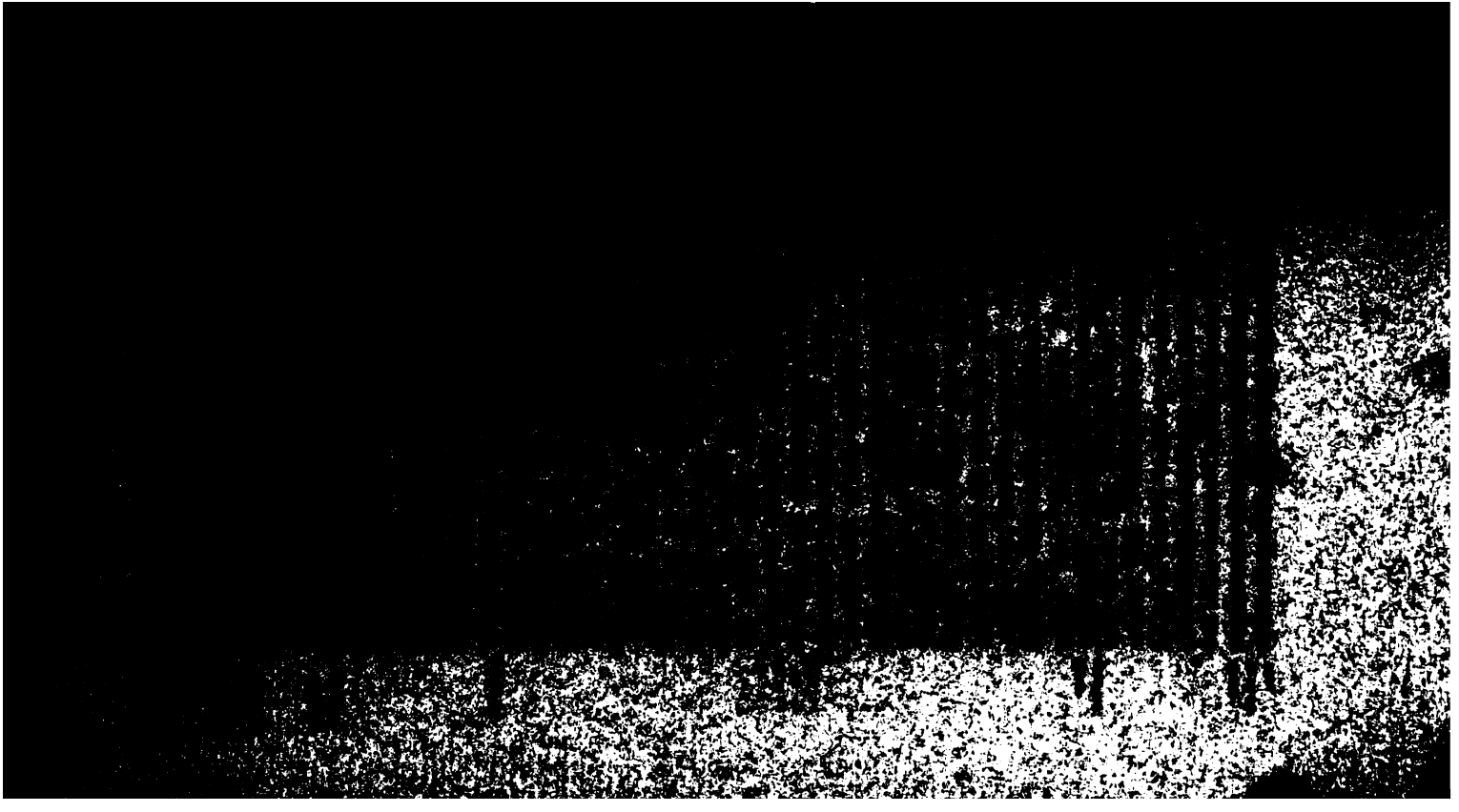
ART. IV. Fondant ſur des baſes auſſi juſtes la reclamation et le ſoutien de leurs droits indiſputables, elles donneront à la navigation innocente de leurs ſujets, qui eſt entièrement en regle et conforme aux traités ſubſiſtans, ſans en faire jouir aucun d'entre eux qui s'en éloigneroit, toute la protection qu'elle merite contre tous ceux qui voudroient troubler, contre leur attente et contre leurs eſpérances, l'exercice légal des droits ſanctionés, et dont la jouiſſance ne ſauroit être diſputée à des nations neutres et indépendantes. Protection de leurs ſujets.

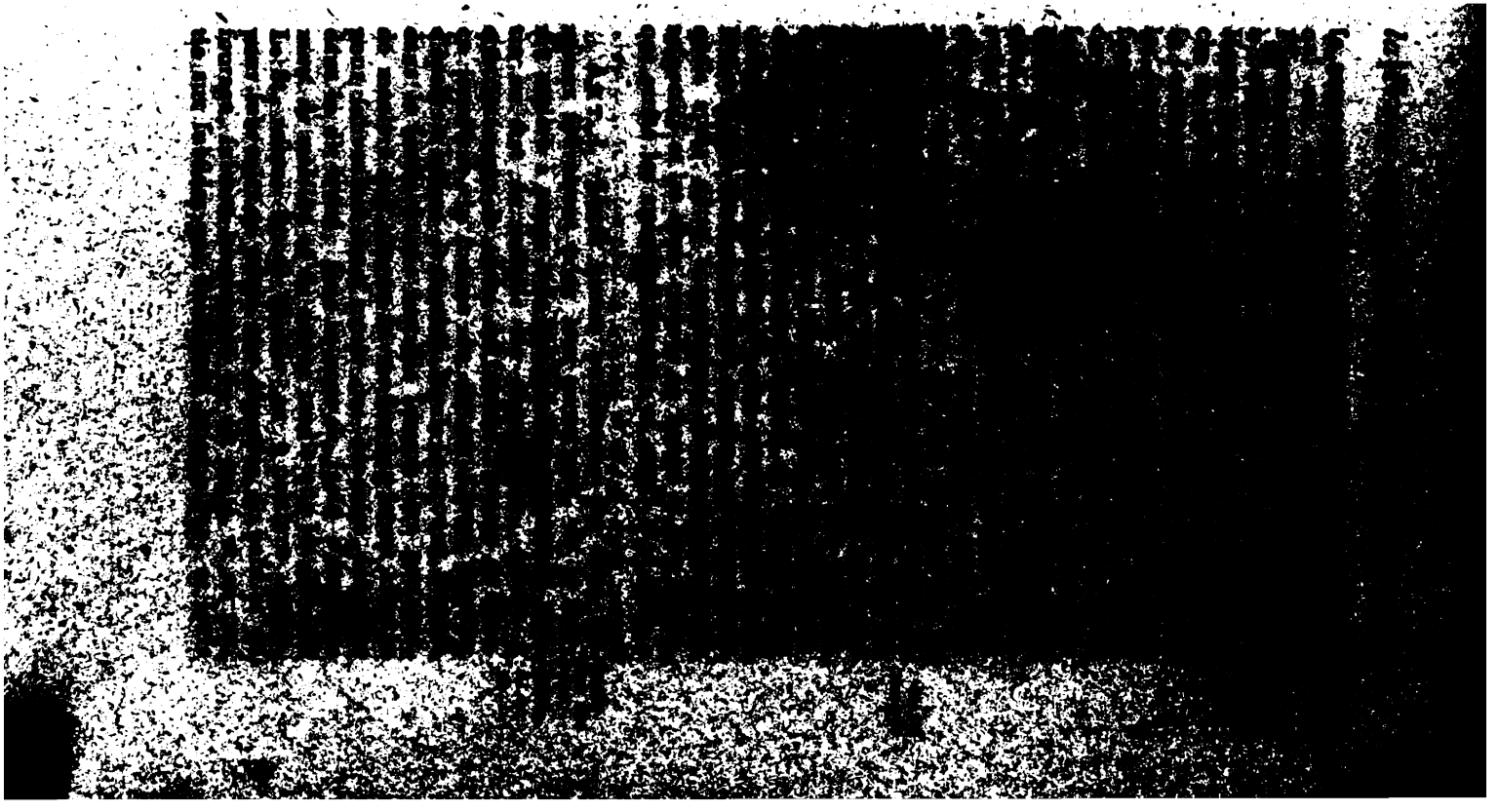
ART. V. Pour parvenir au but propoſé leurs Majeſtés s'engagent reciproquement à faire équiper, dès que la ſaiſon le permettra, chacune une eſcadre de huit vaiſſeaux de ligne et un nombre proportionné Eſcadres à équiper.

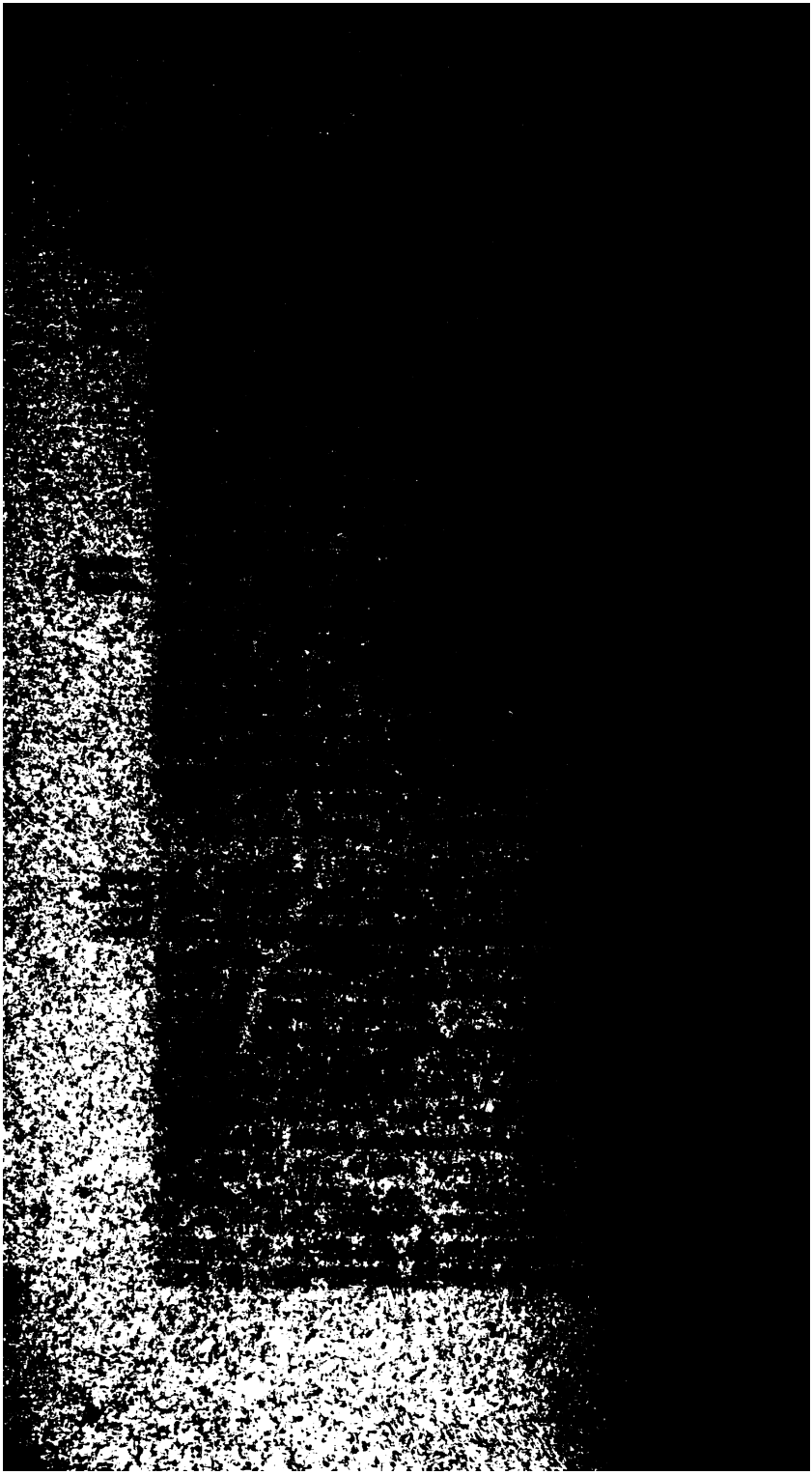


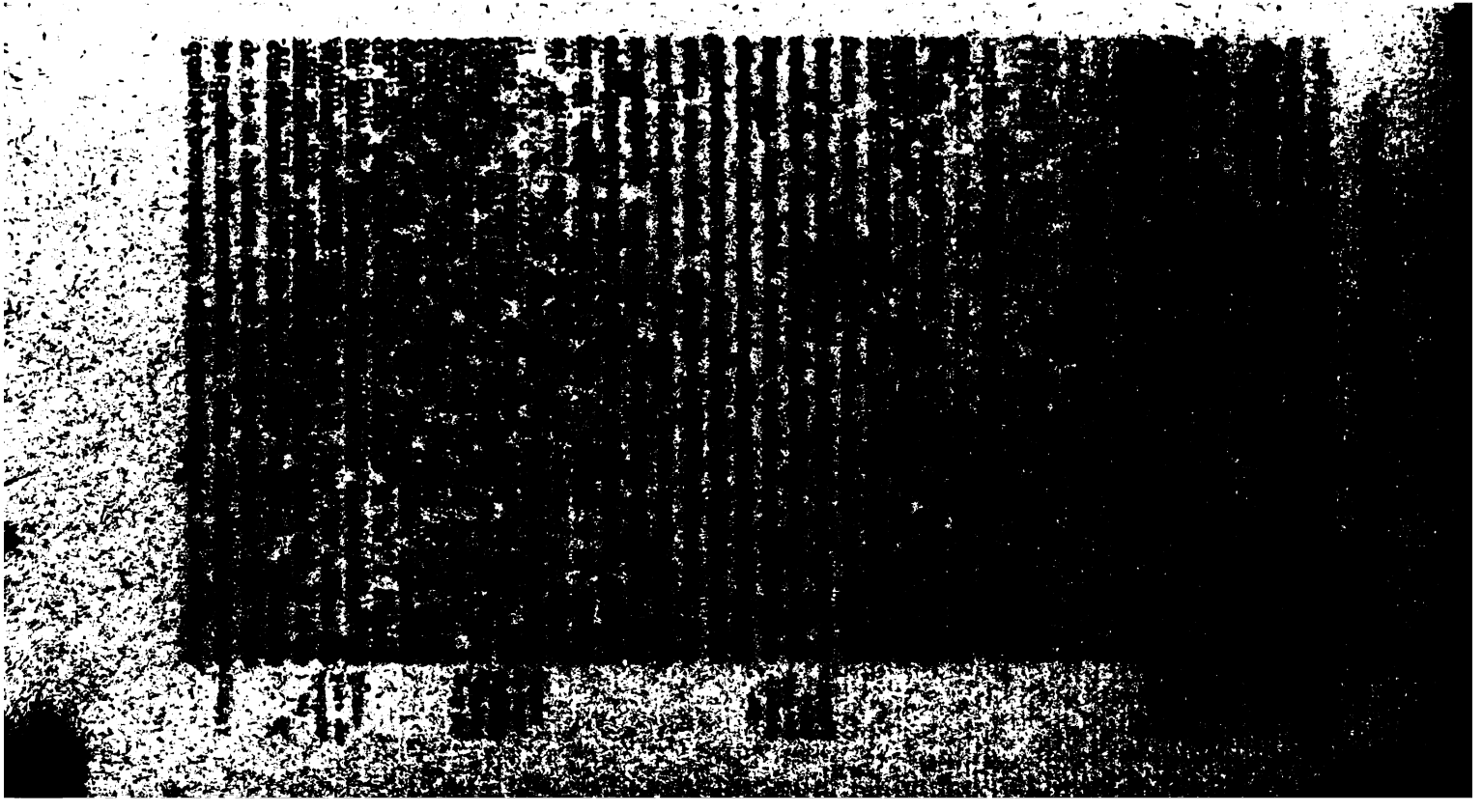


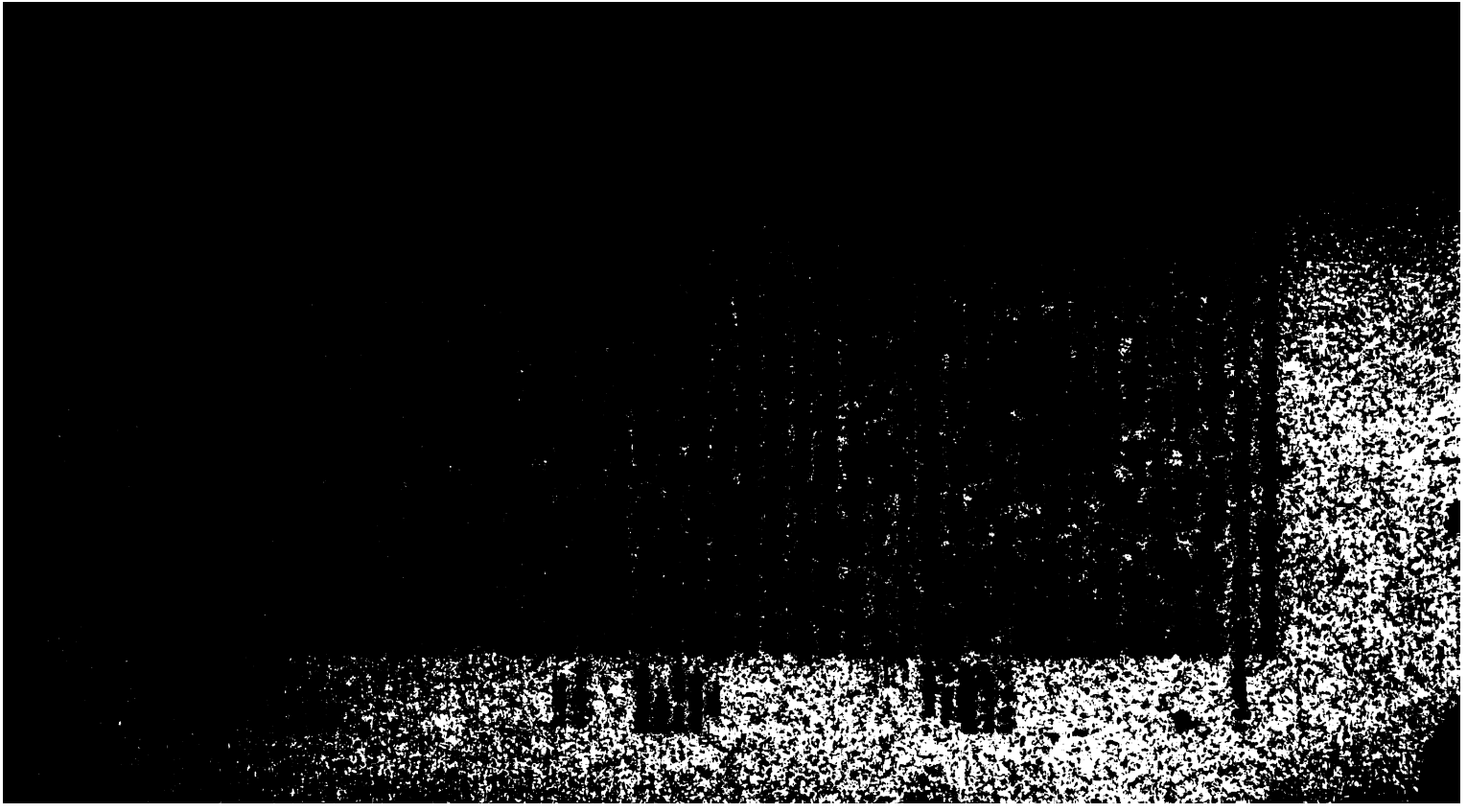


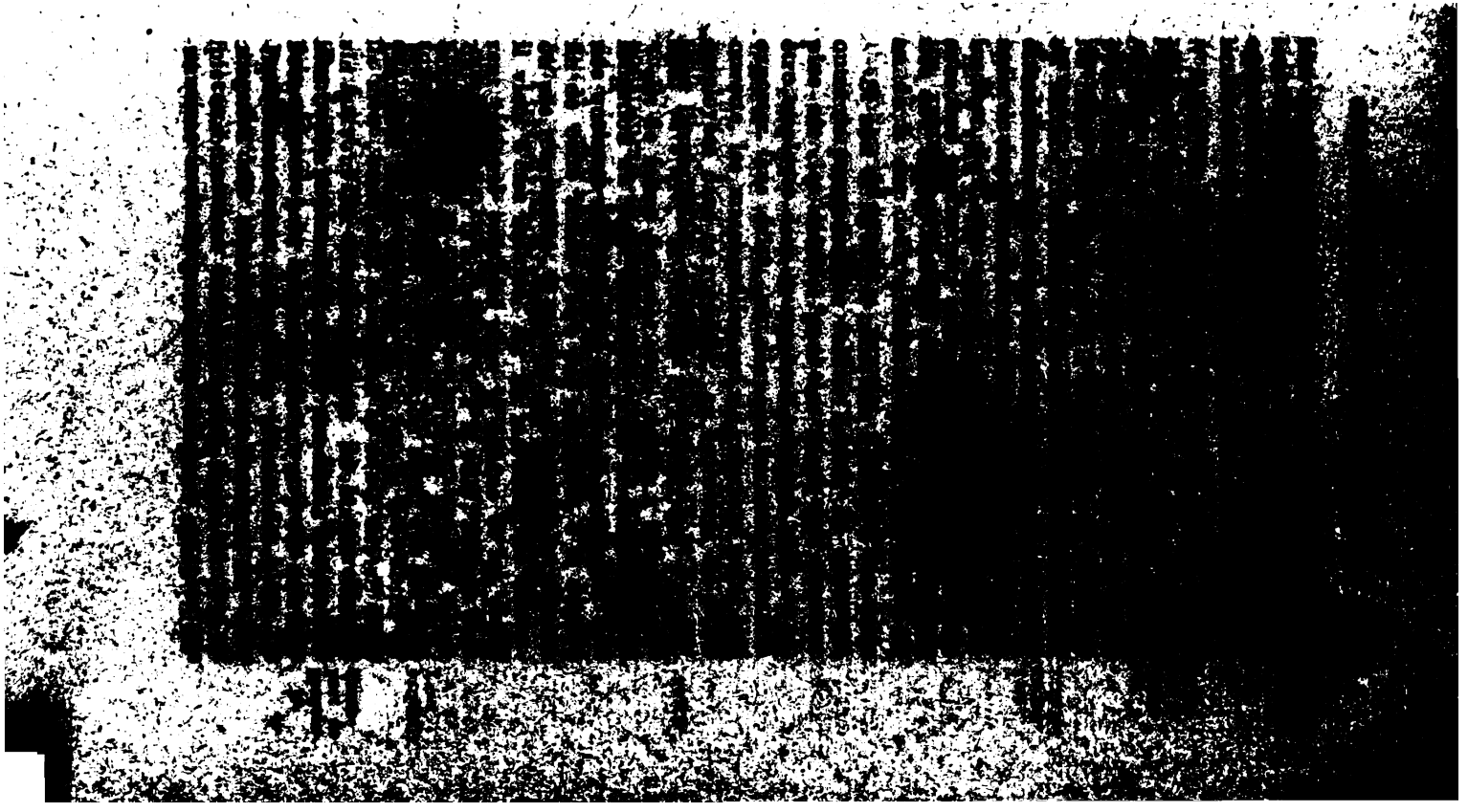


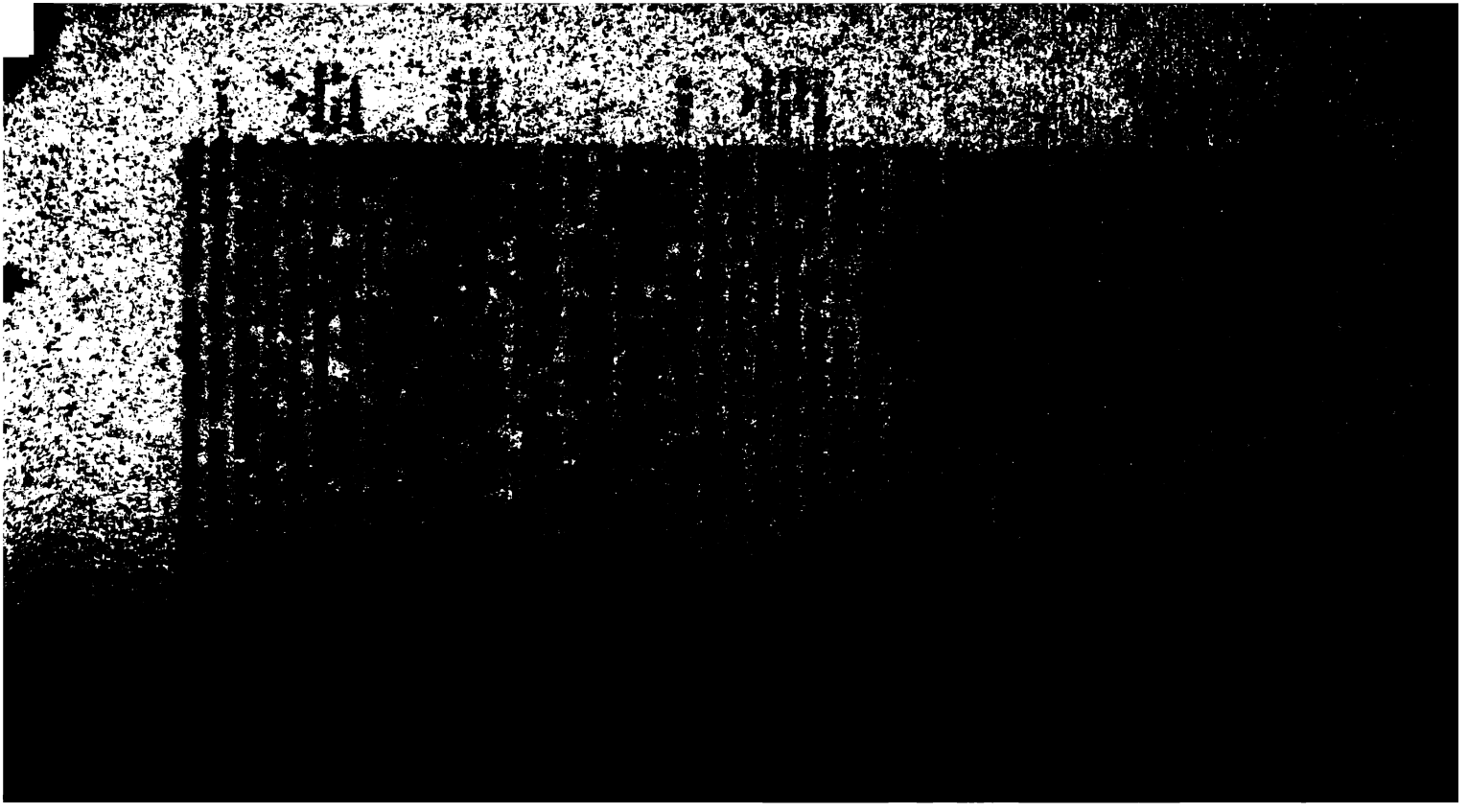


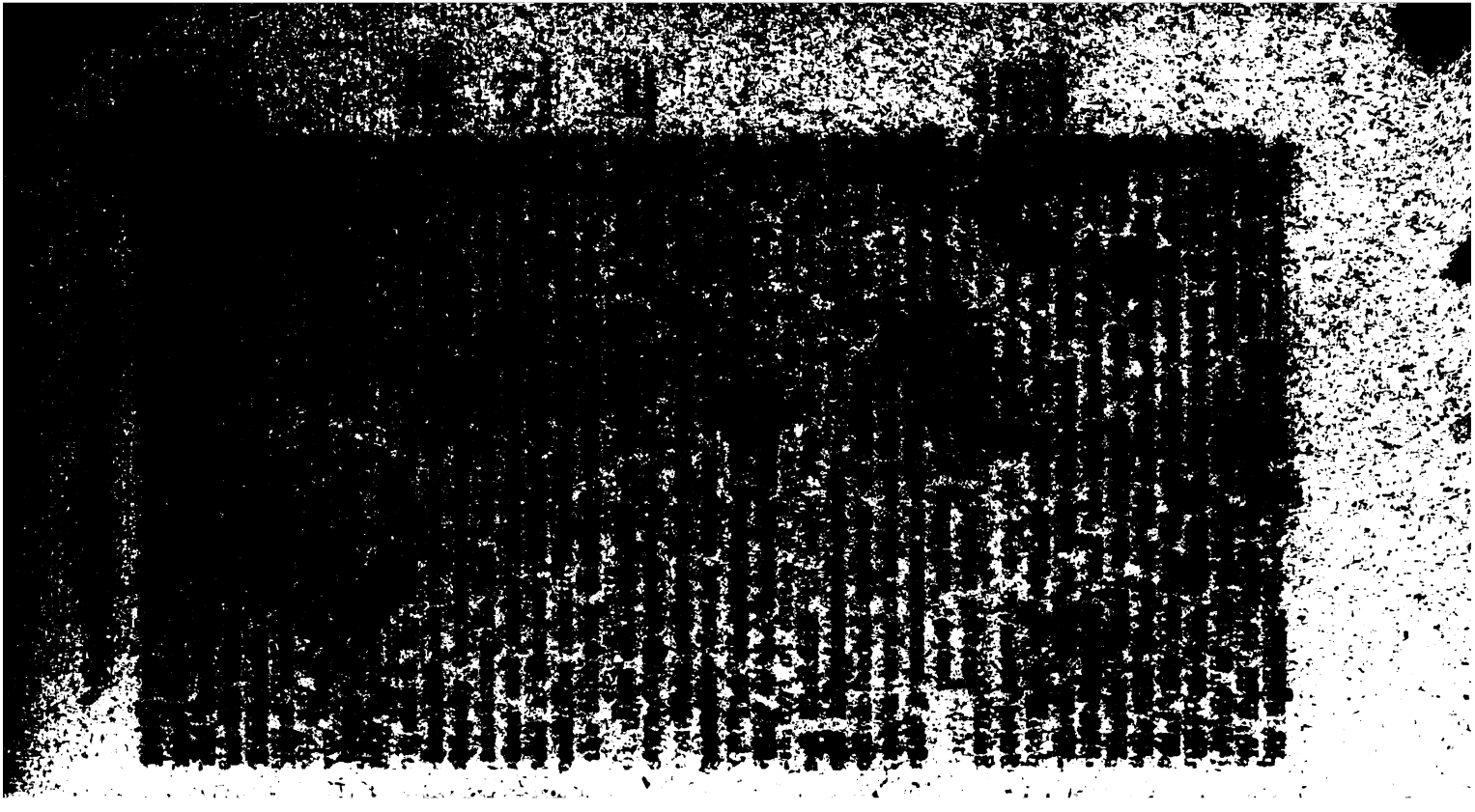


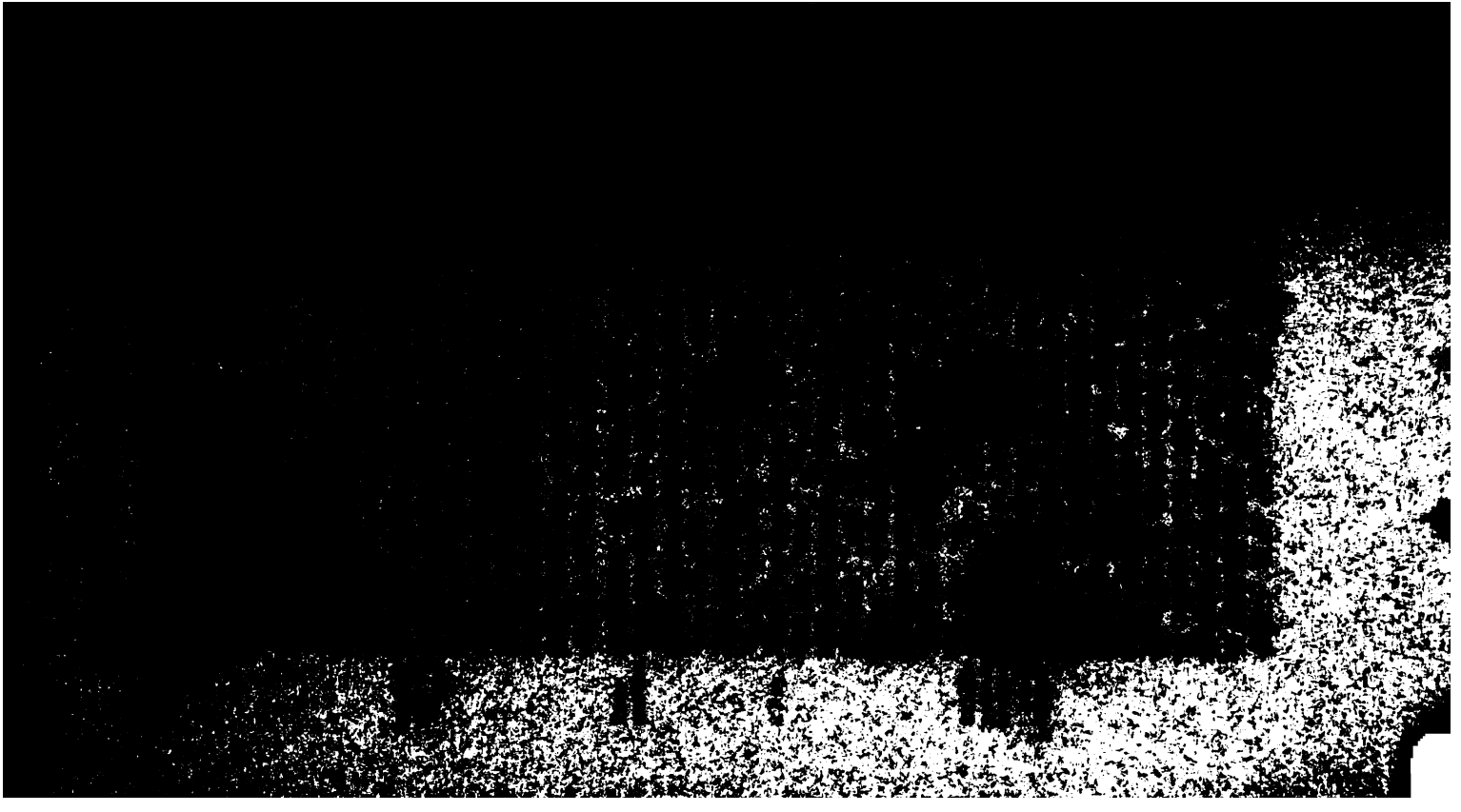


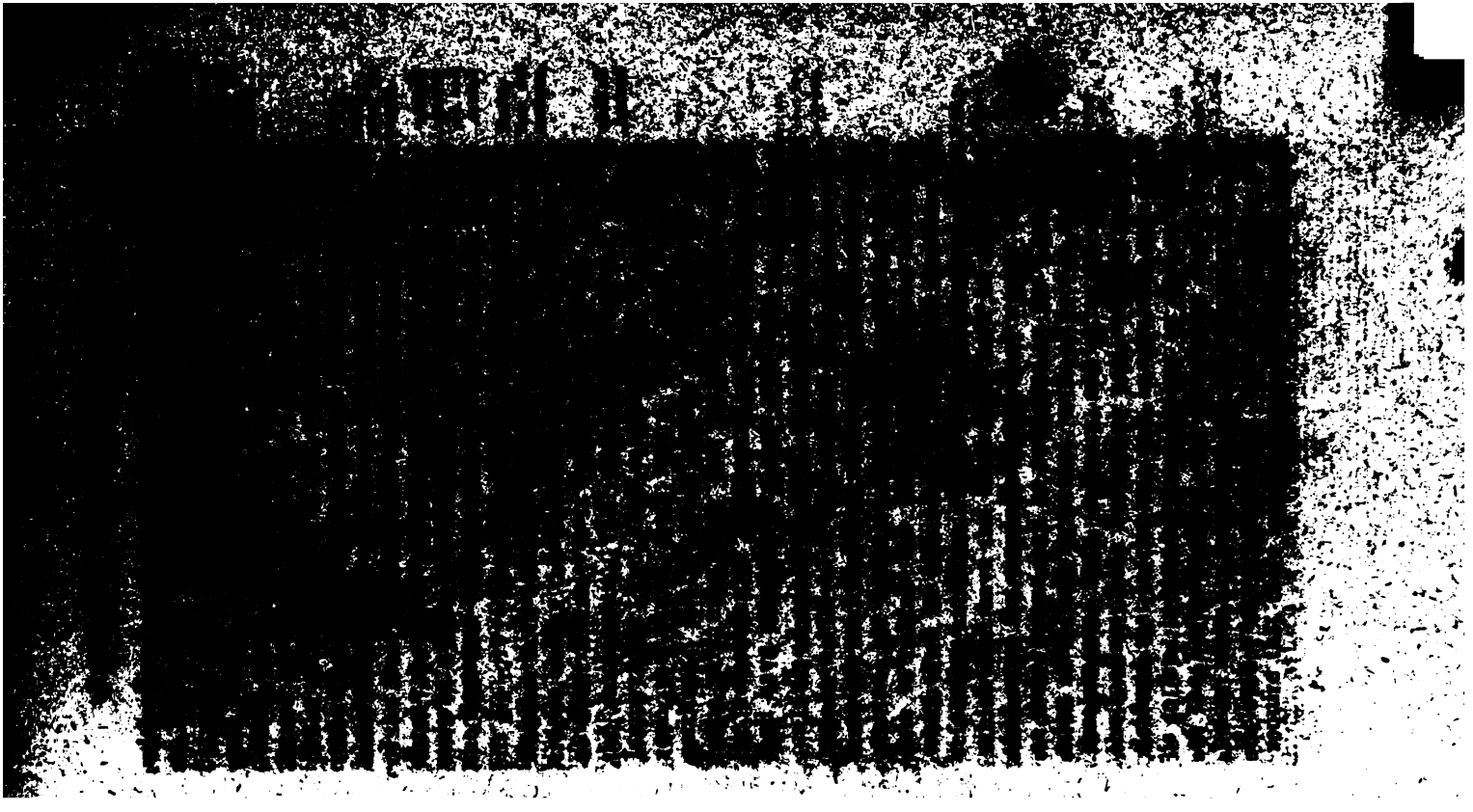


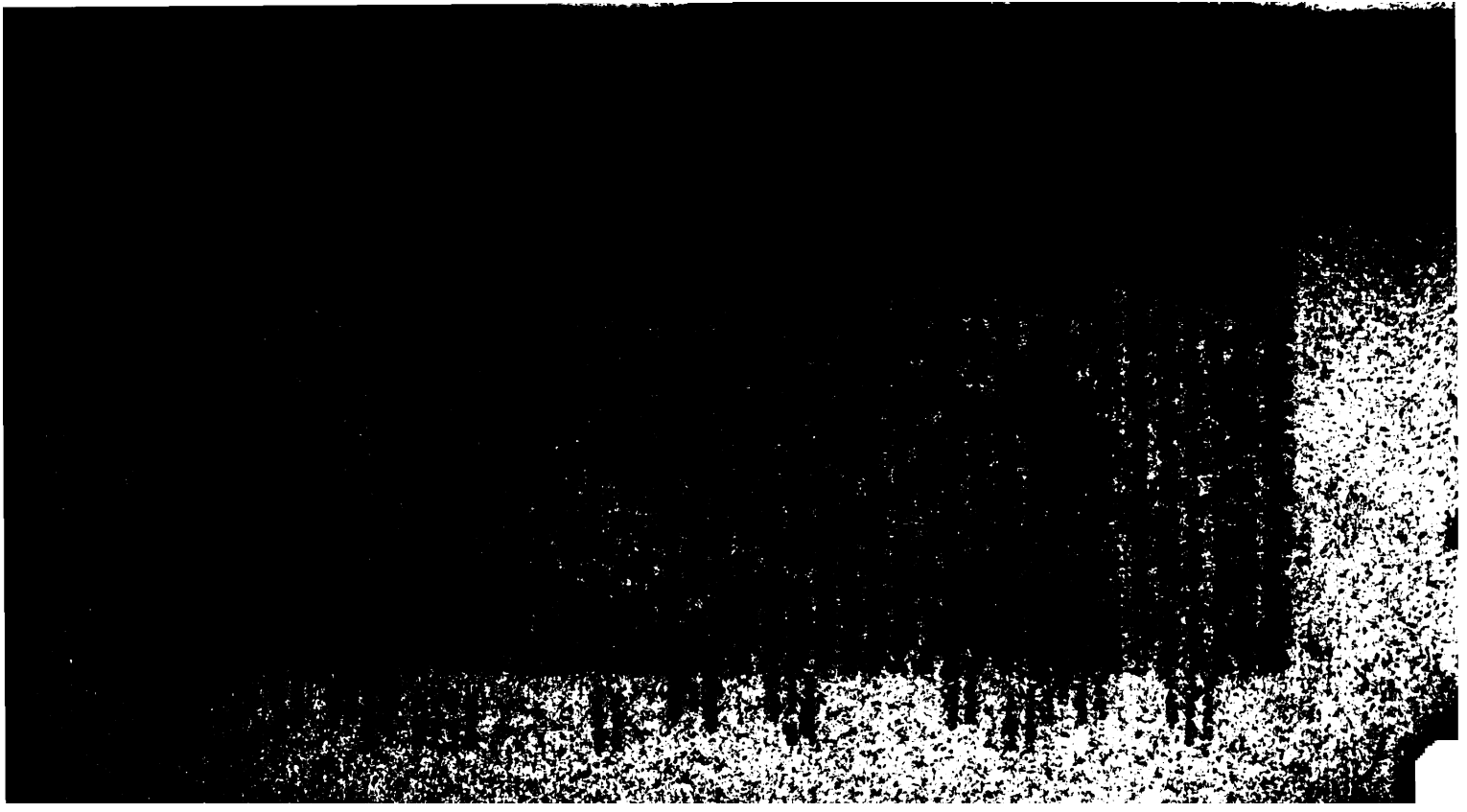


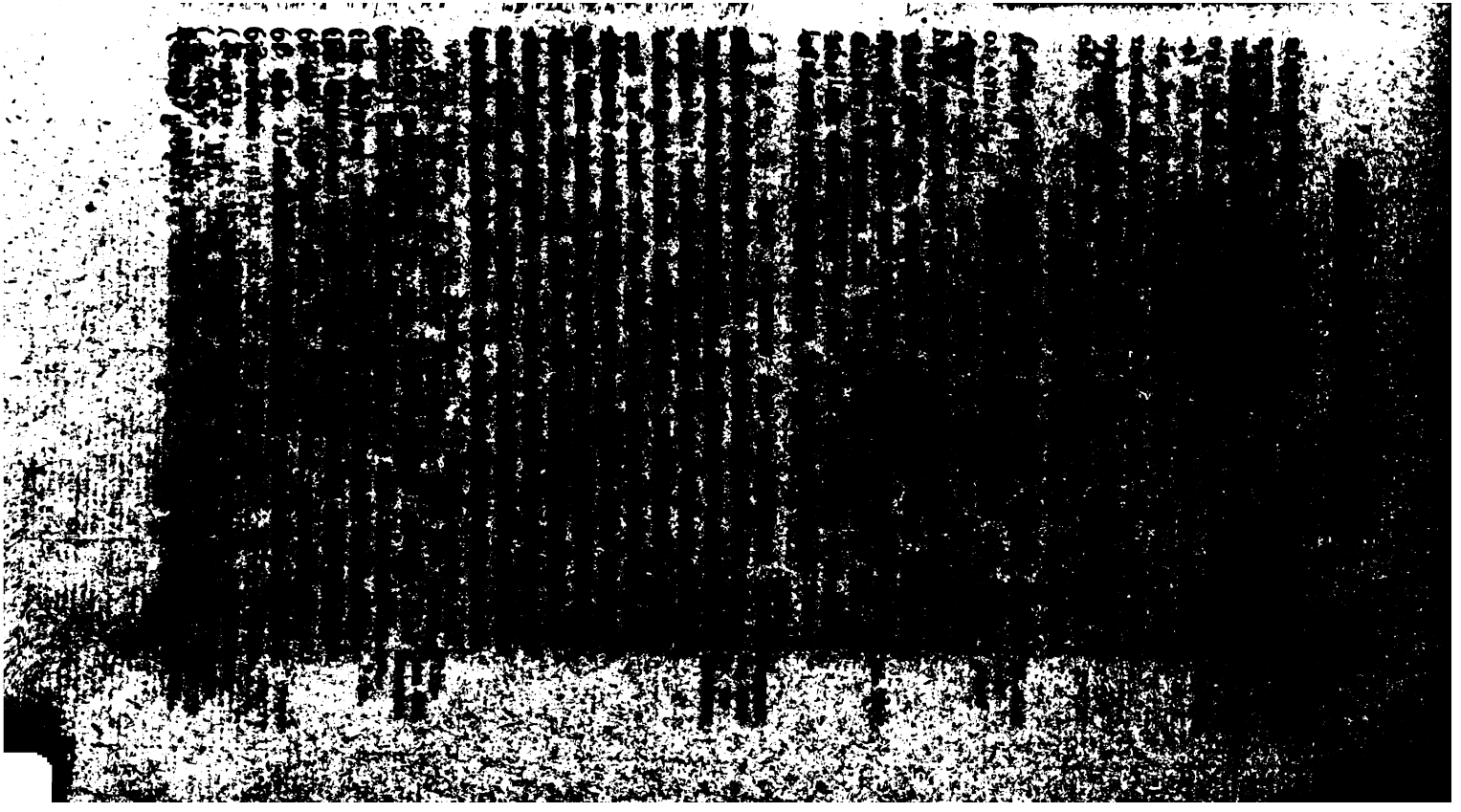


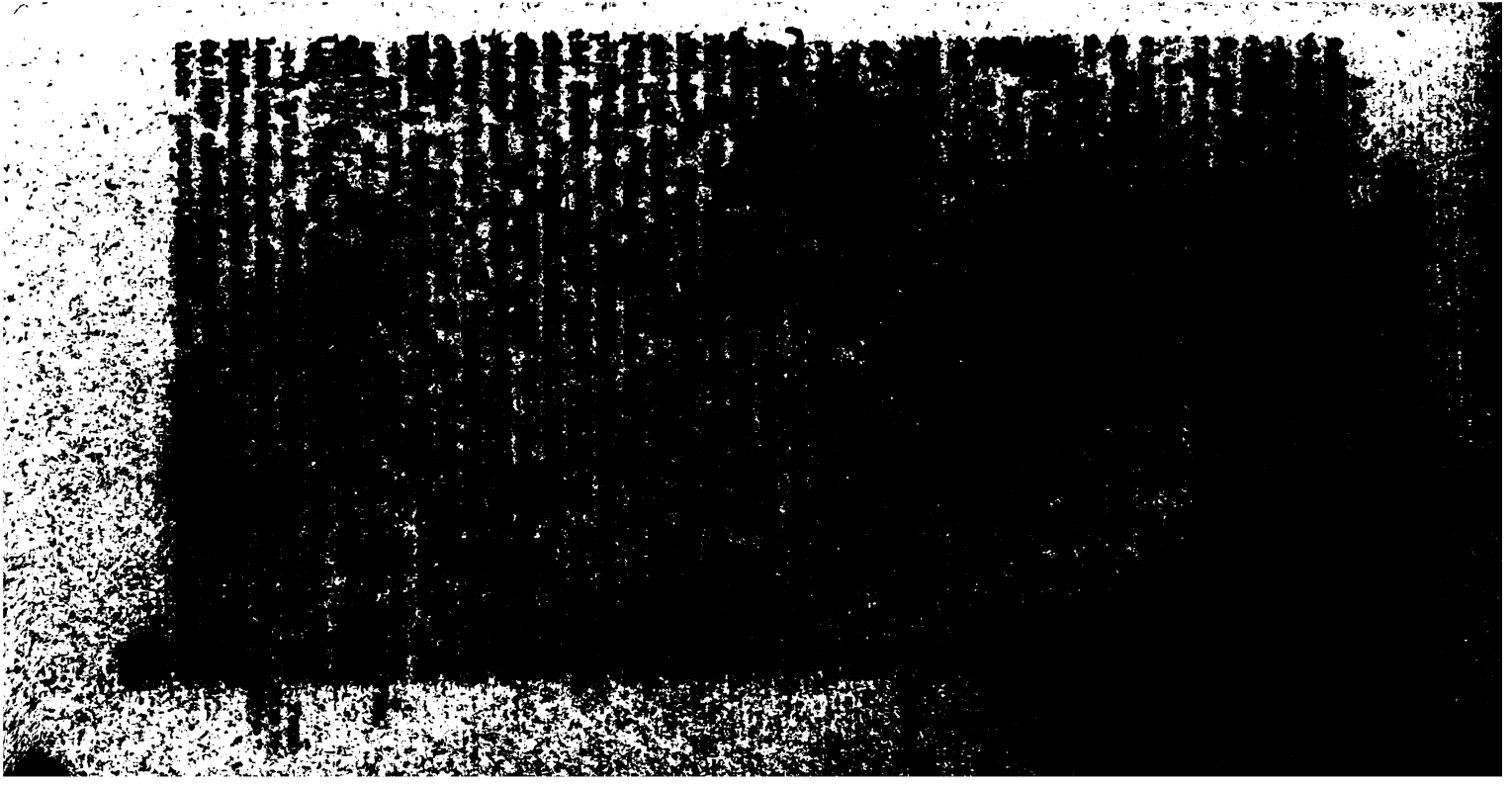


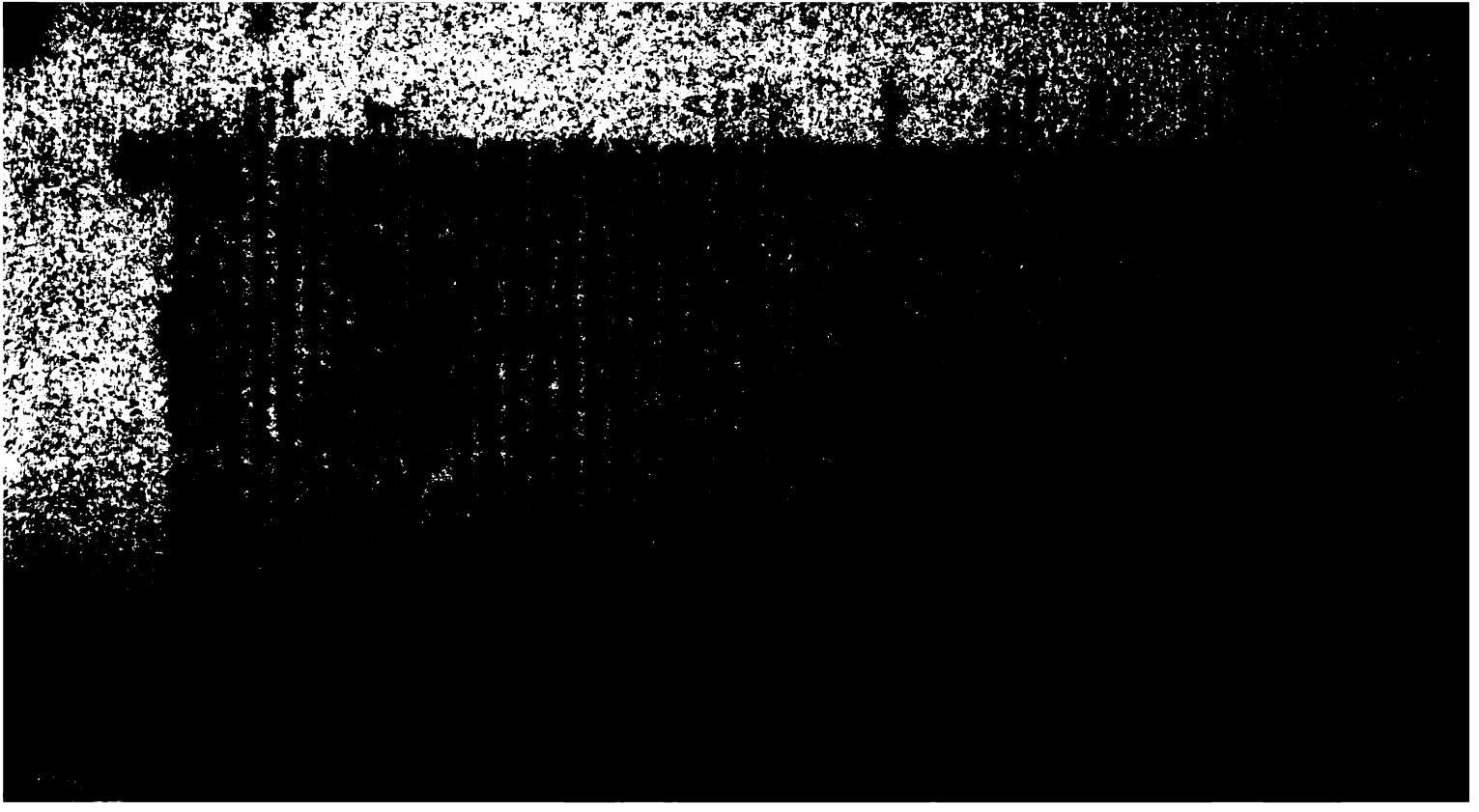


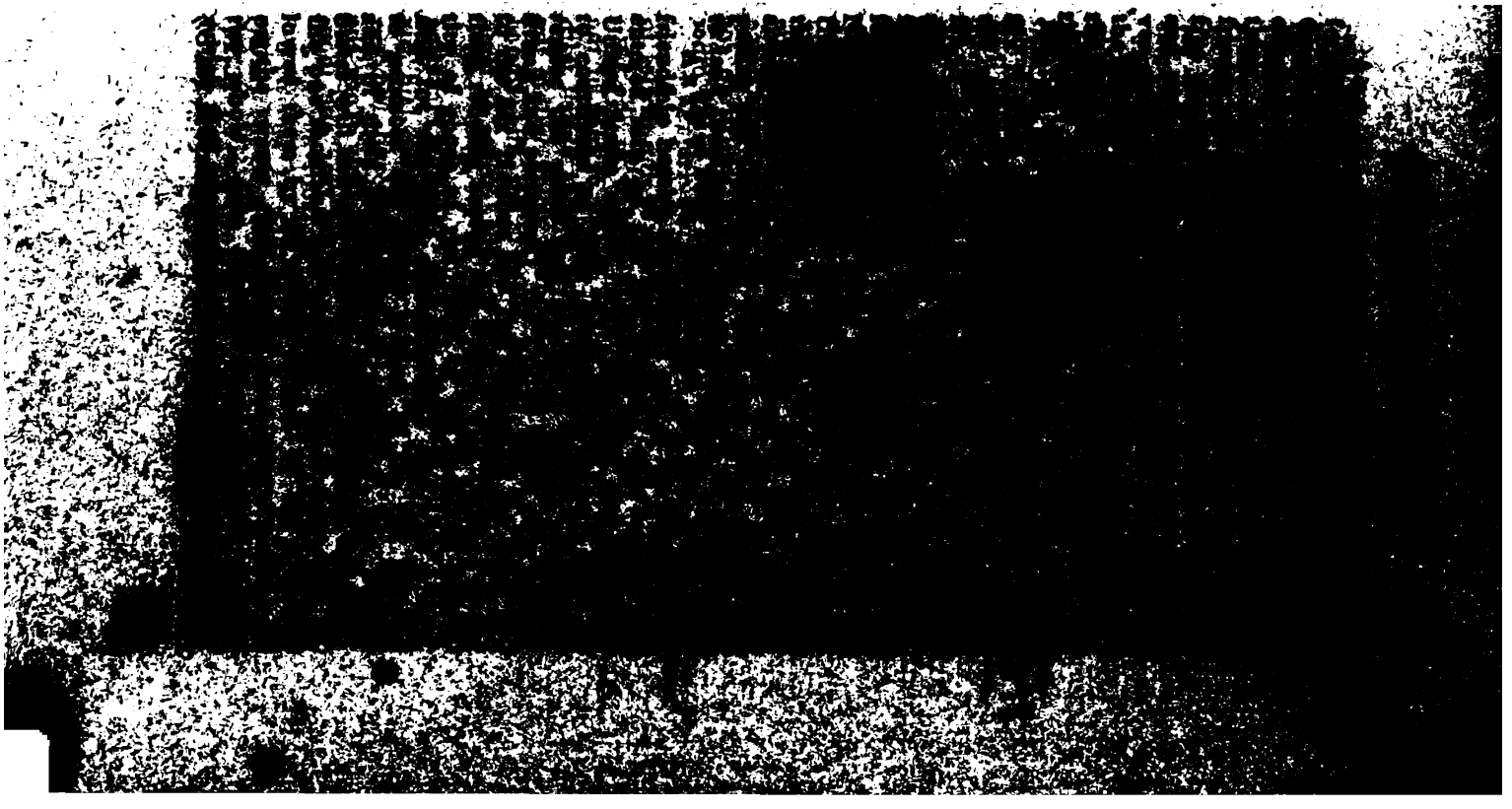


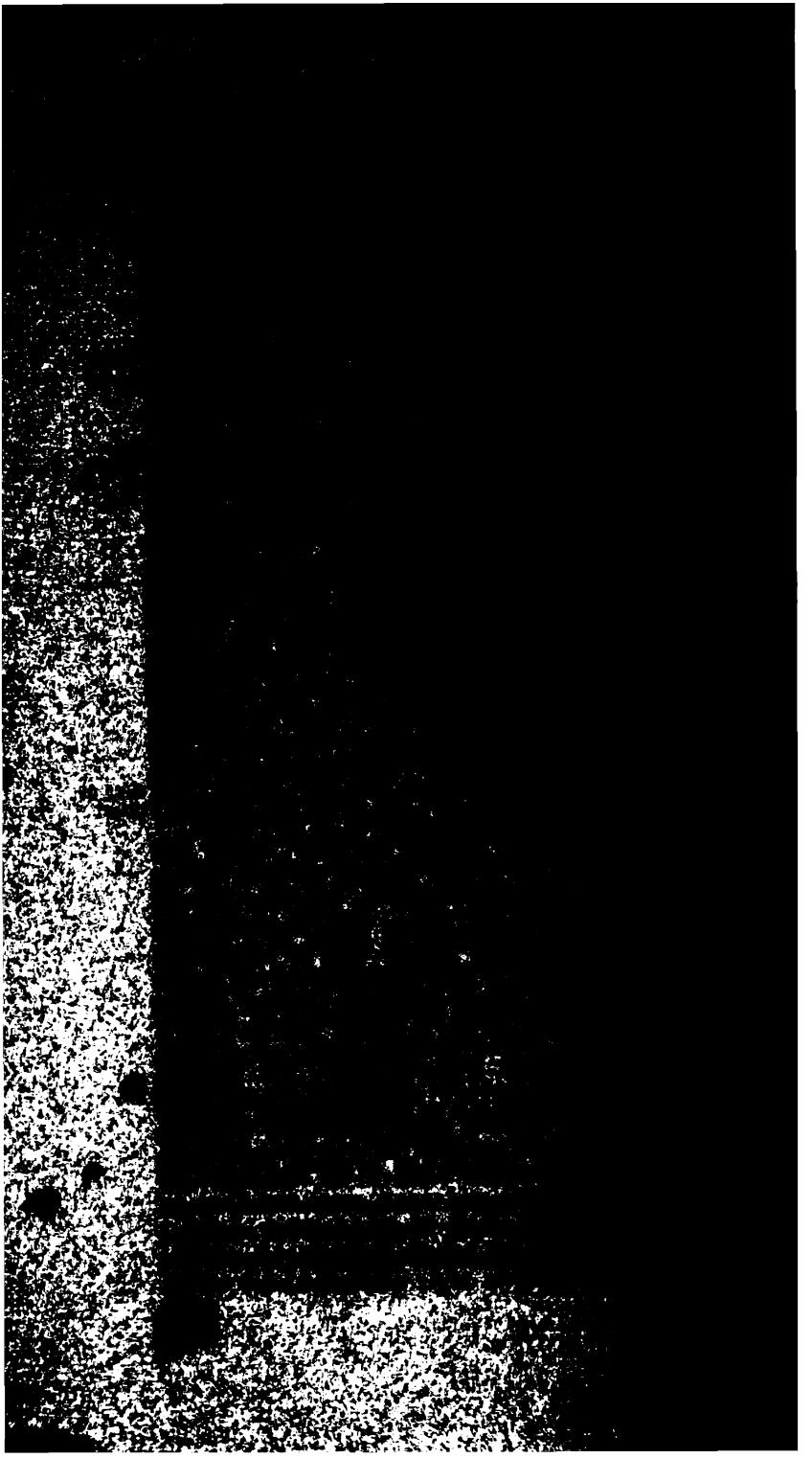


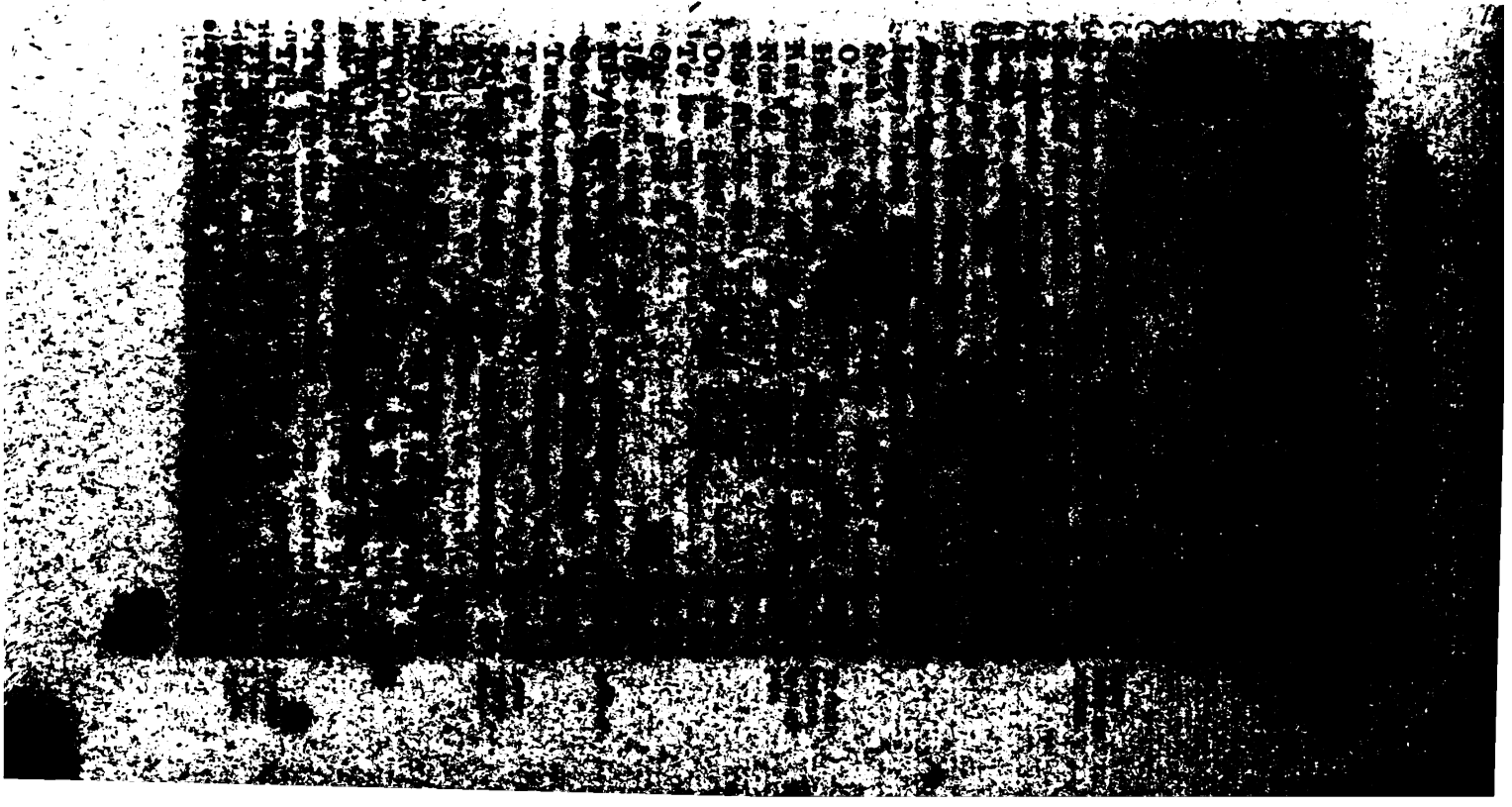


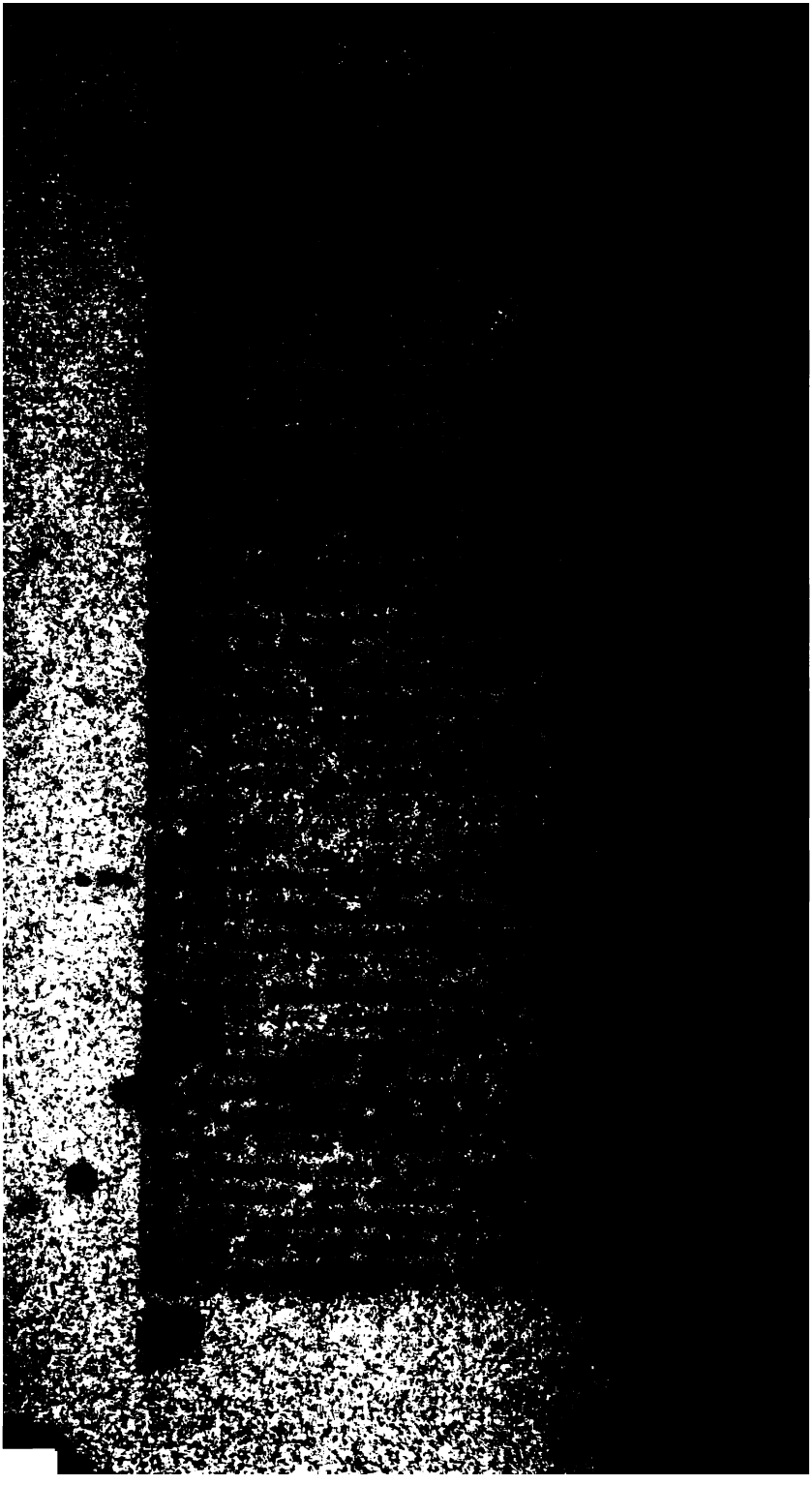












1794 Compensations acquittees.

ART. V. In consideration of the above stipulations to be performed on the part of the United States, the Oneida, Tuscorora and Stockbridge Indians afore mentioned, now acknowledge themselves satisfied, and relinquish all other claims of compensation and rewards for their losses and services in the late war. Excepting only the unsatisfied claims of such men of the said nations as bore commissions under the United States, for any arrears which may be due to them as officiers.

In witness whereof the chiefs of those nations residing in the country of the Oneidas, and Timothy Pickering agent for the United States, have hereto set their hands and seals, at Oneida, the second day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Timothy Pickering. L. S.

			The marks of	
Wolf tribe.	Head Sachems of the Oneidas.	O-dot-shihte	x	L. S.
		Konno-quen-yen	x	L. S.
	Edelst war chief	John Skenendo	x	L. S.
Turtle tribe.	War chief	S, ho-noh-le-yo	x	L. S.
	Sachem.	Peter Konnauterlook	x	L. S.
	War chief.	Daniel Te-onnea-lees	x	L. S.
		son of Skenendo.	x	L. S.
Bear tribe.	War chiefs	Lodowik Koh-sau we-tau	x	L. S.
		Cornelius Kauhiktoton	x	L. S.
		Thomas Osanhataugaunlot	x	L. S.
Sachem.	T, Haulondauwaugon.		x	L. S.
Tuscororas.	War chief.	Kanatjogh or *Nicholas Cusick.*	x	L. S.

Witnesses to the signing and sealing of the agent of the United States, and of the chiefs of the Oneida and Tuscorora nations.

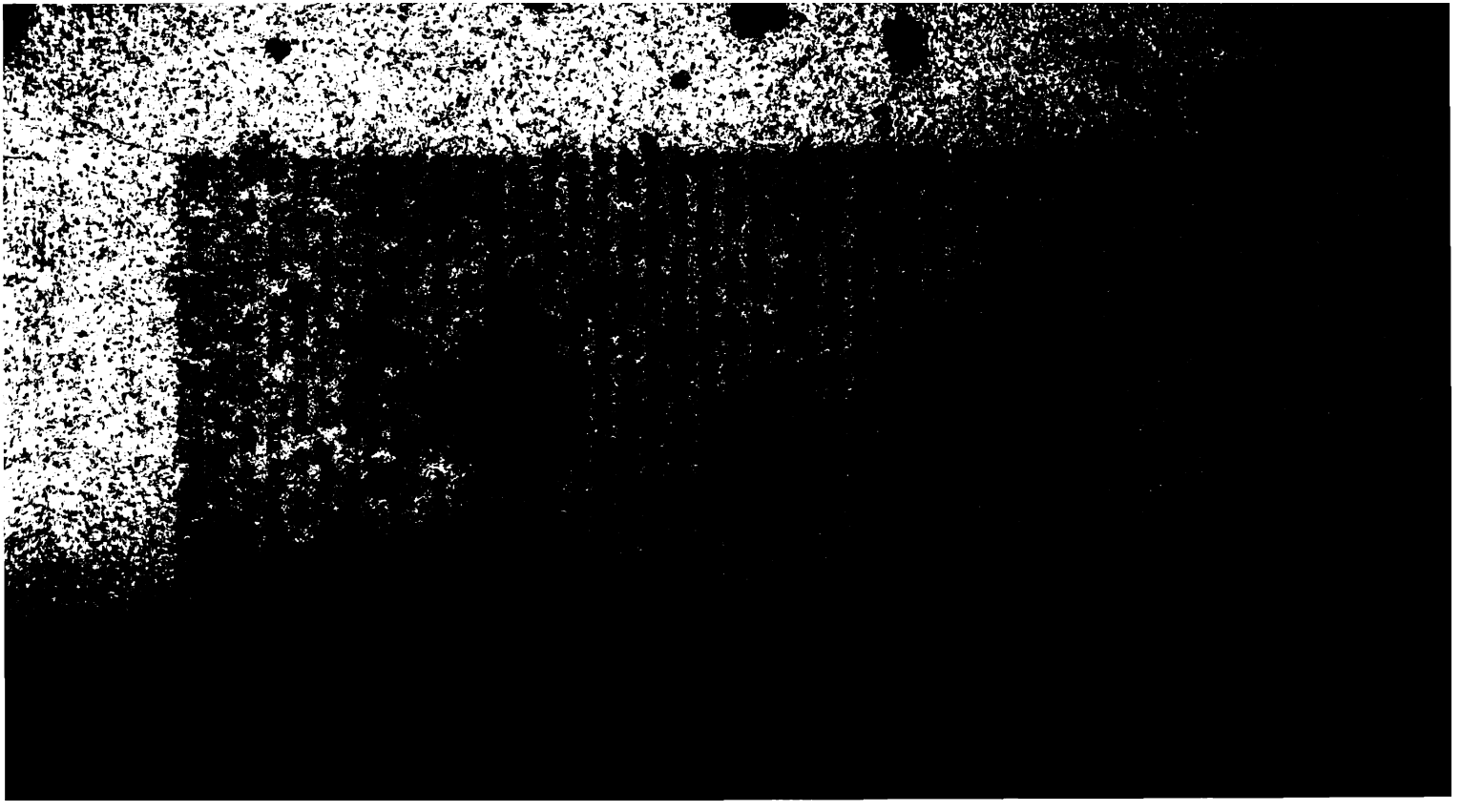
S. Kirkland.
James Dean, Interpreter.

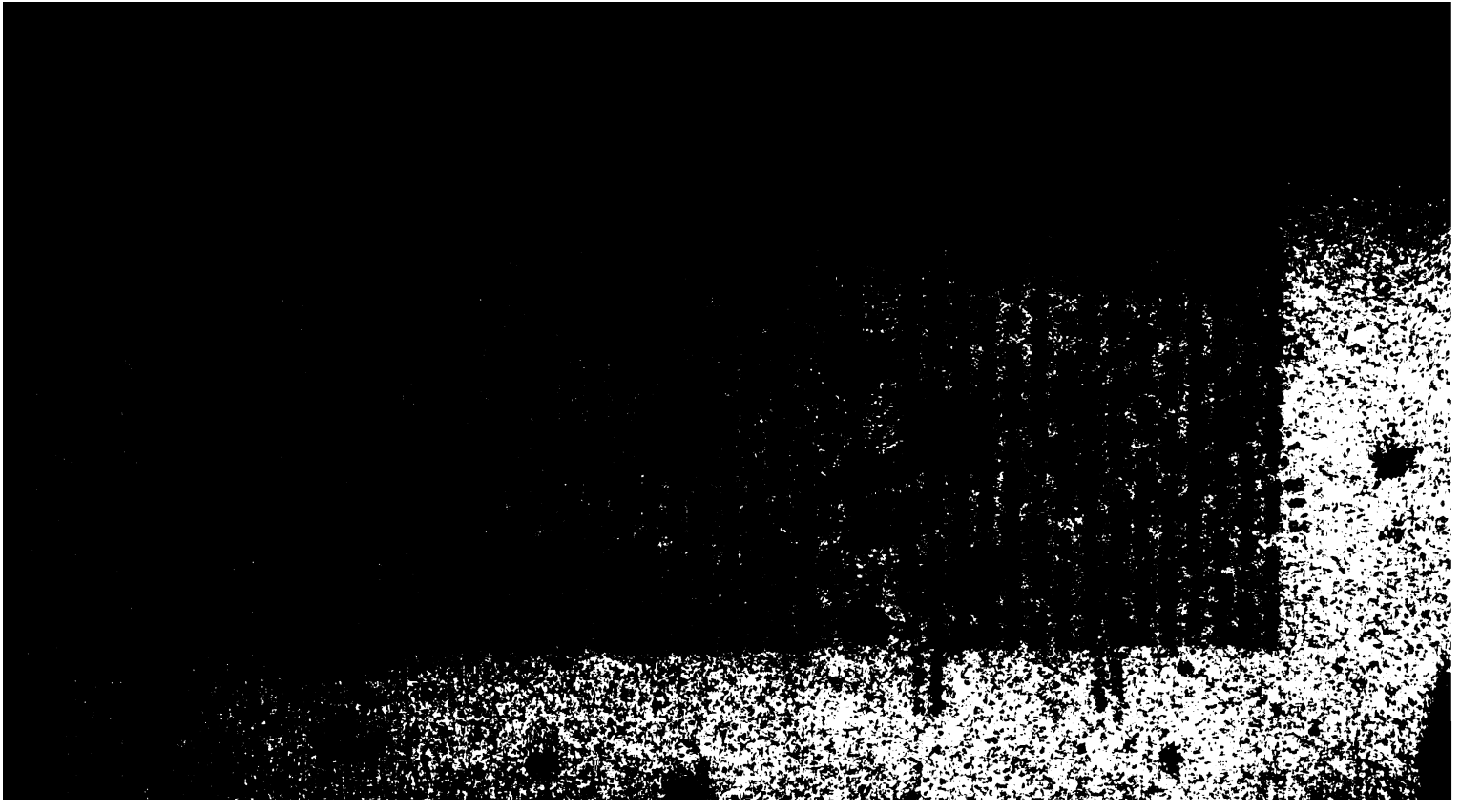
Declaration

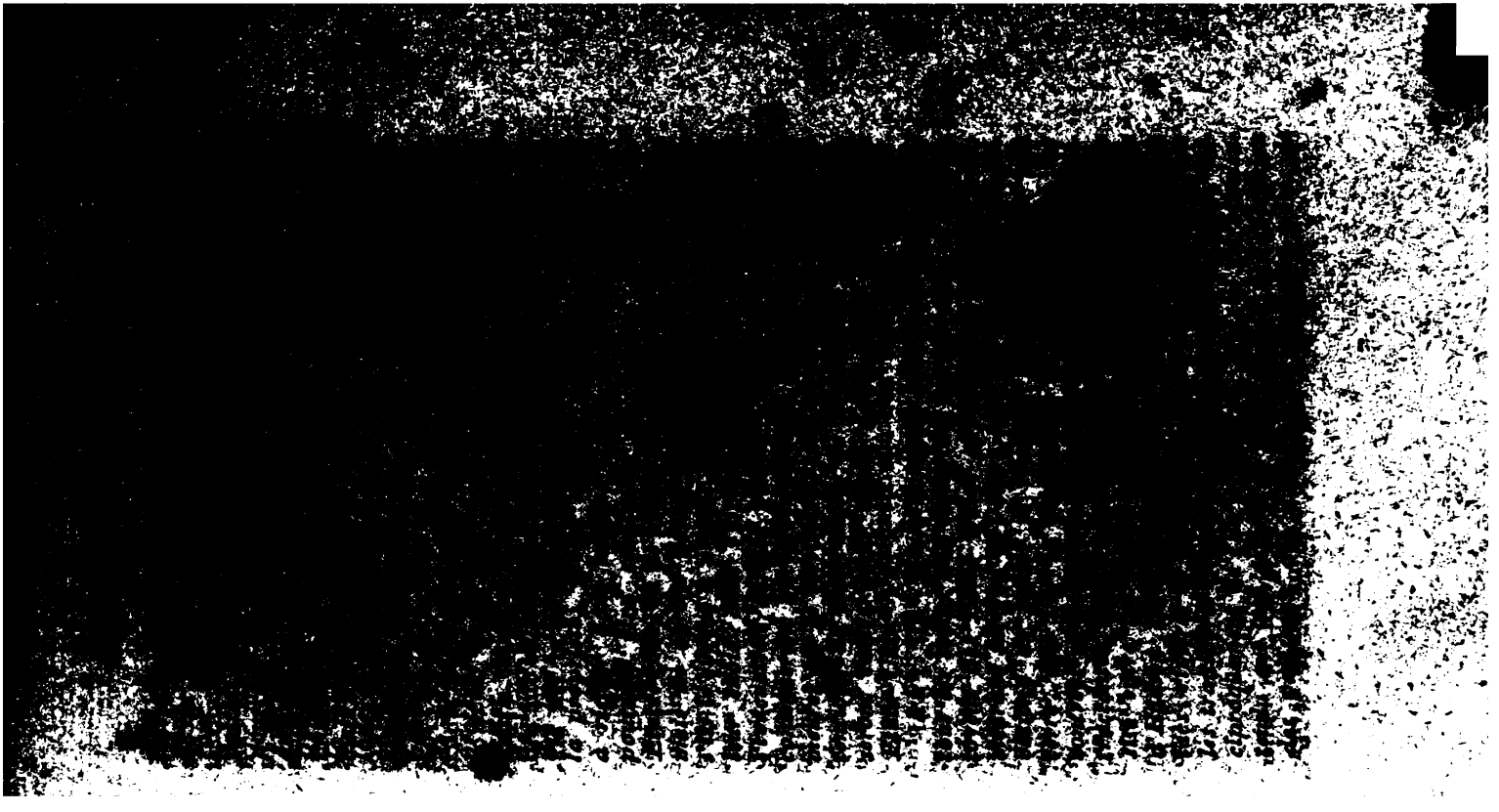
At the Cou[illegible]

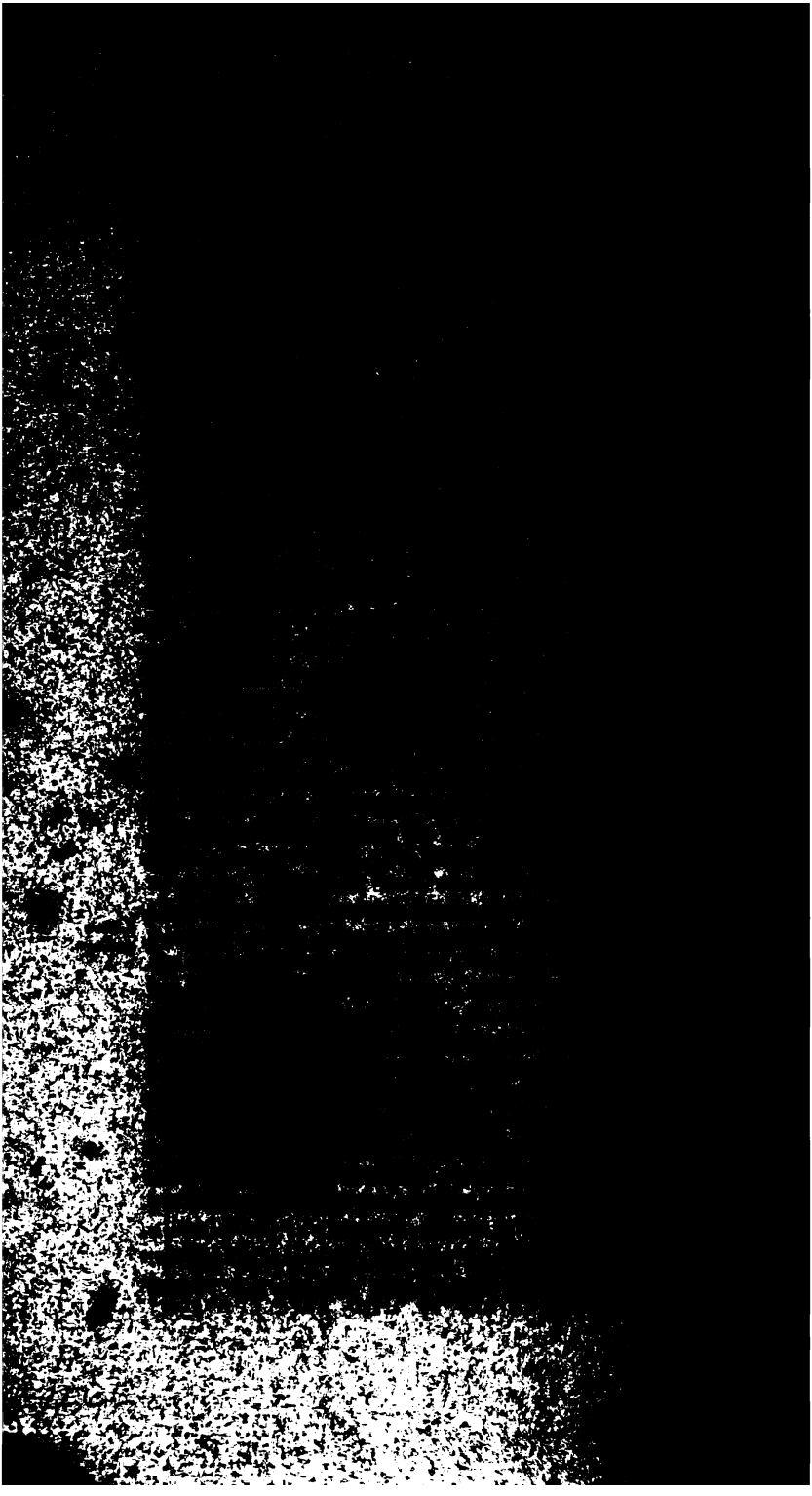
1794. Present[illegible]

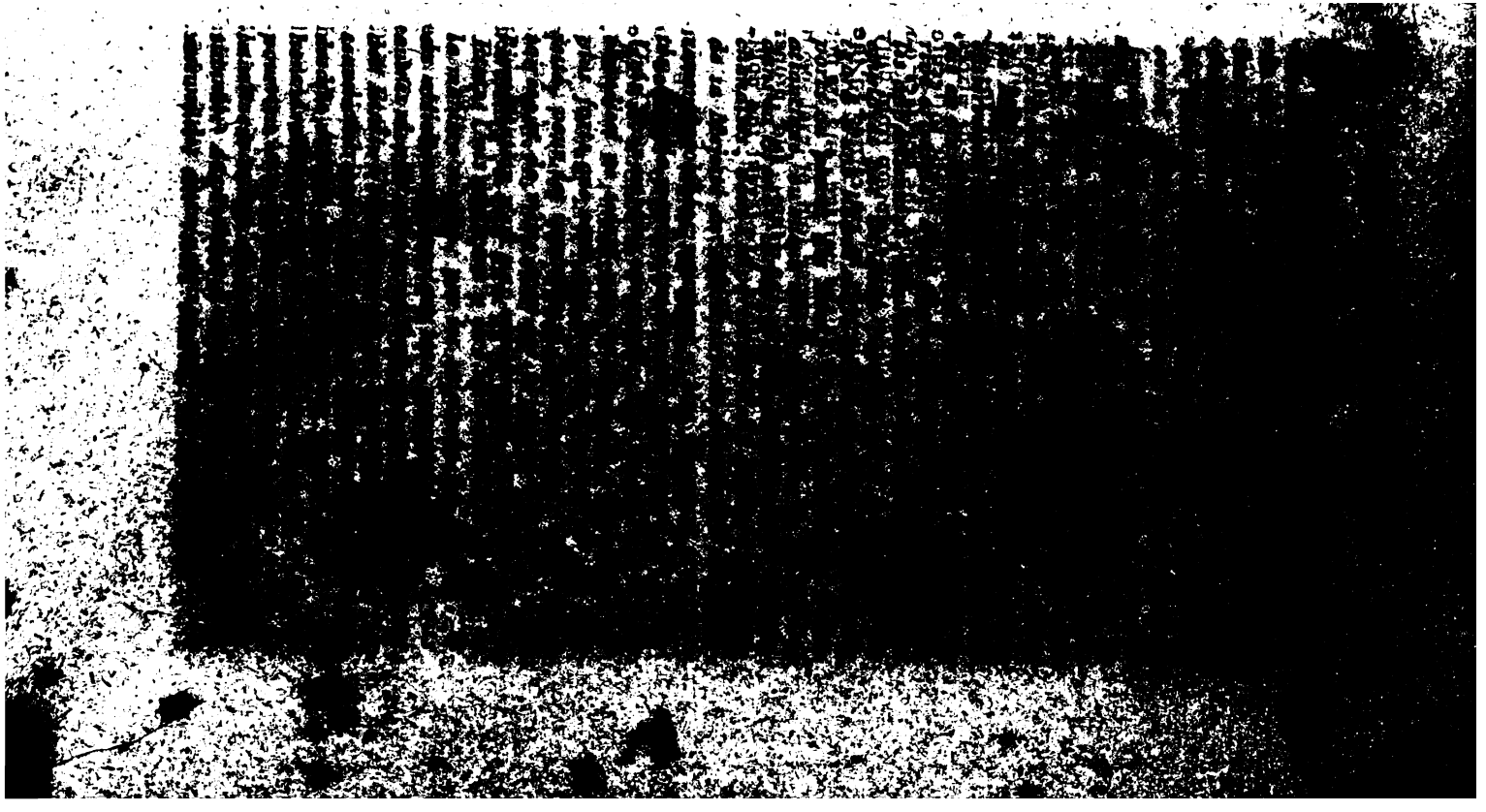
Tome

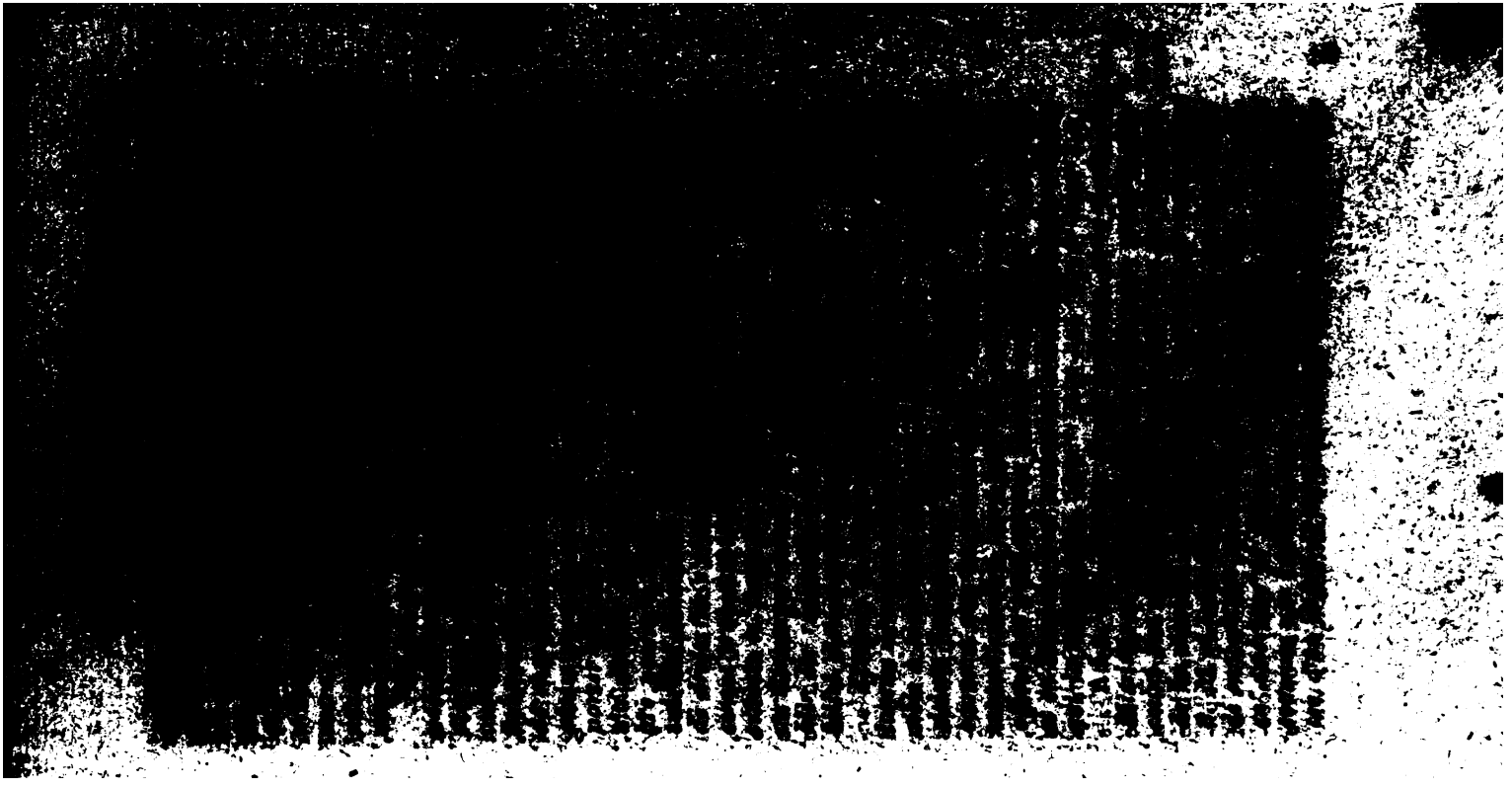


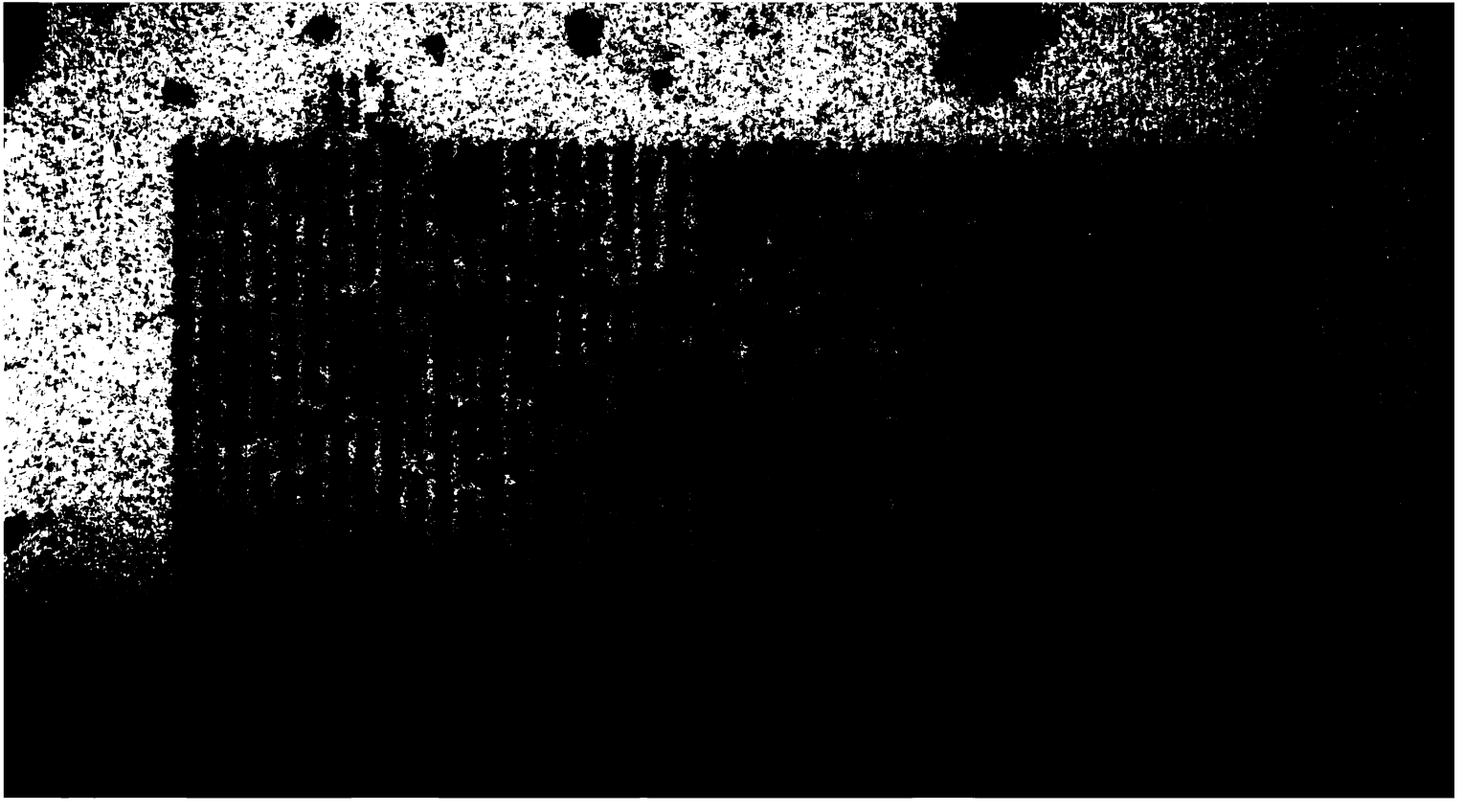


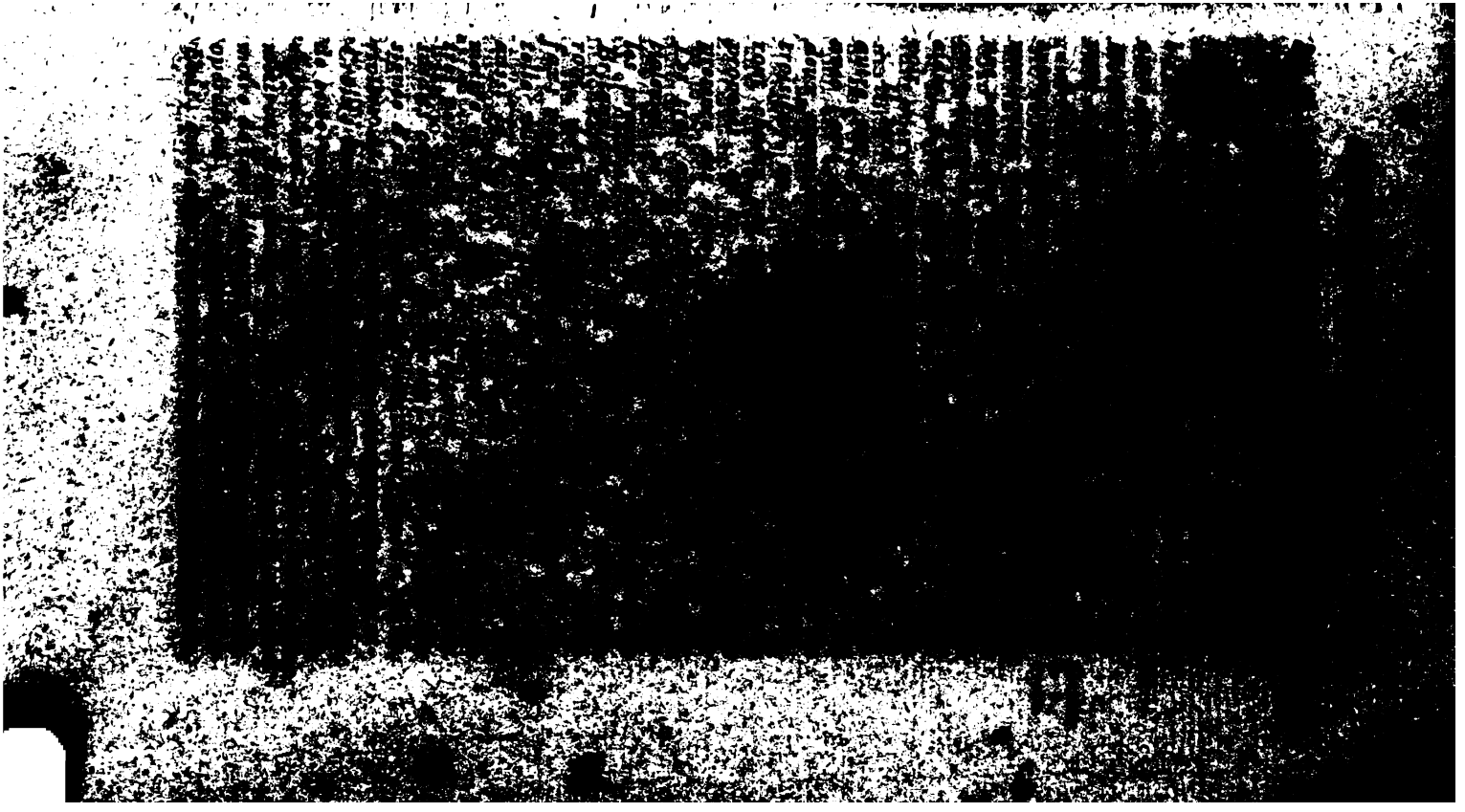


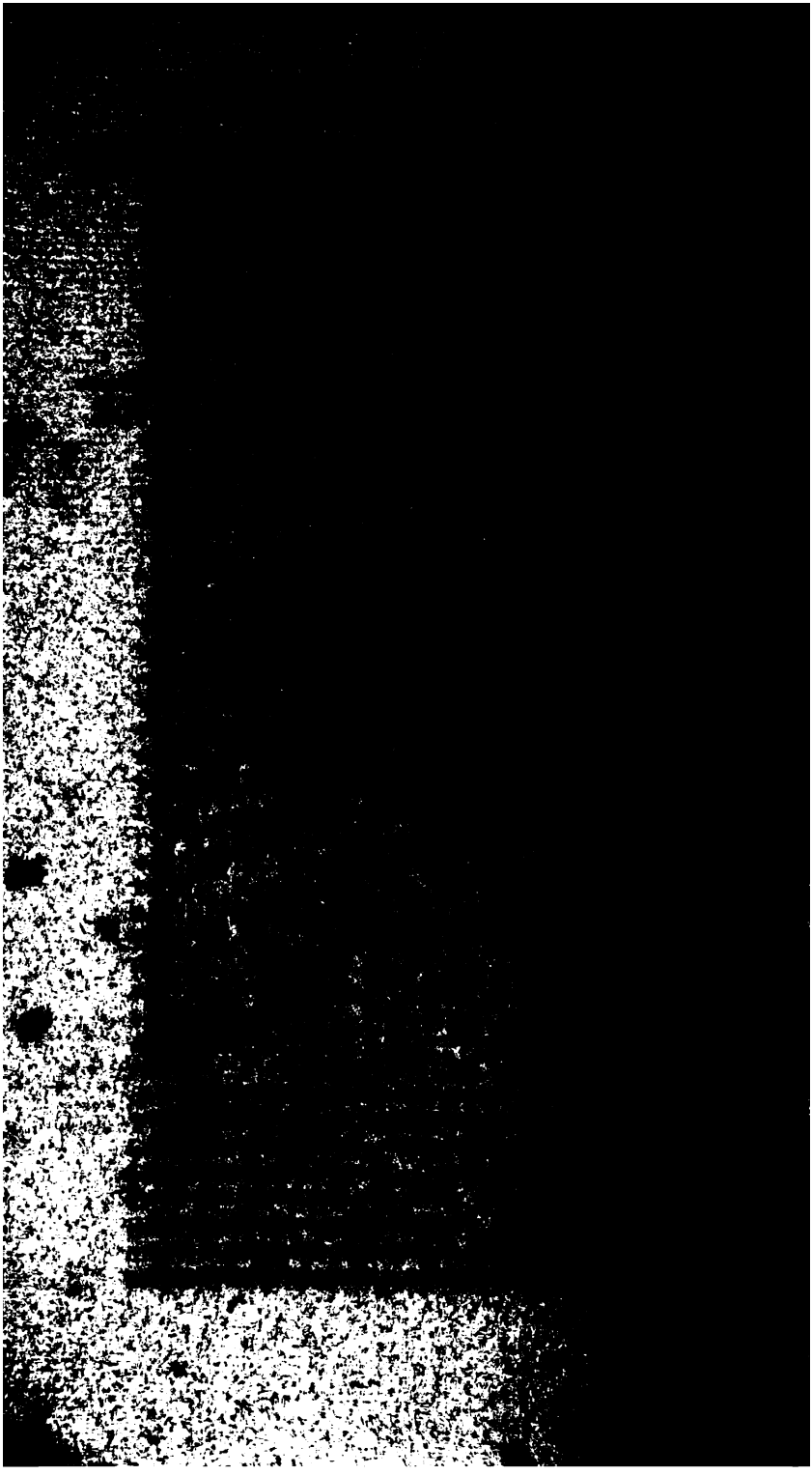


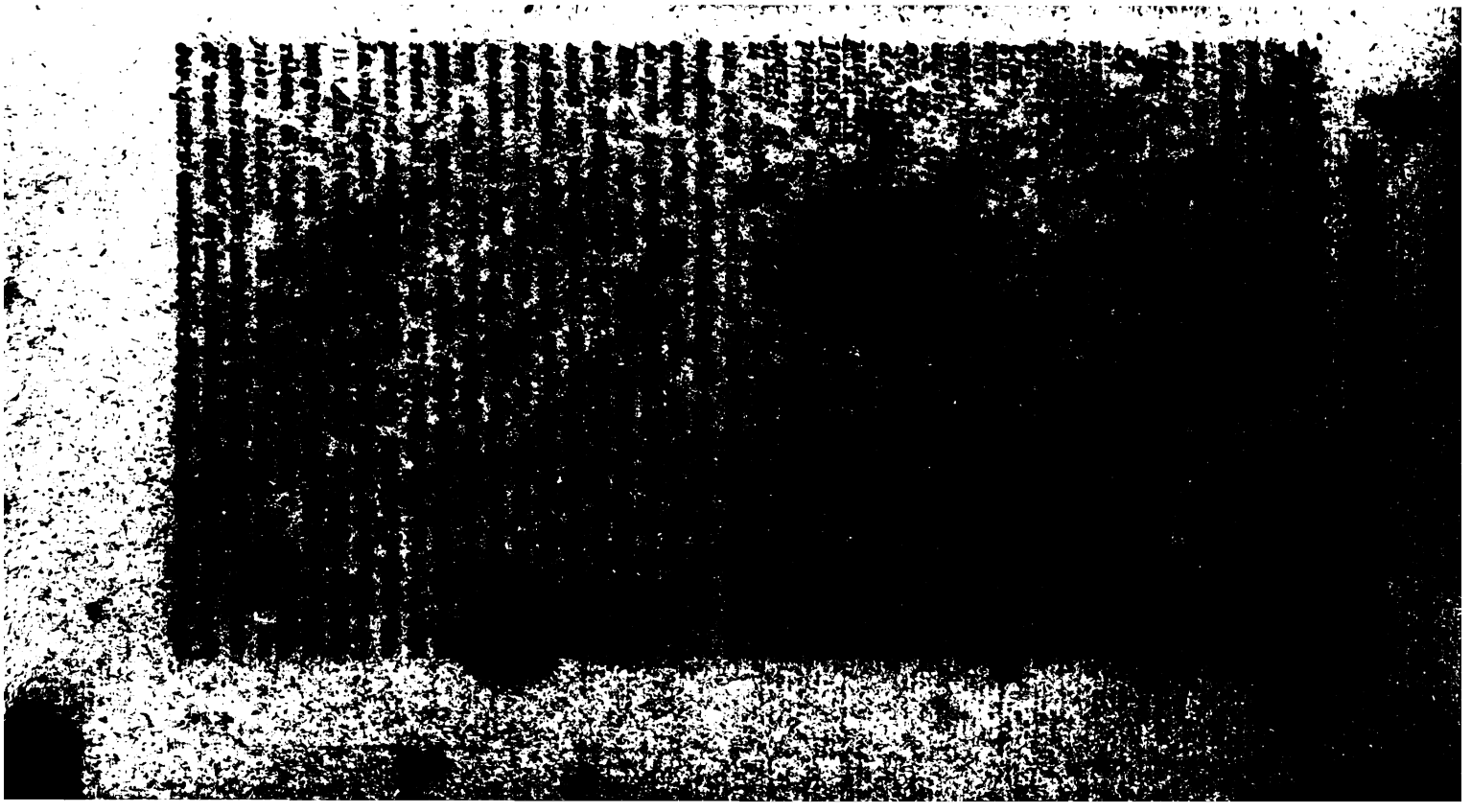


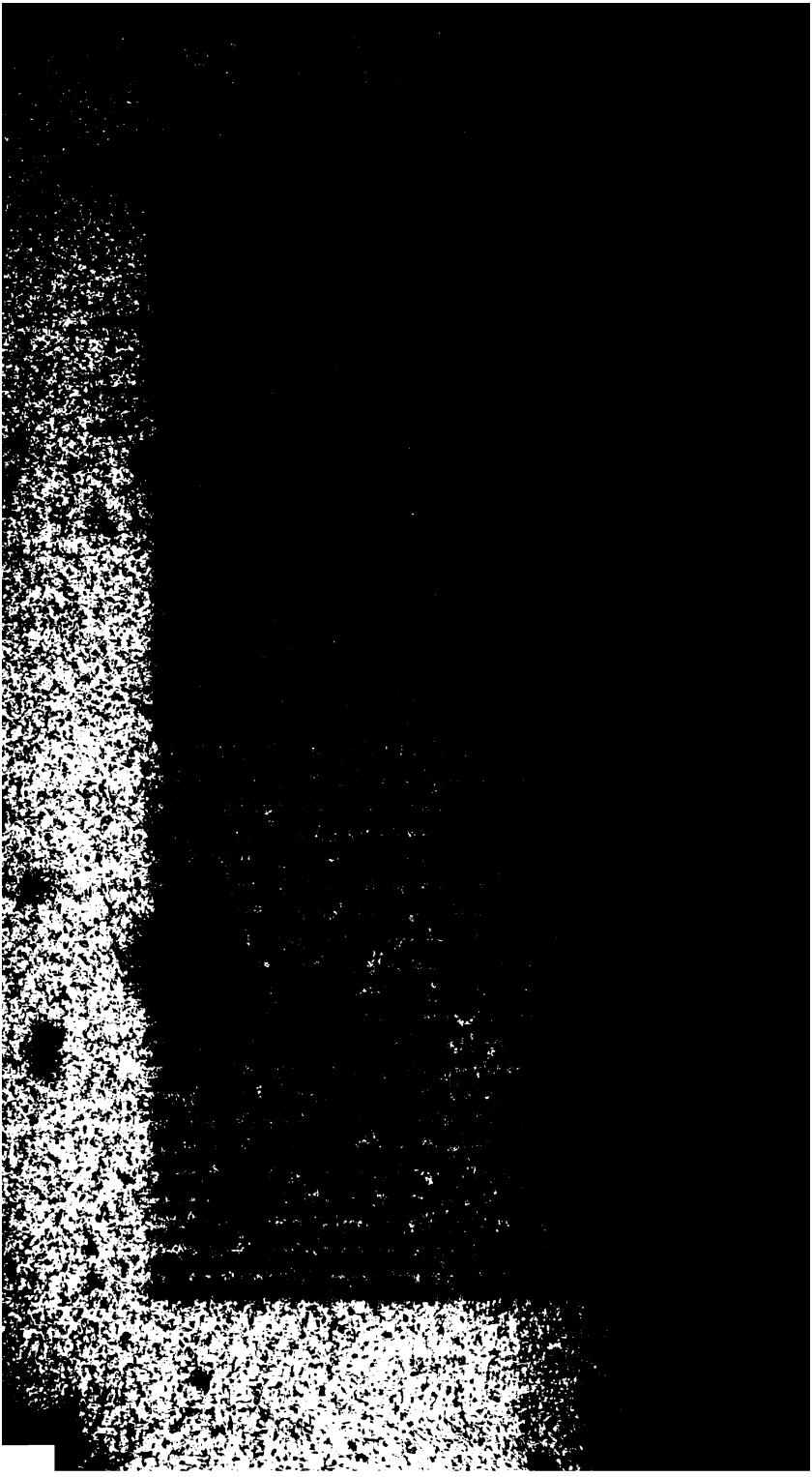


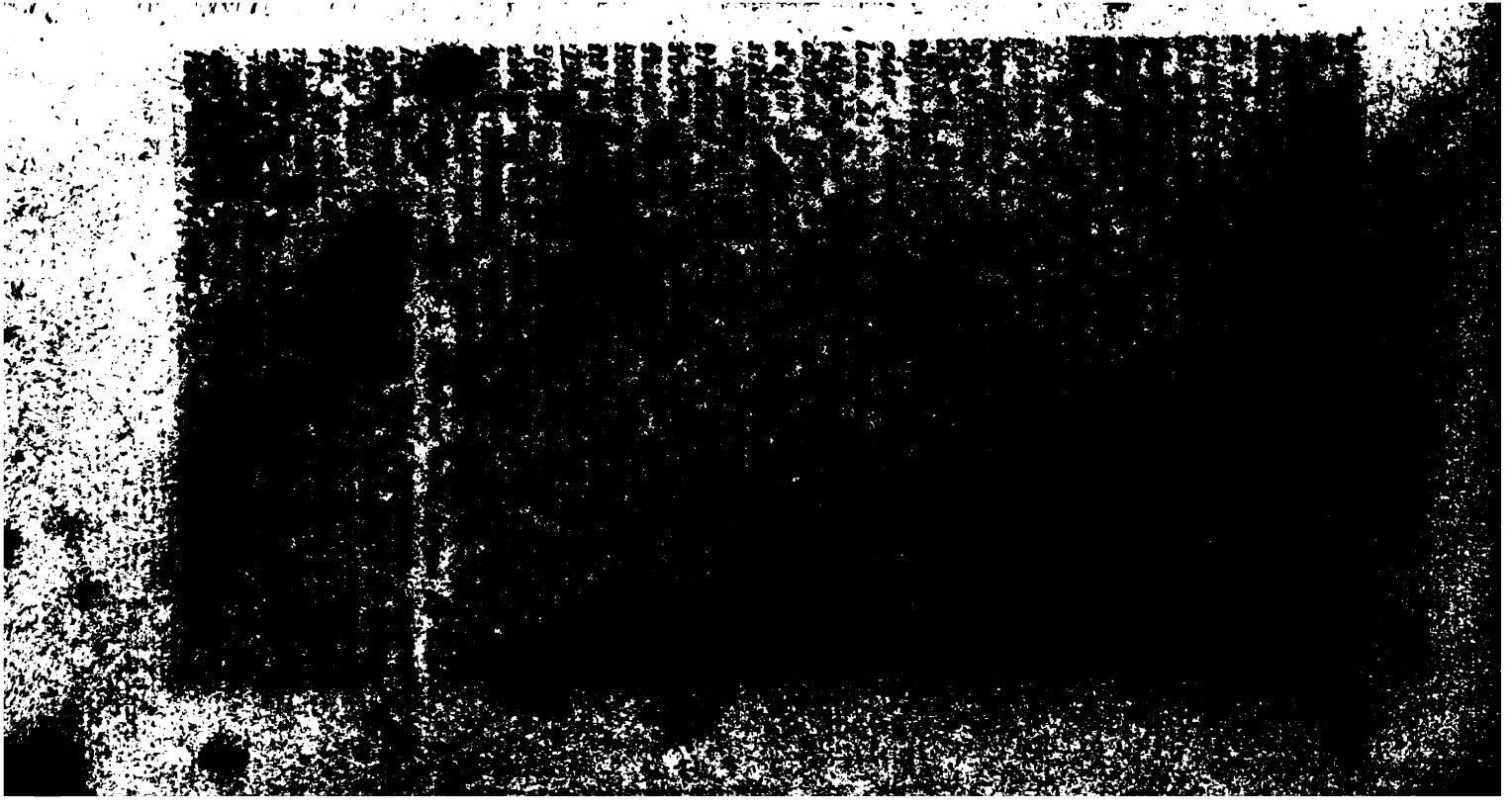


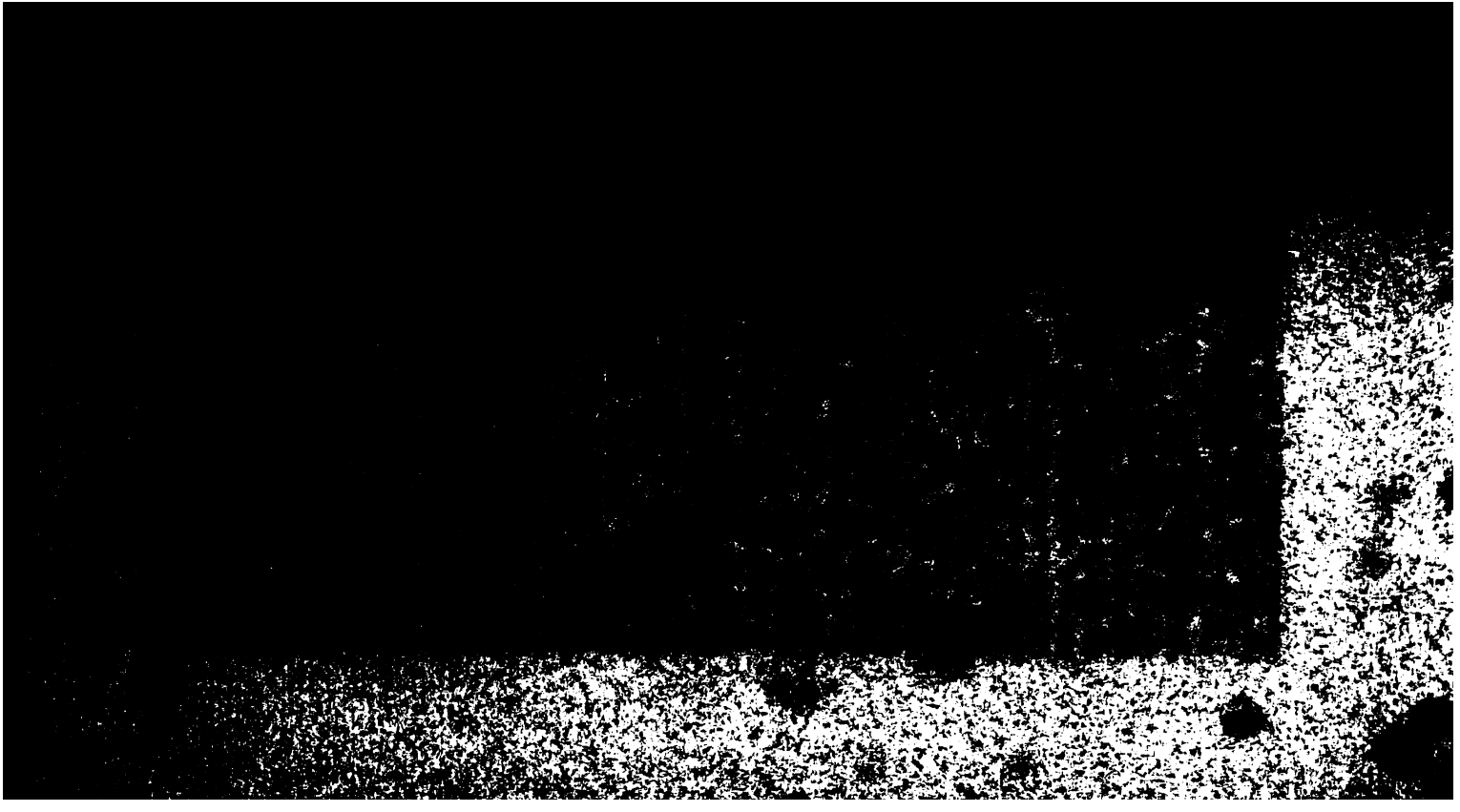


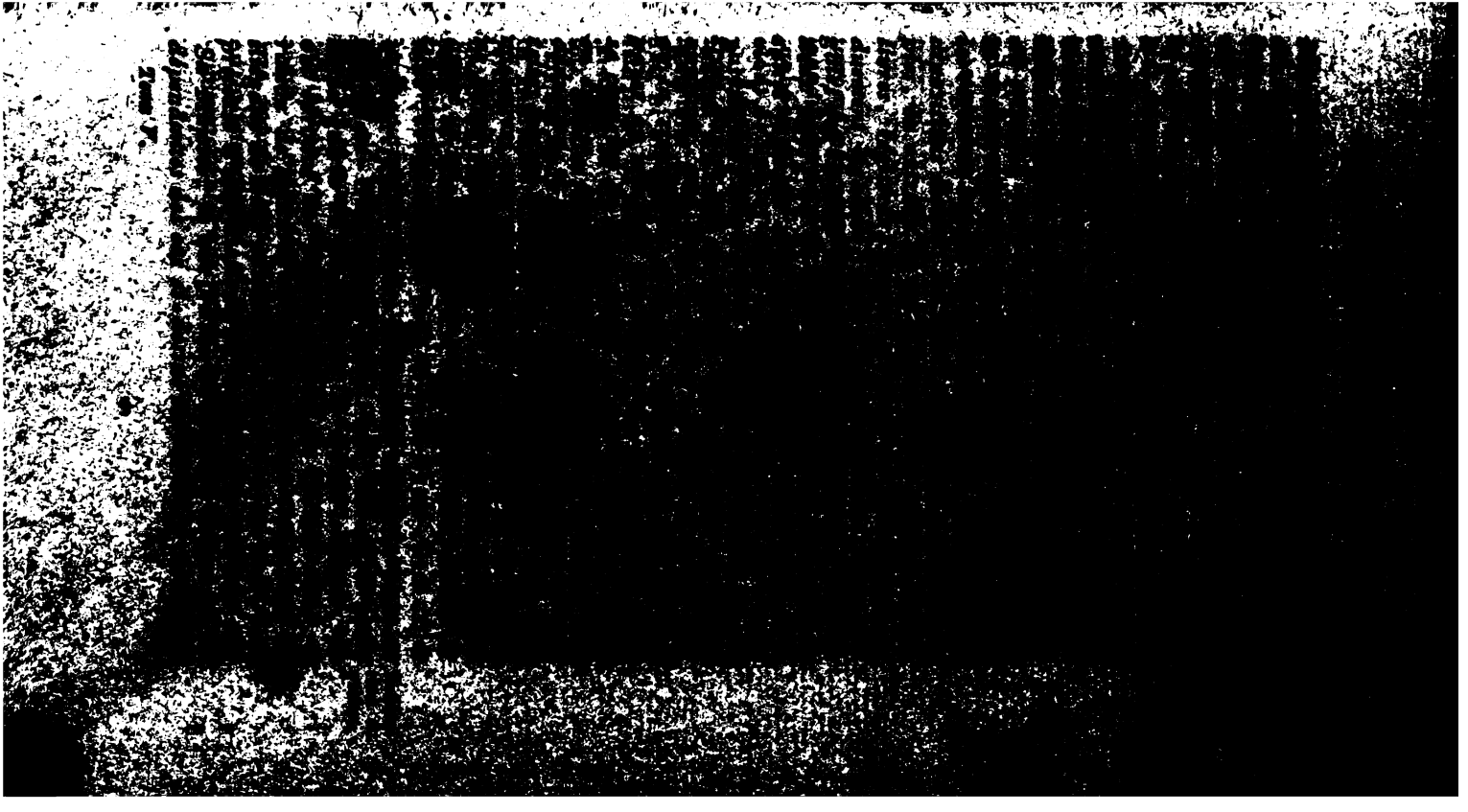


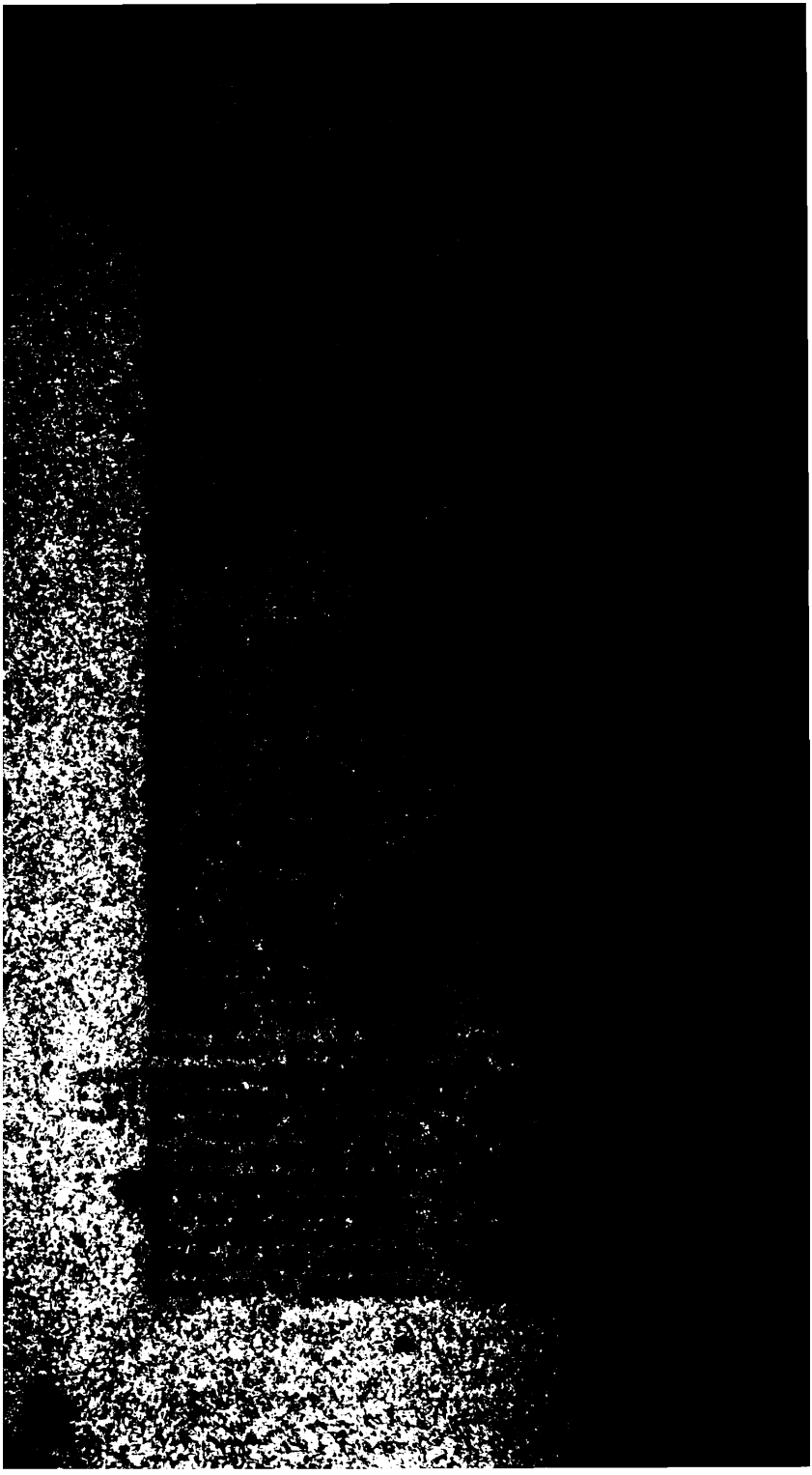


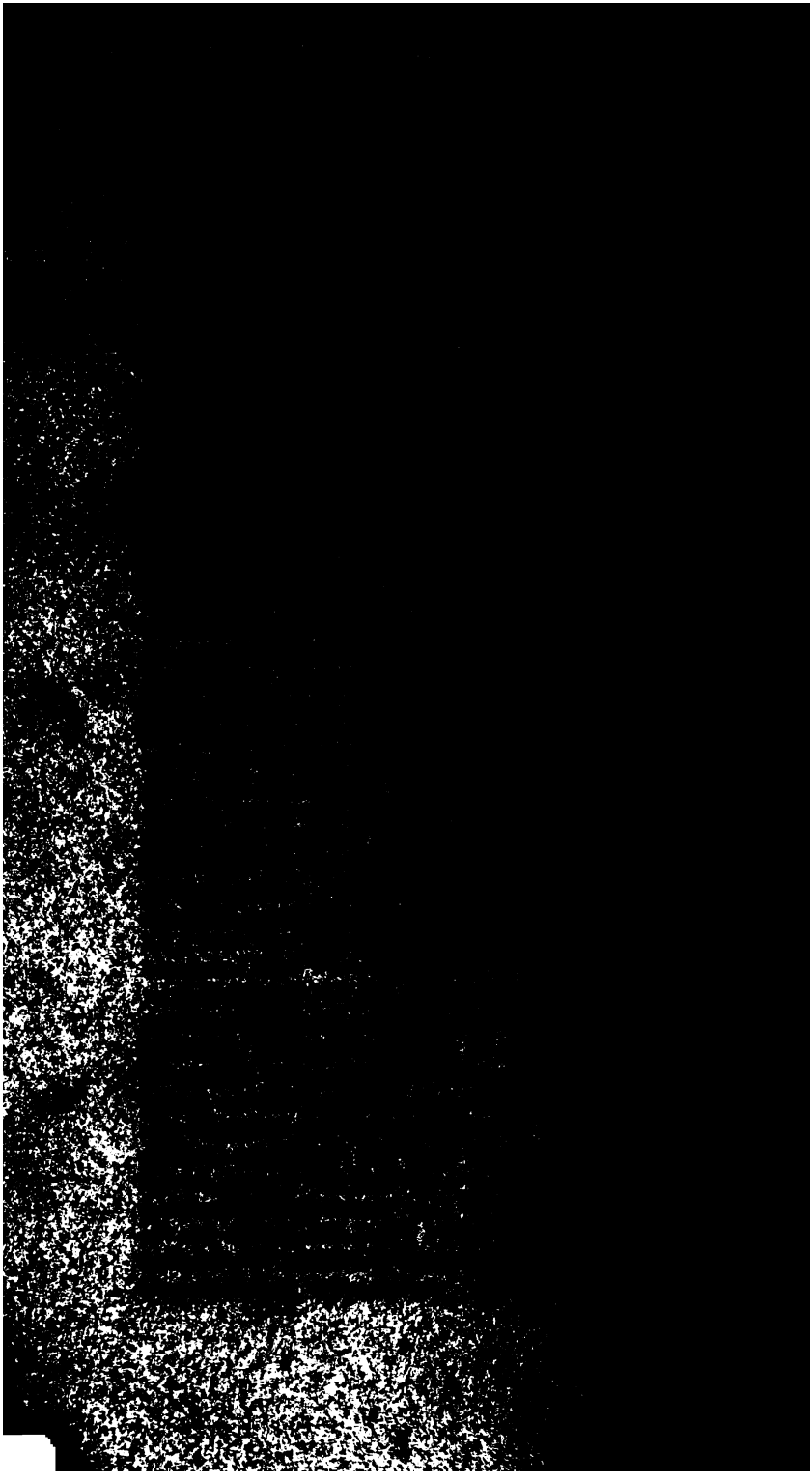


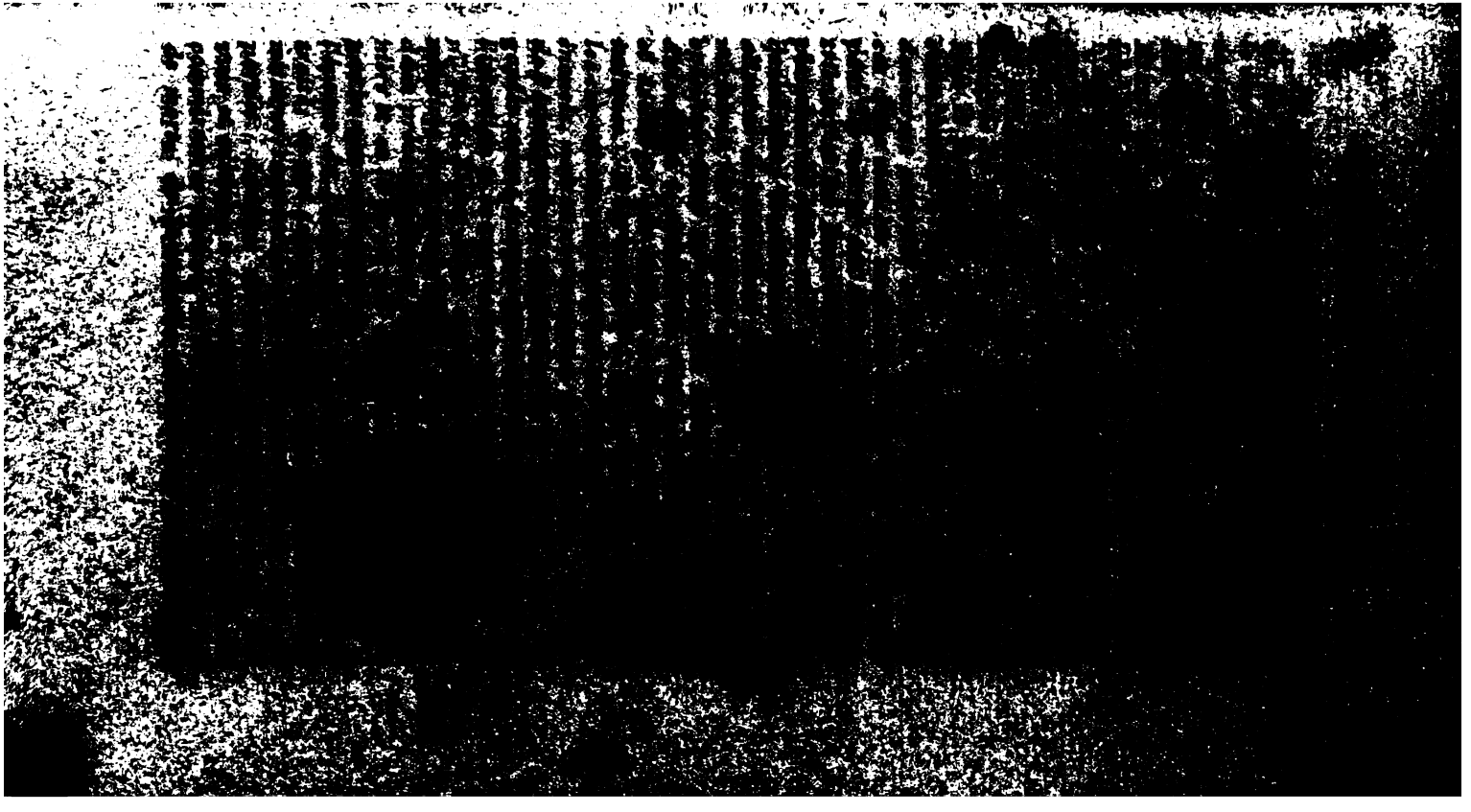


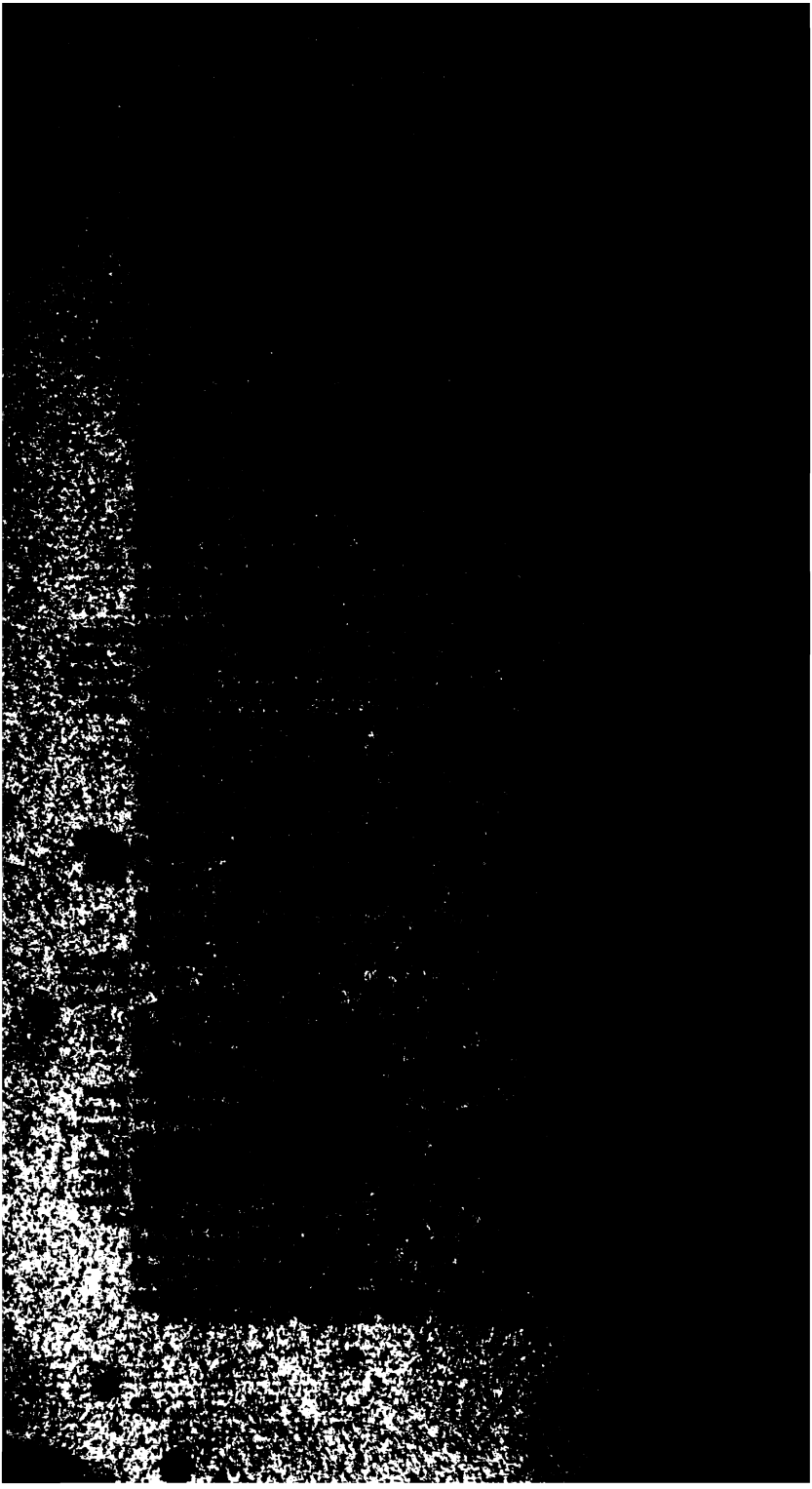


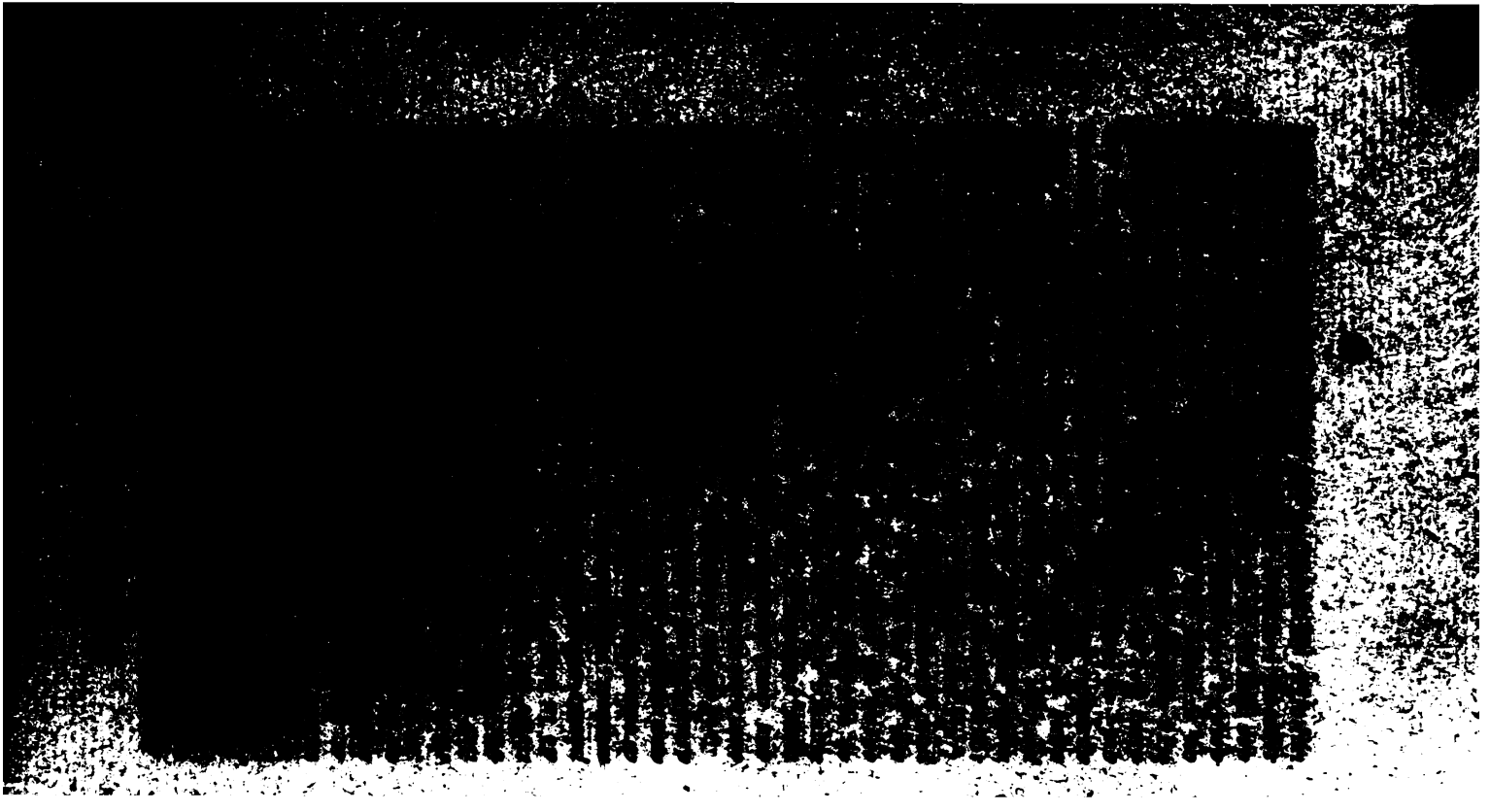


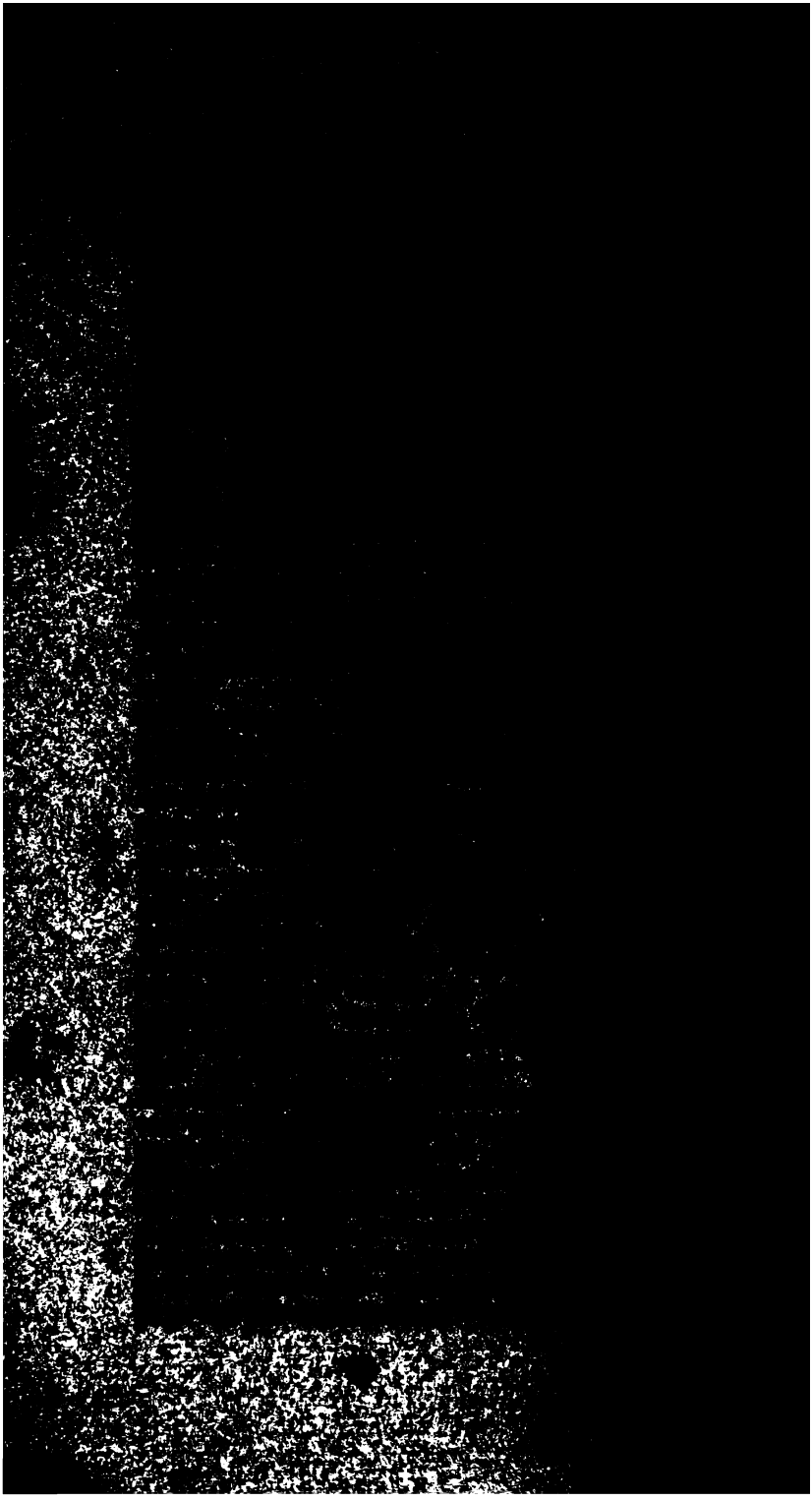


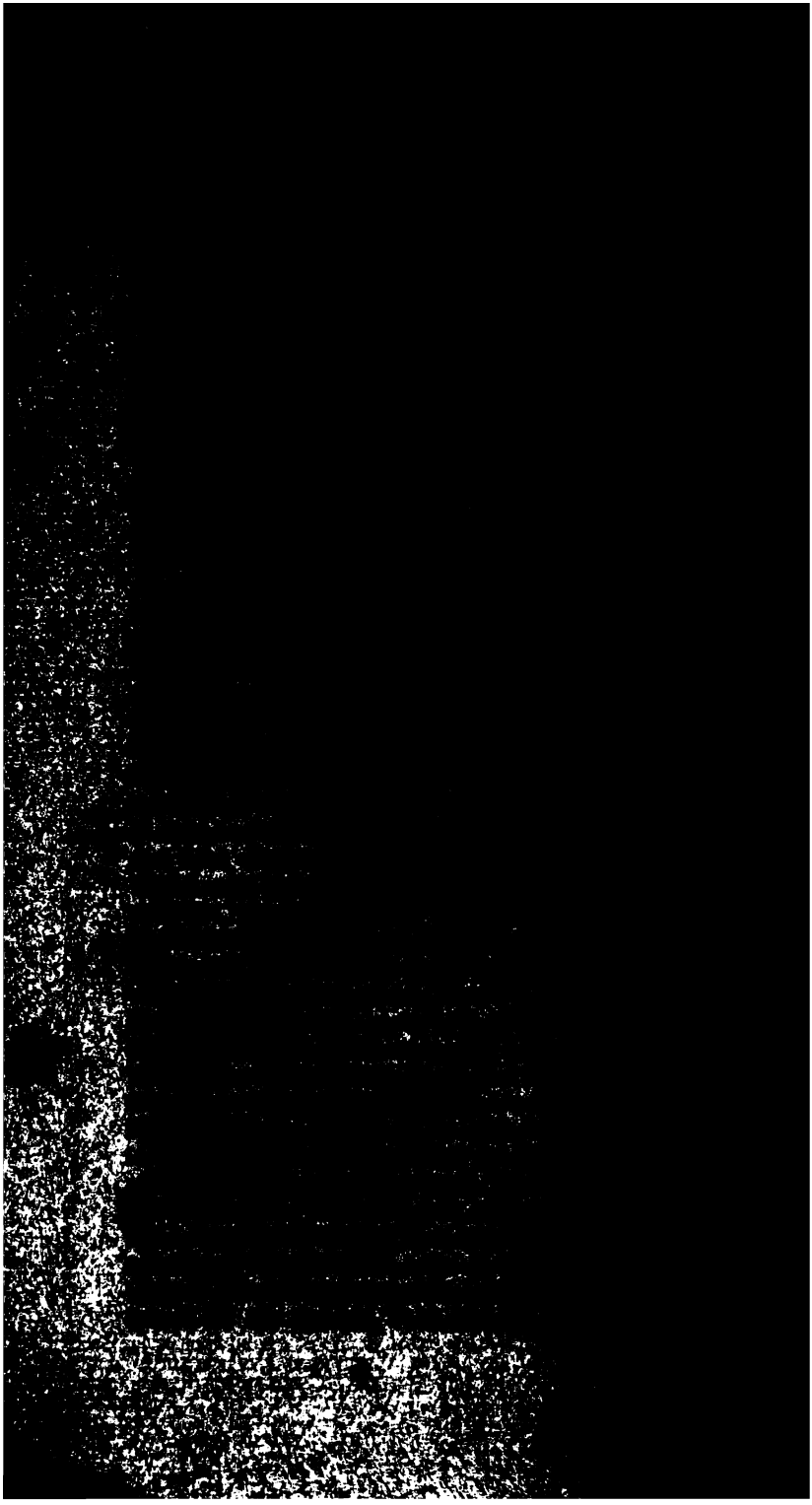


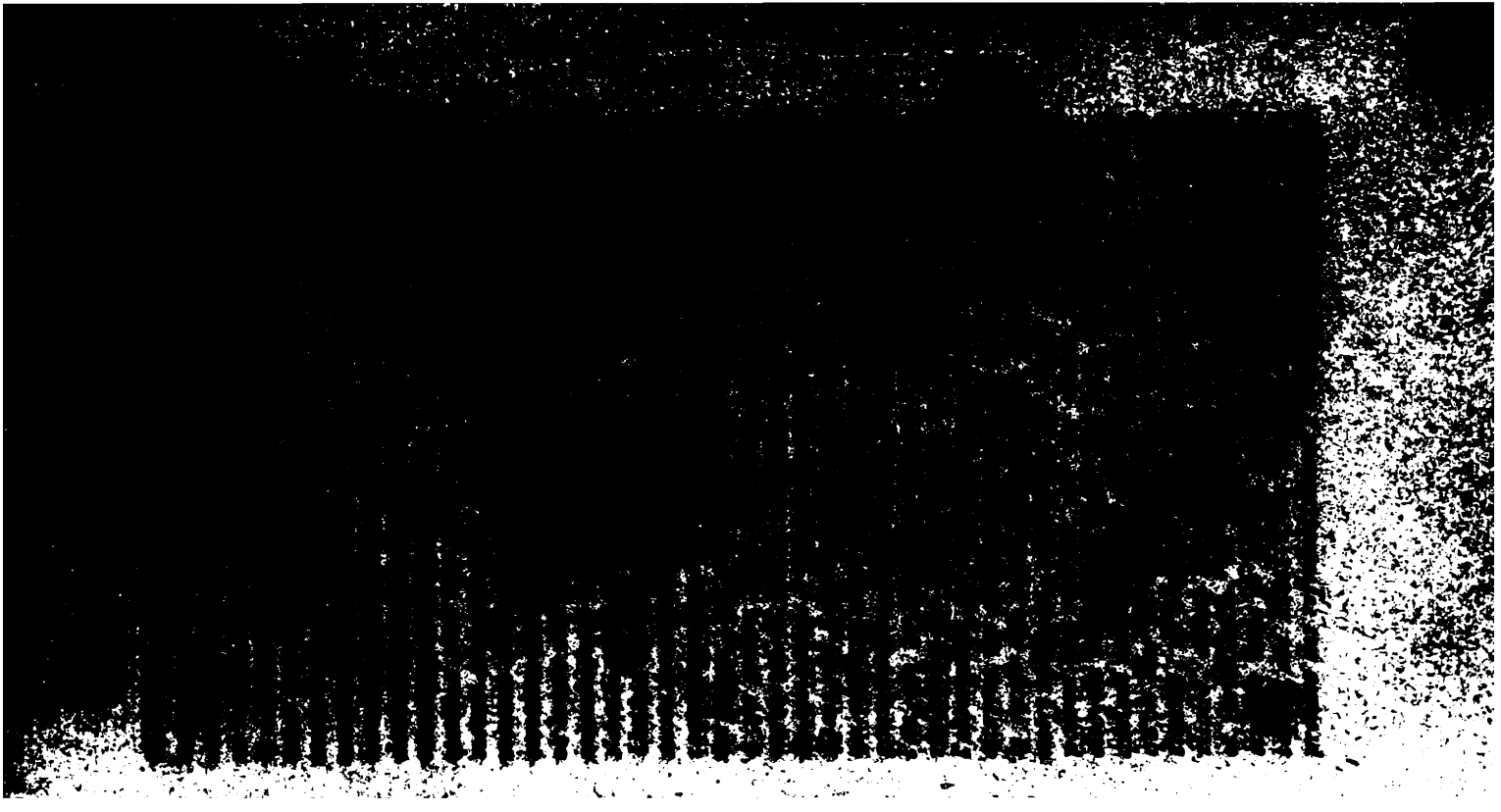


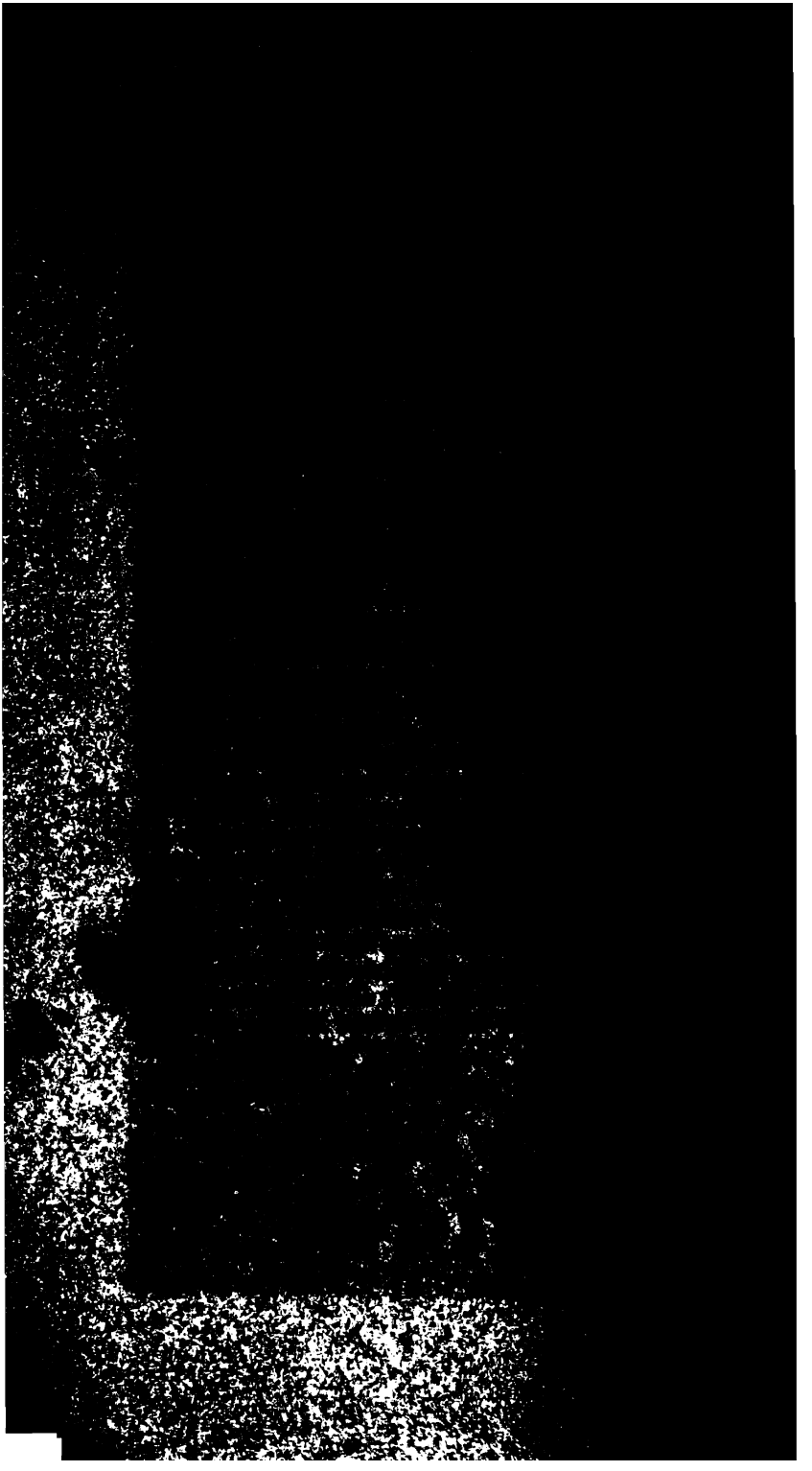


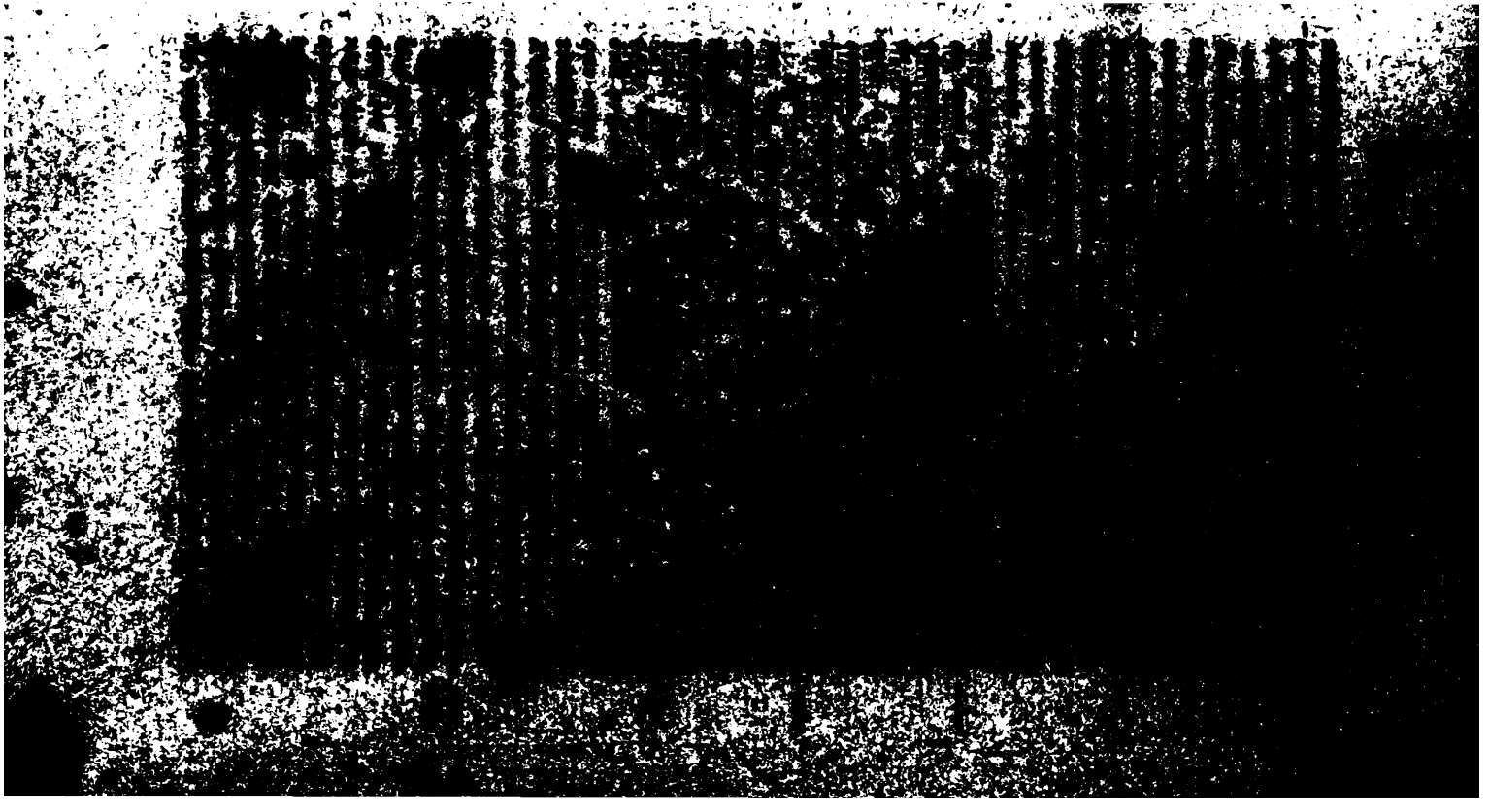


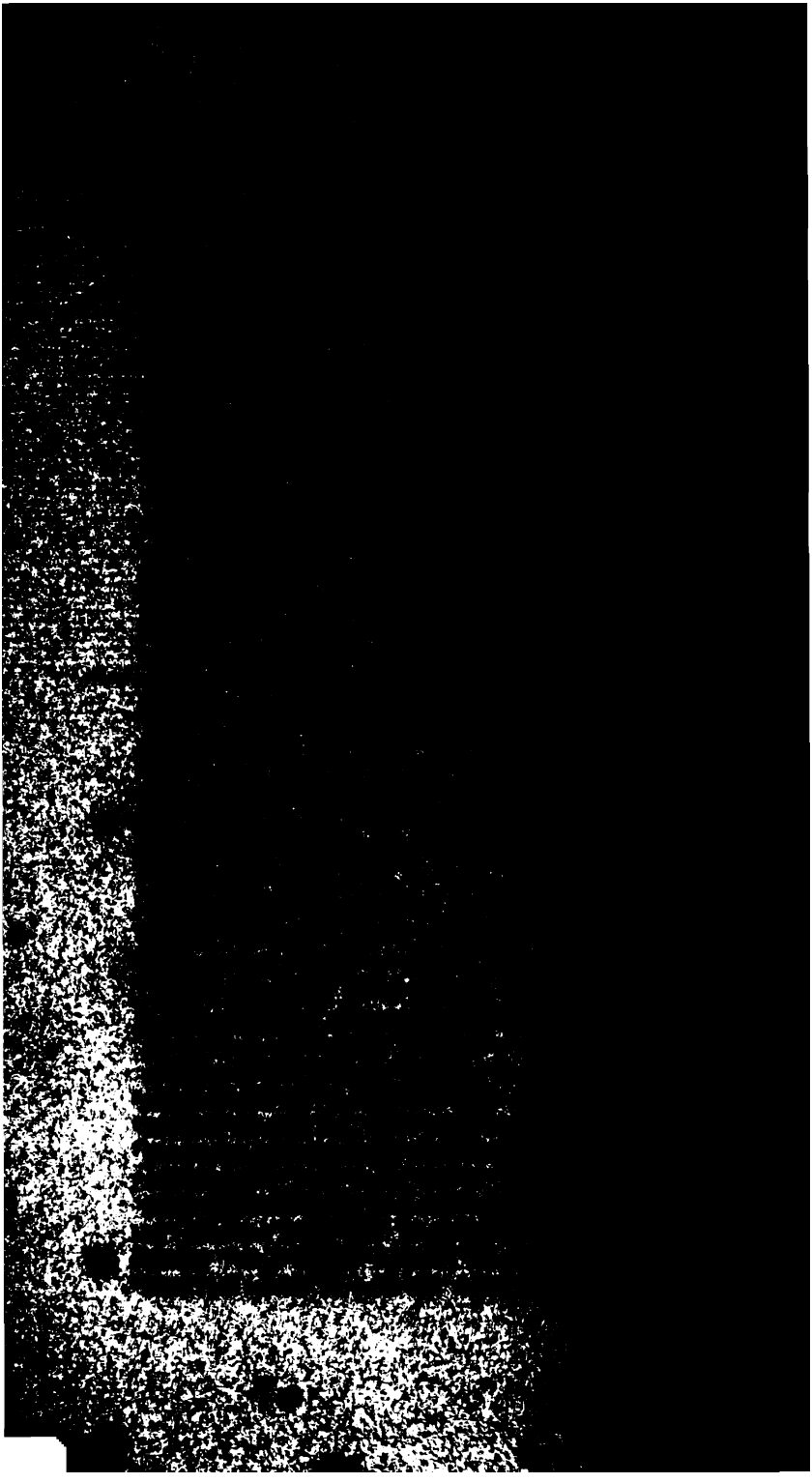


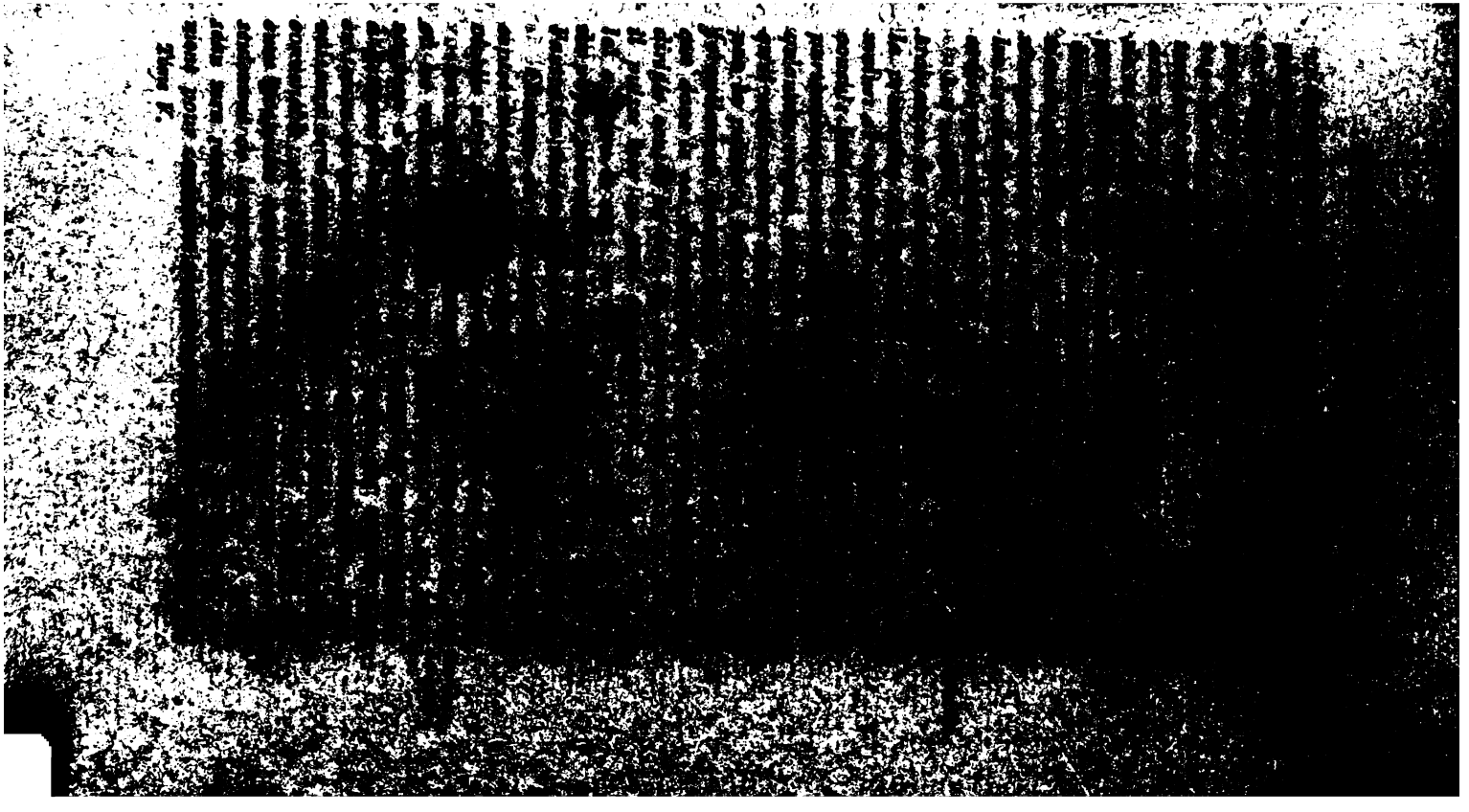


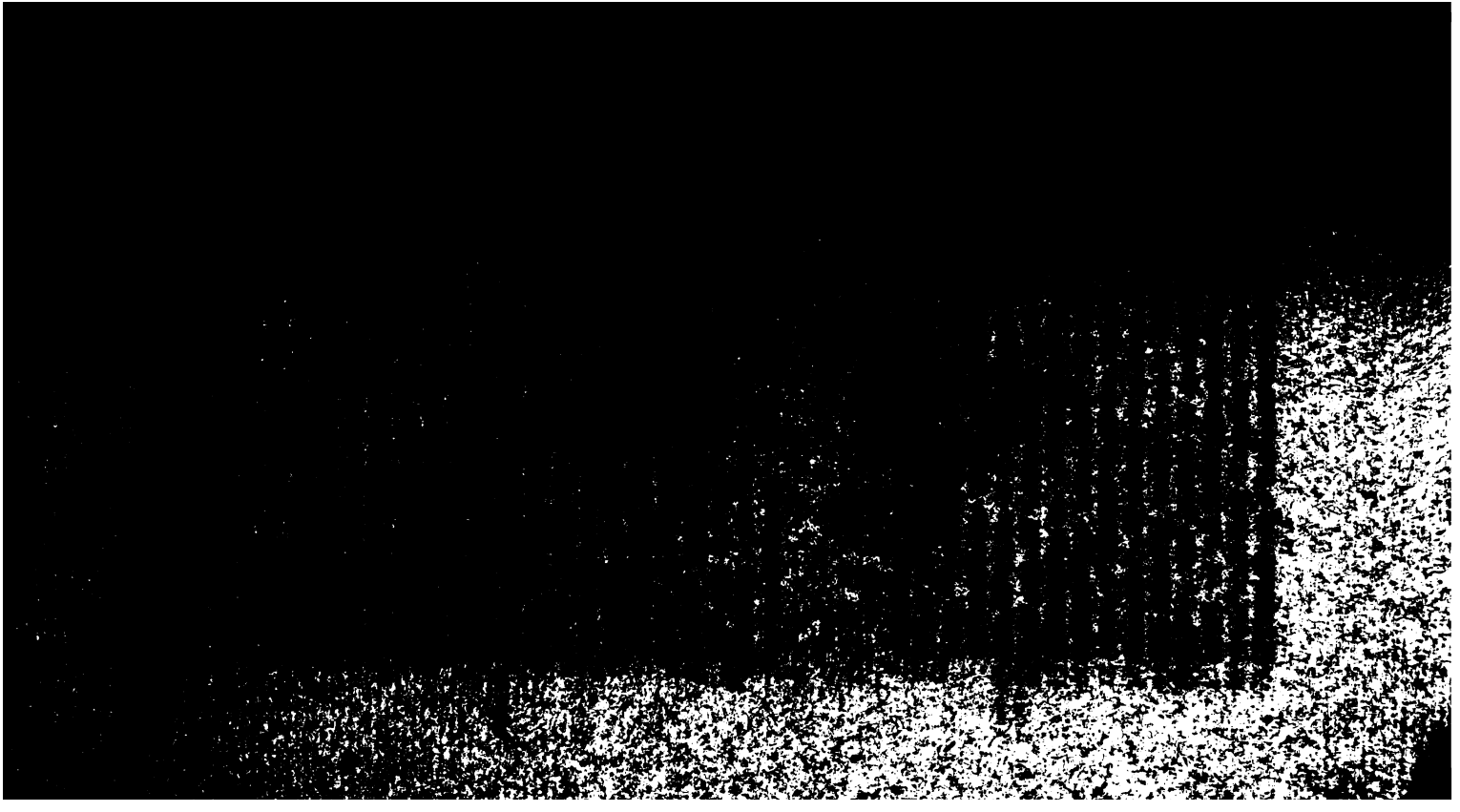


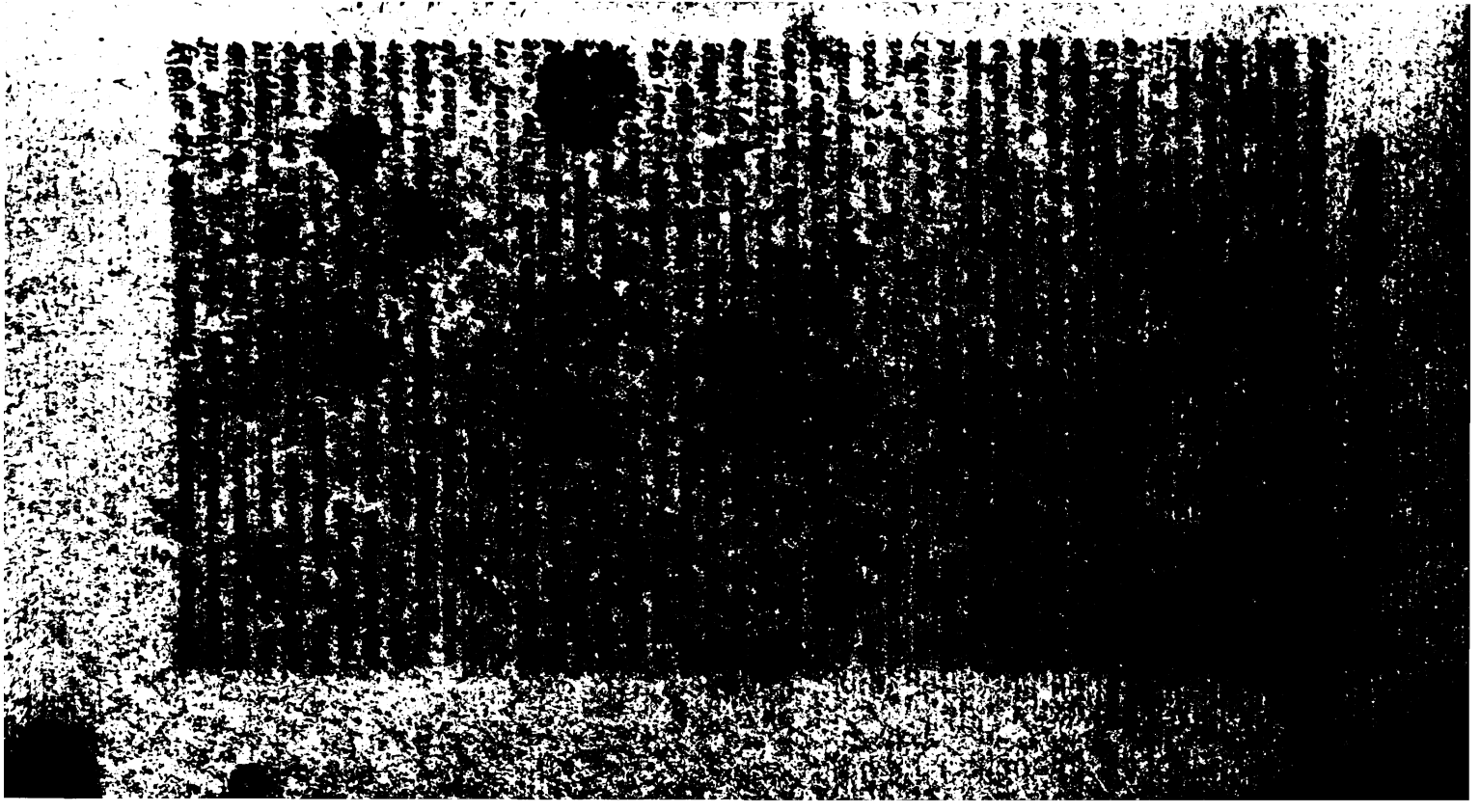


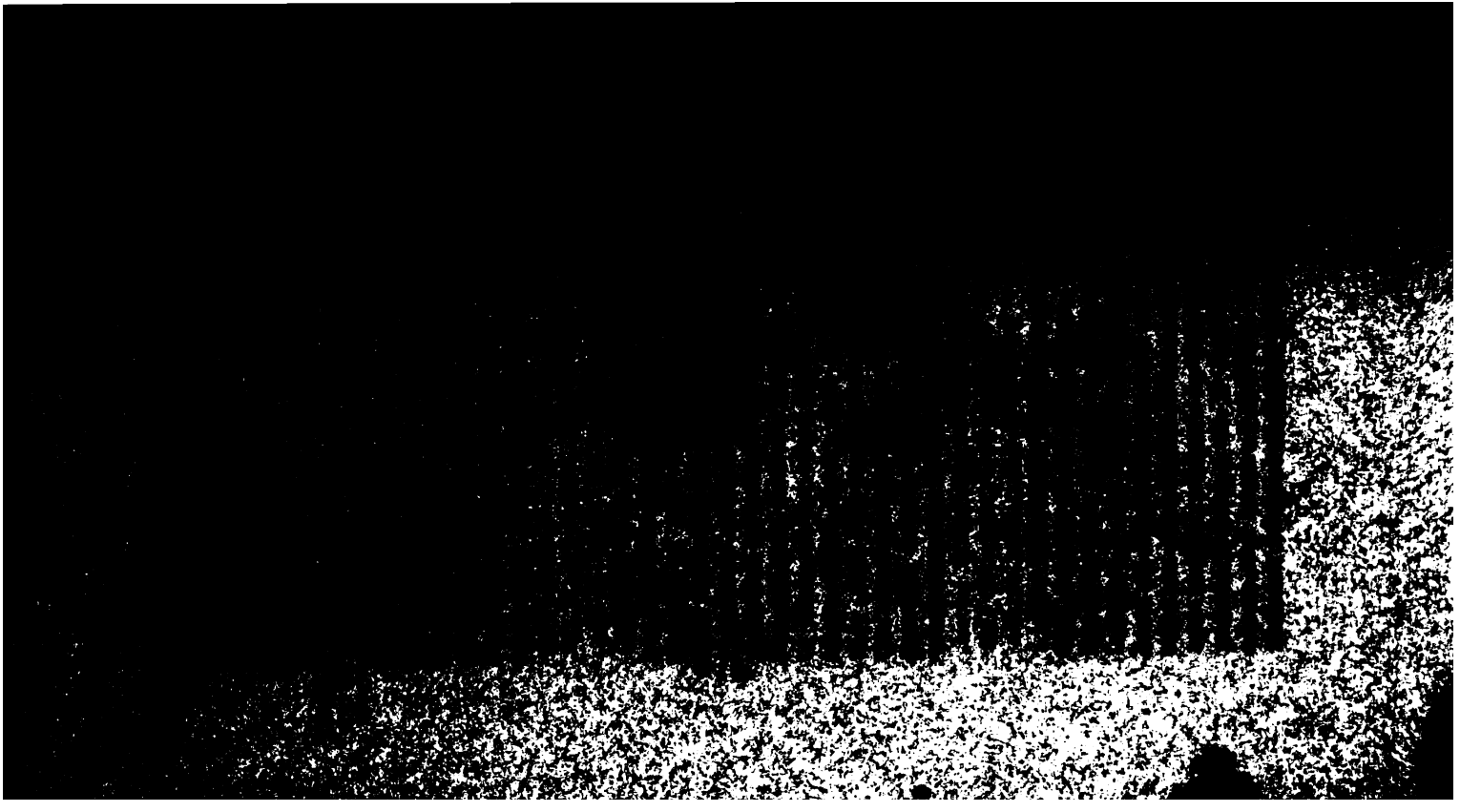


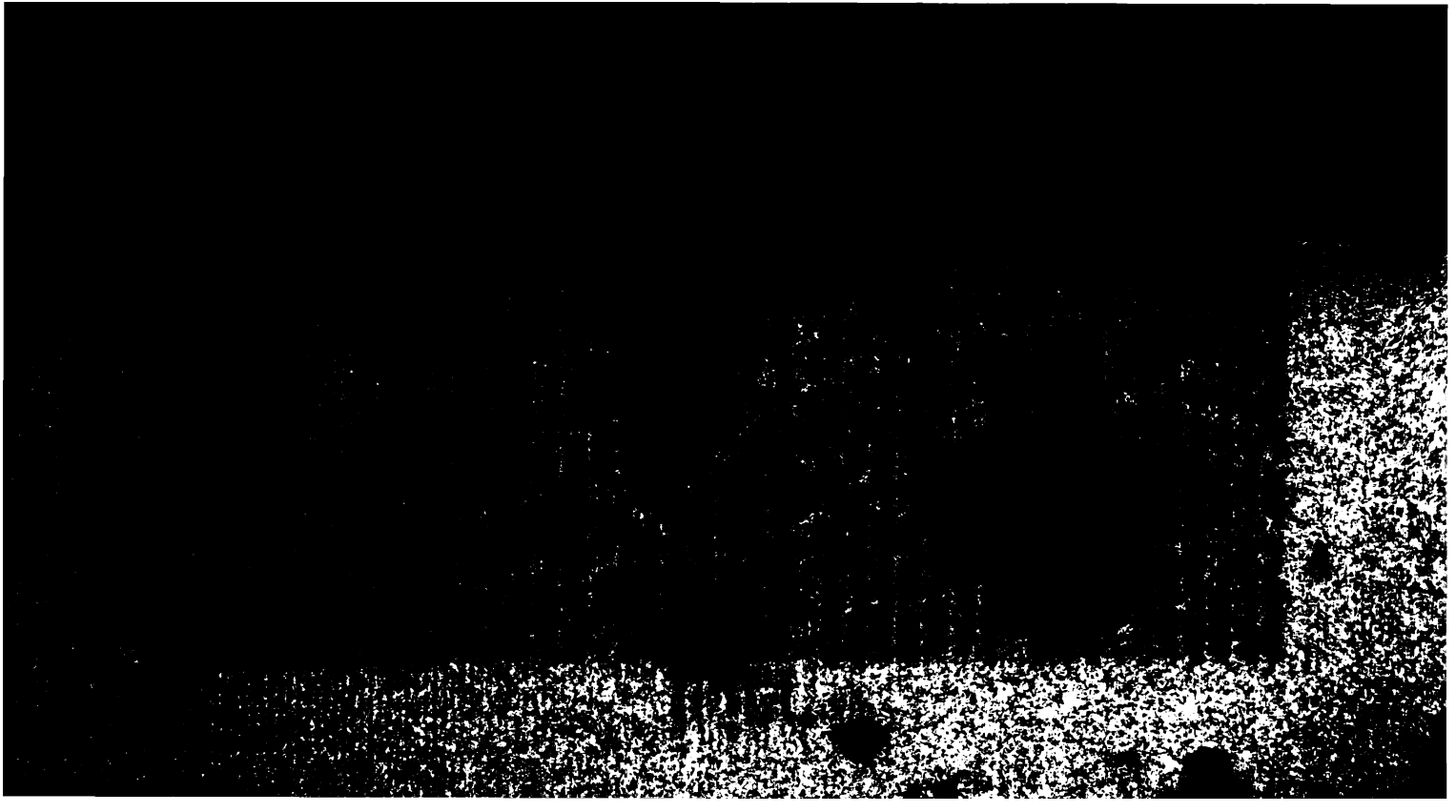


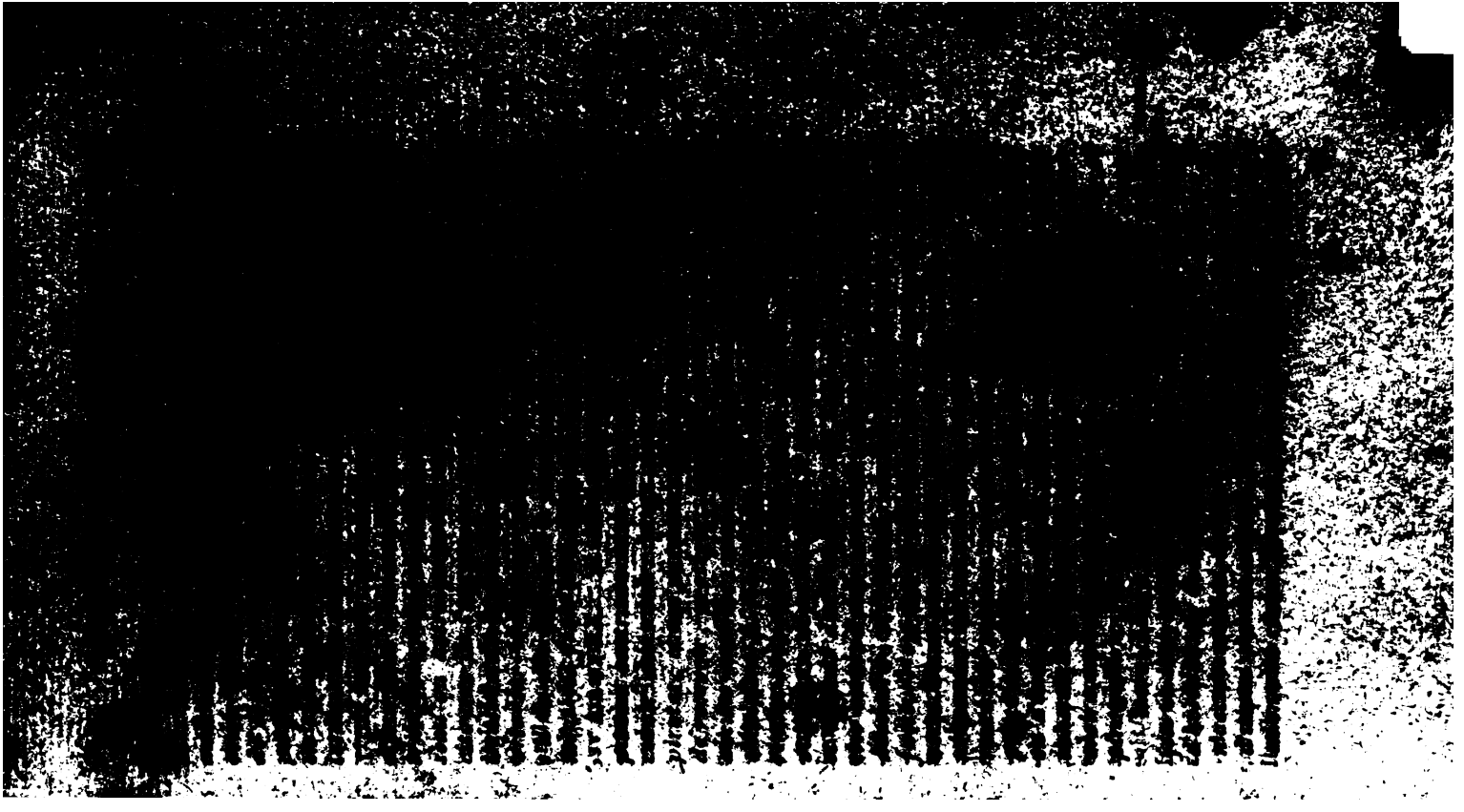


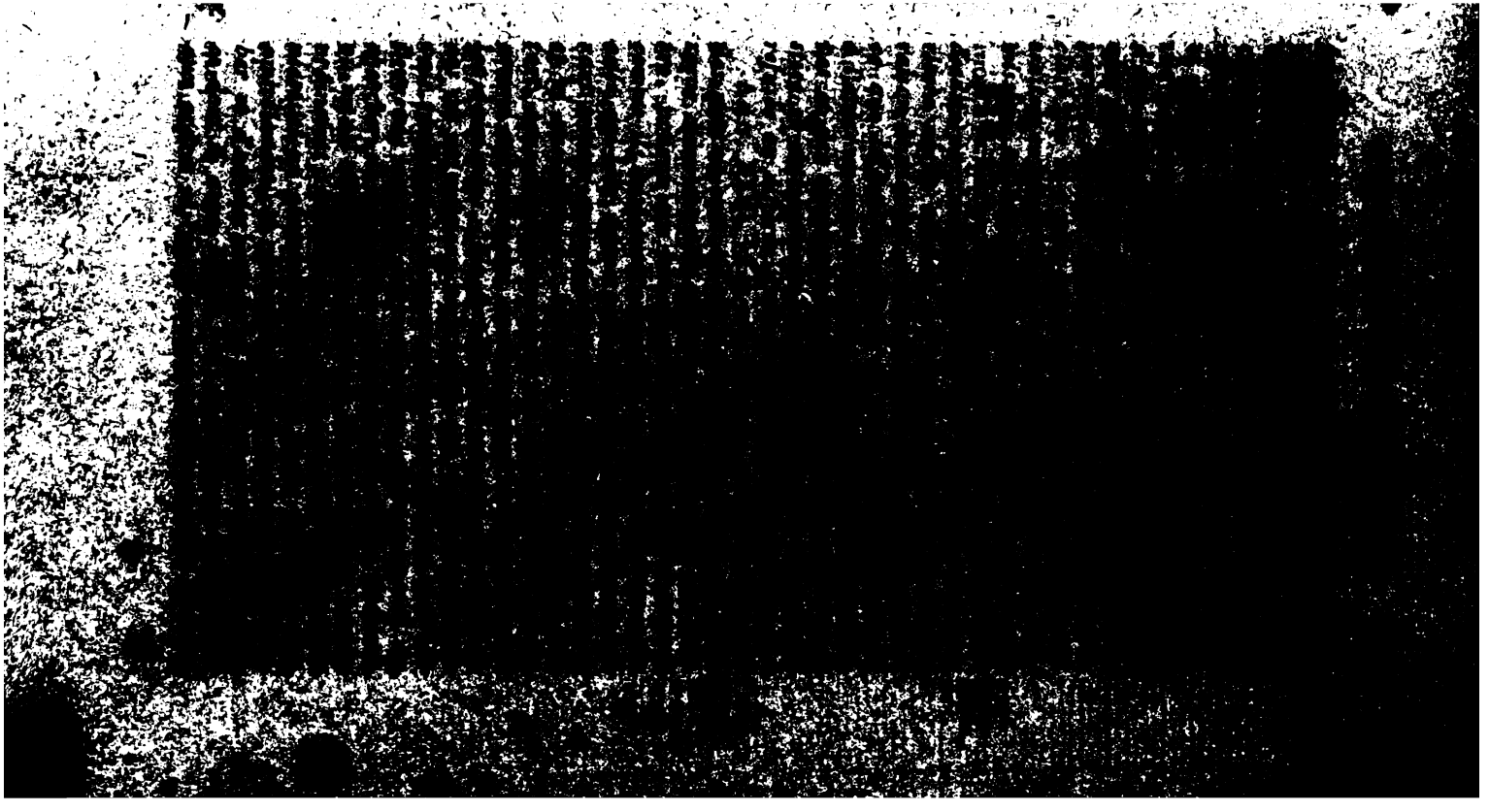


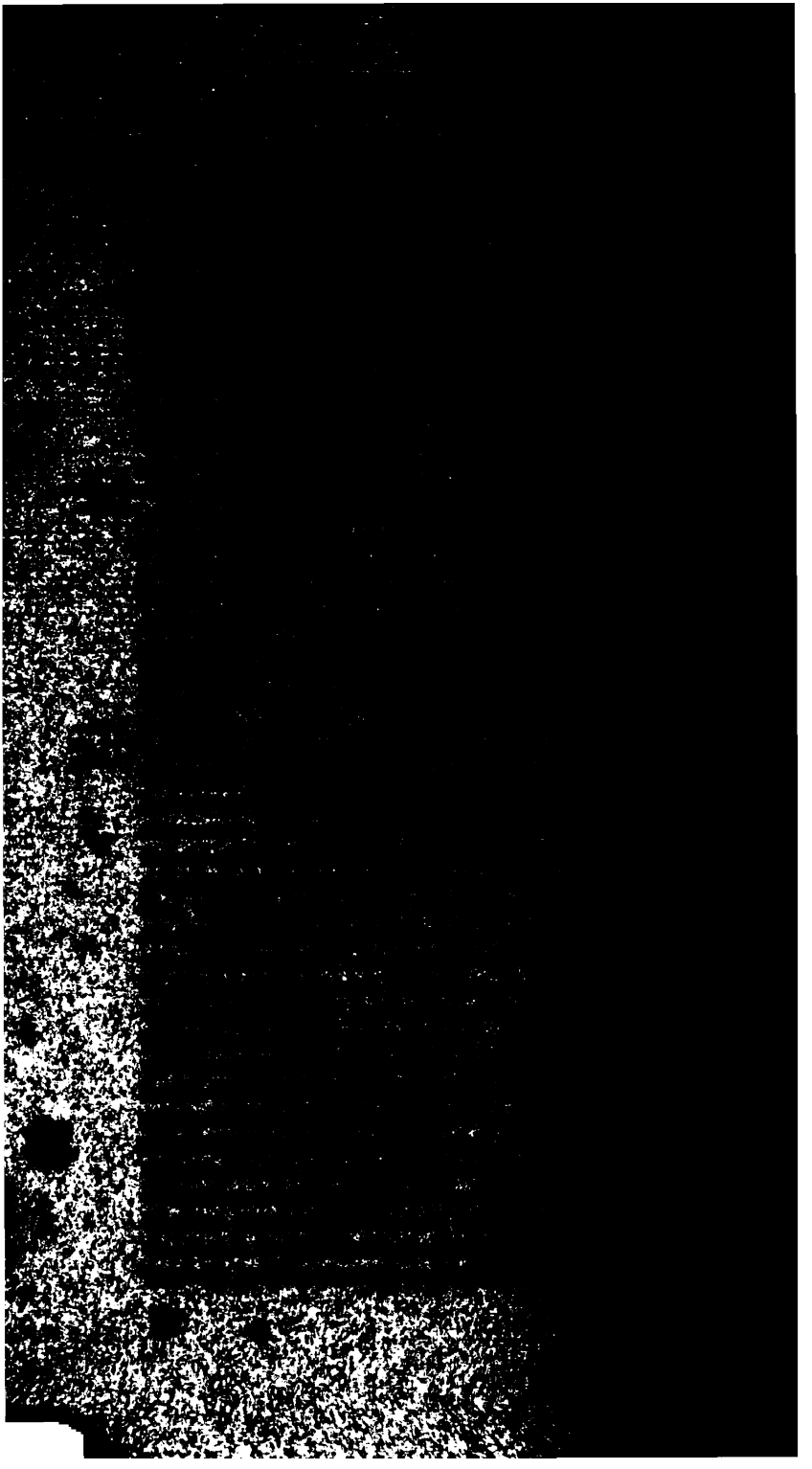


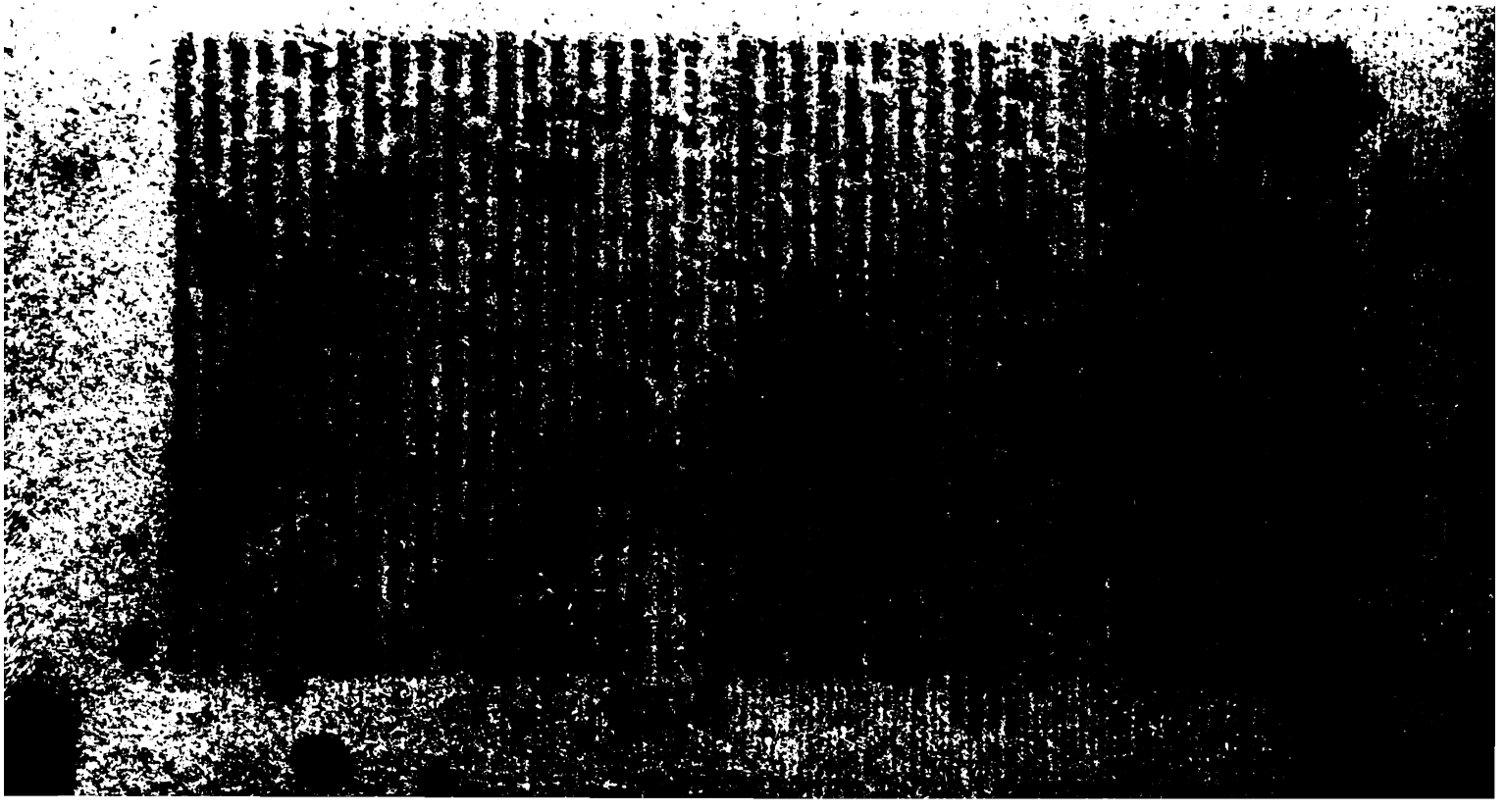


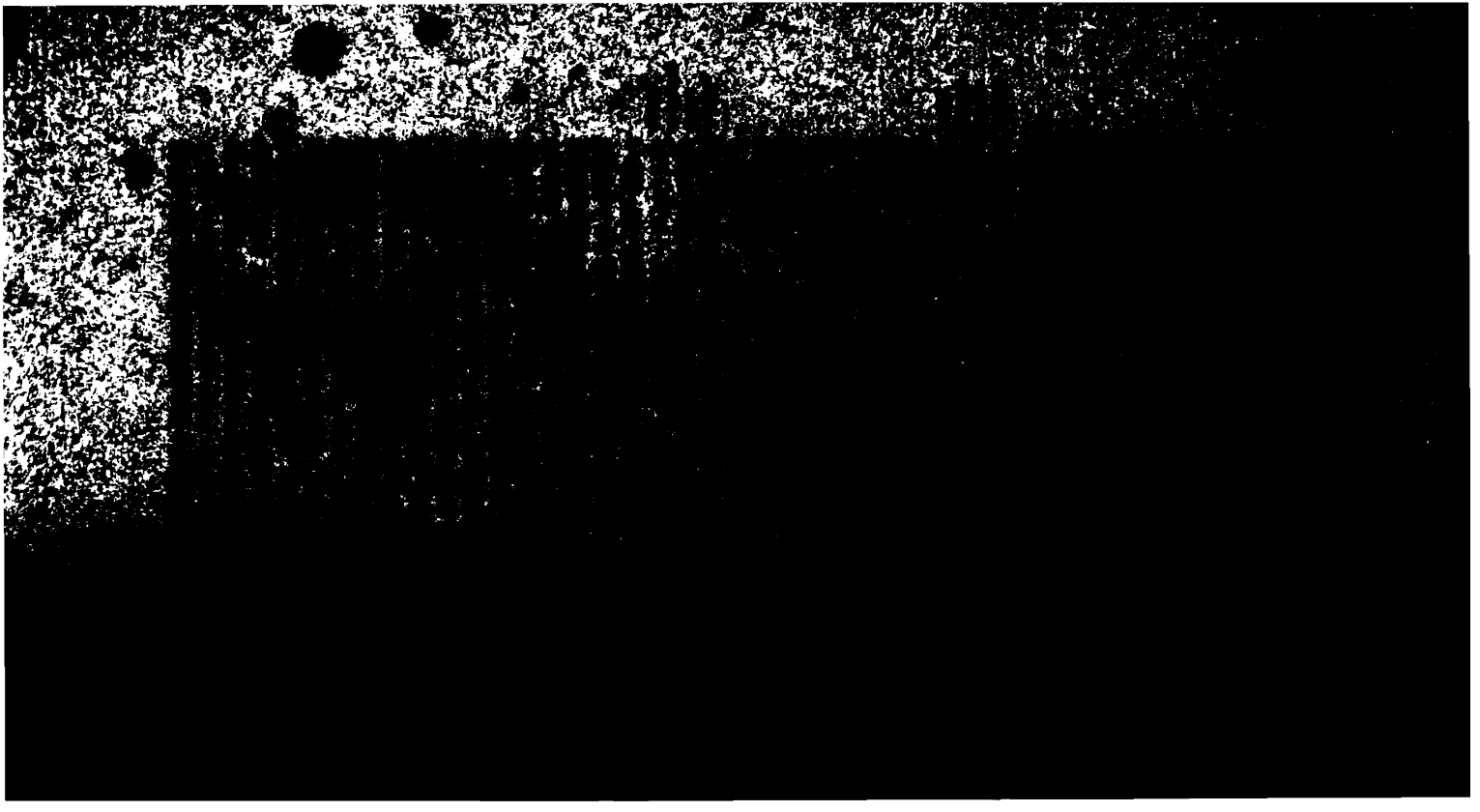


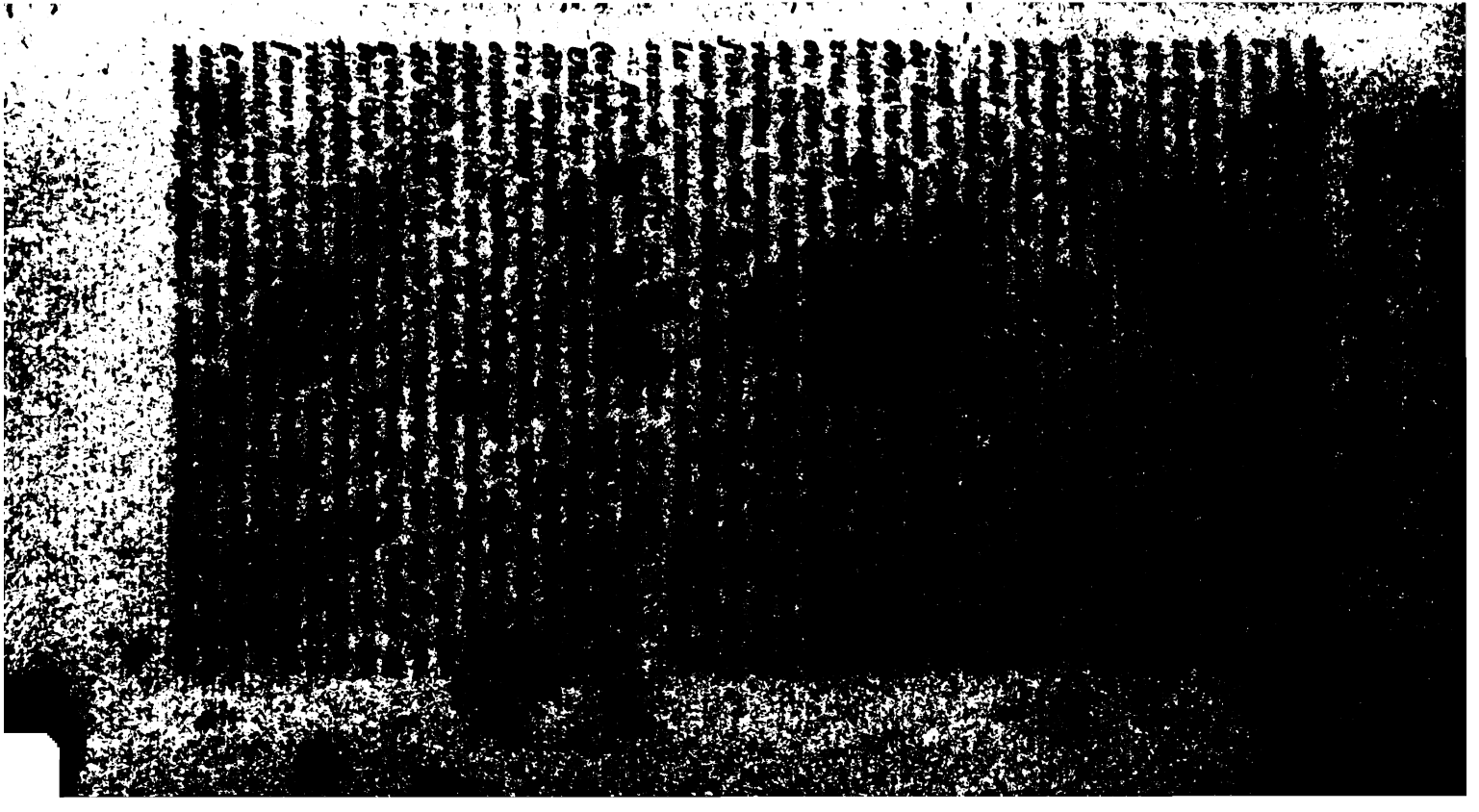


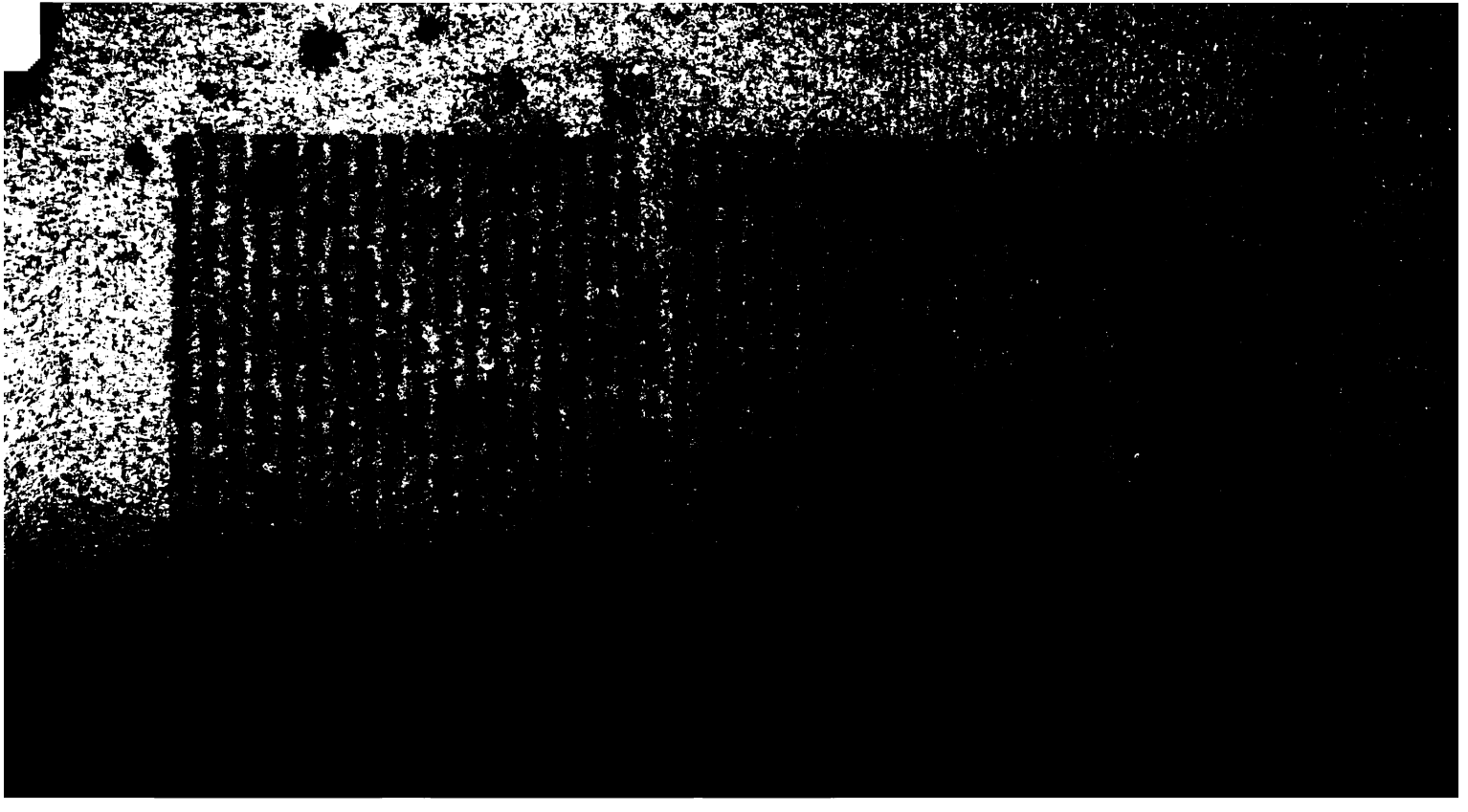


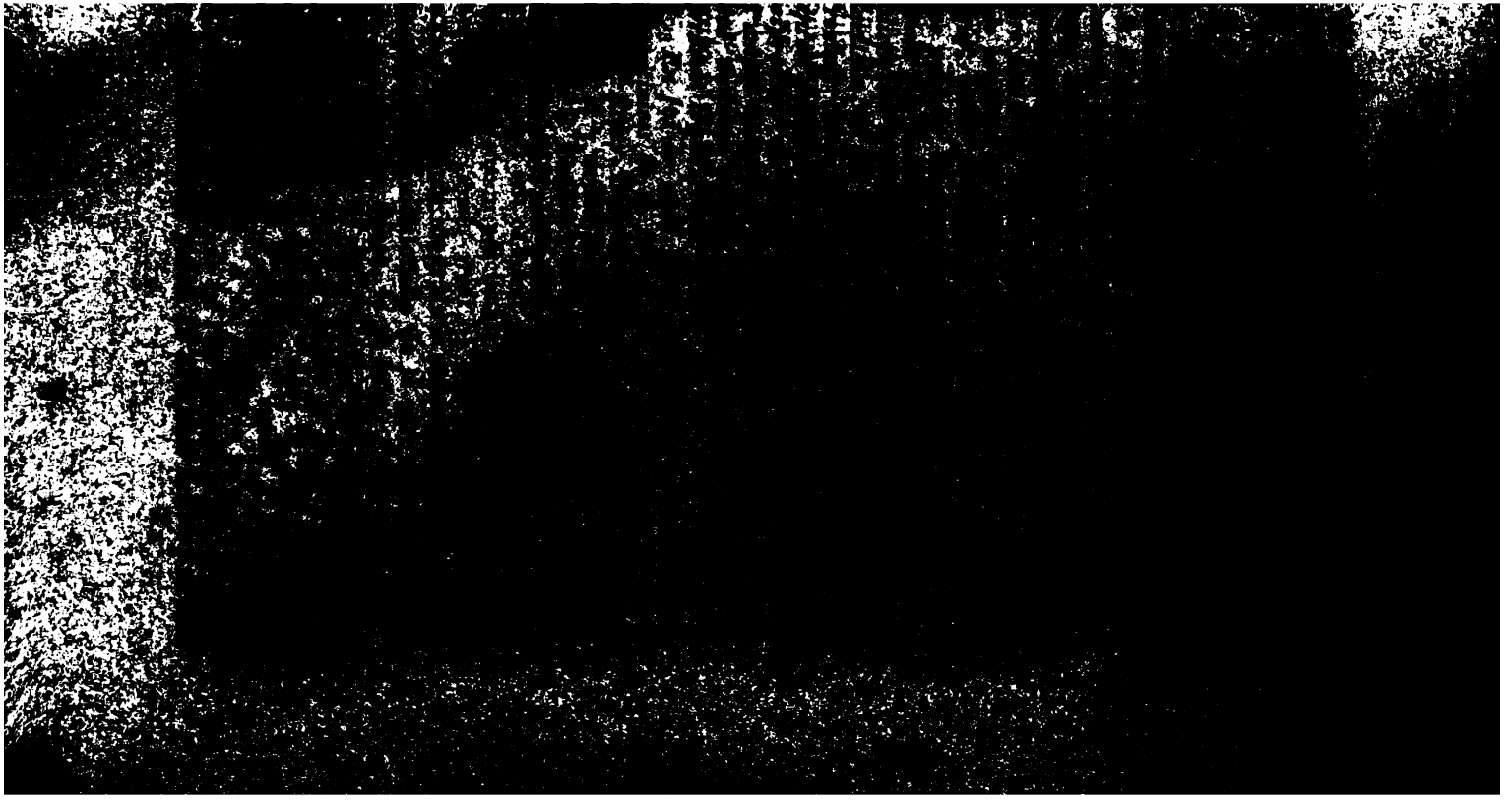


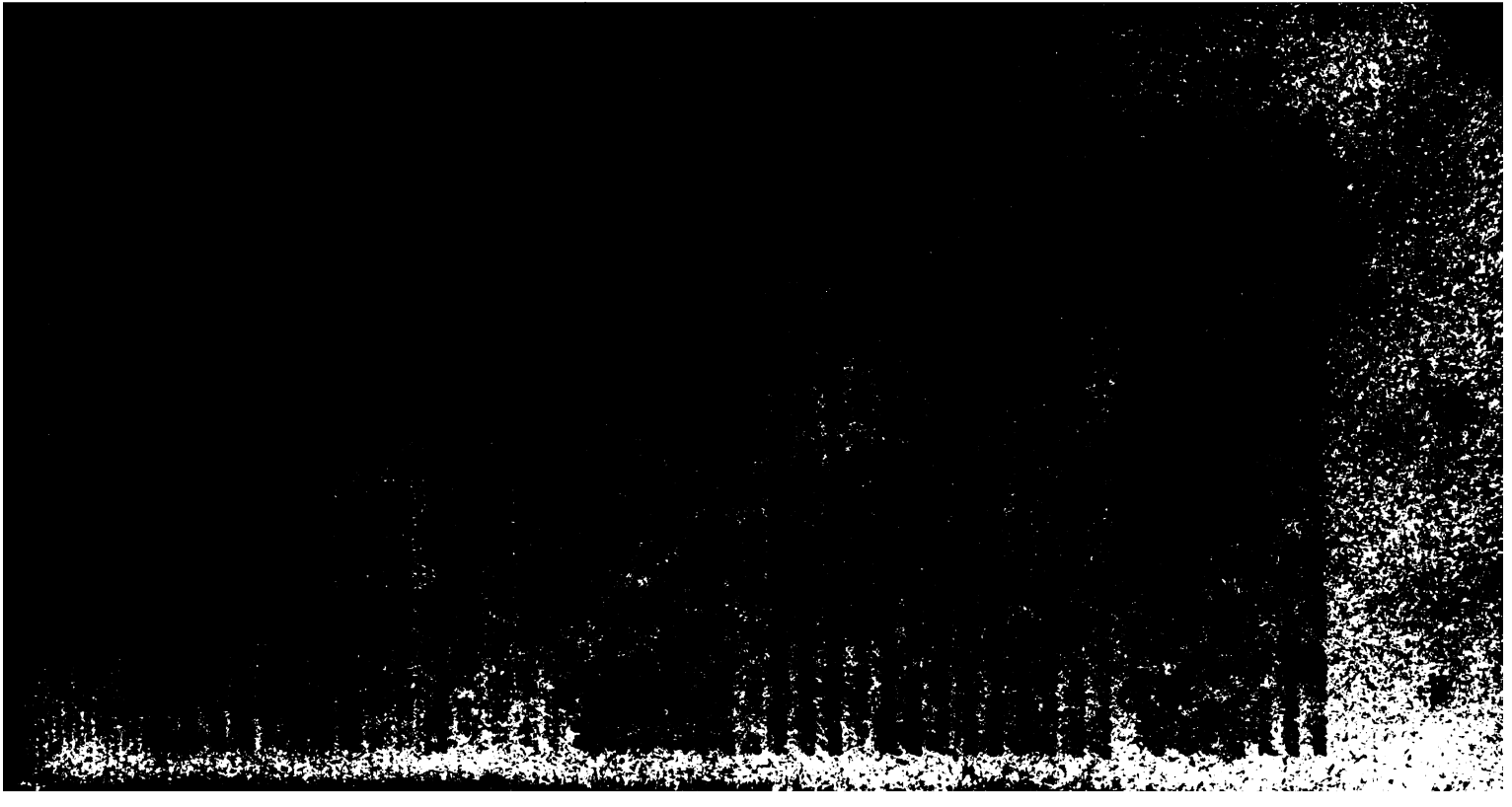


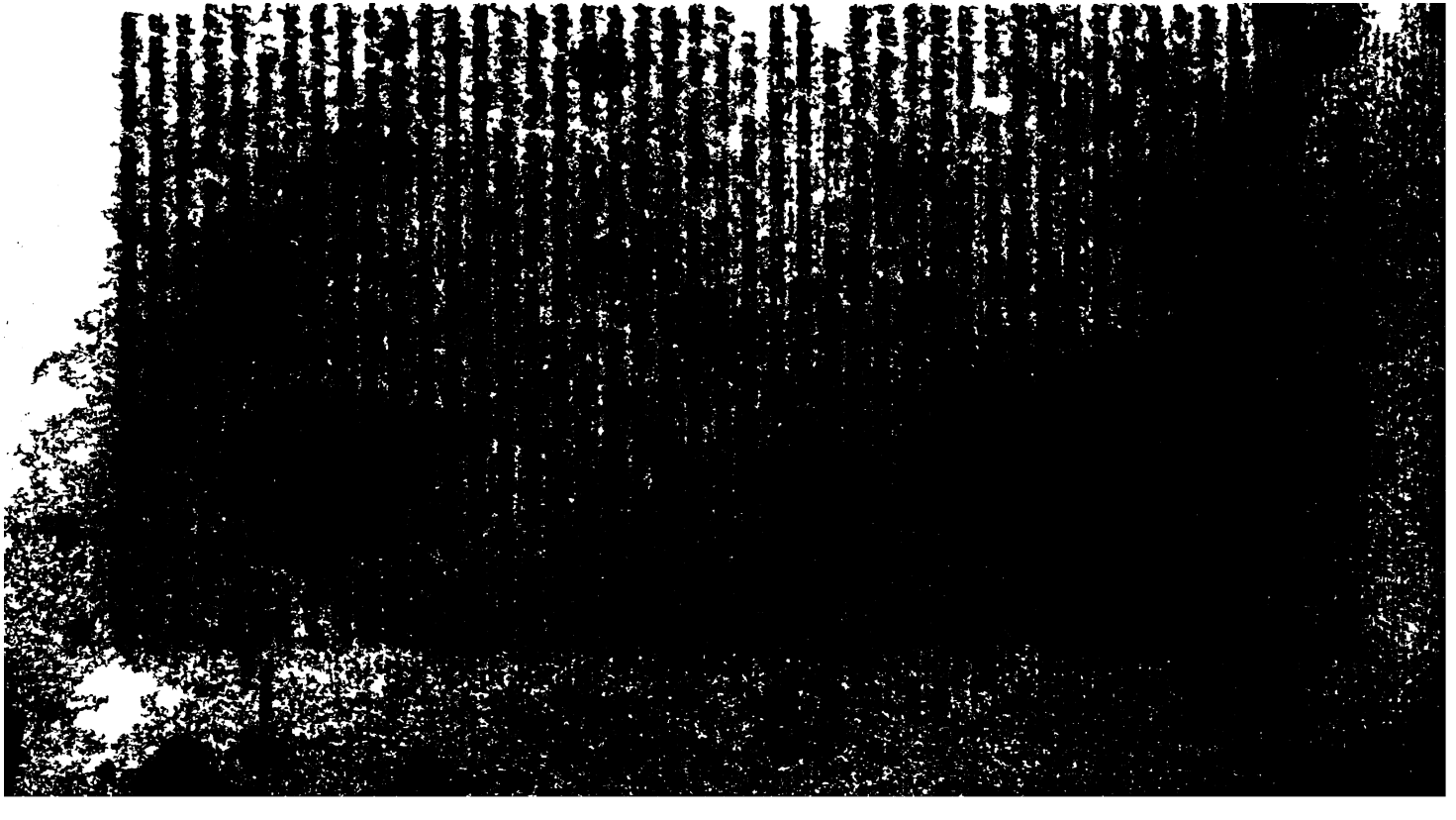


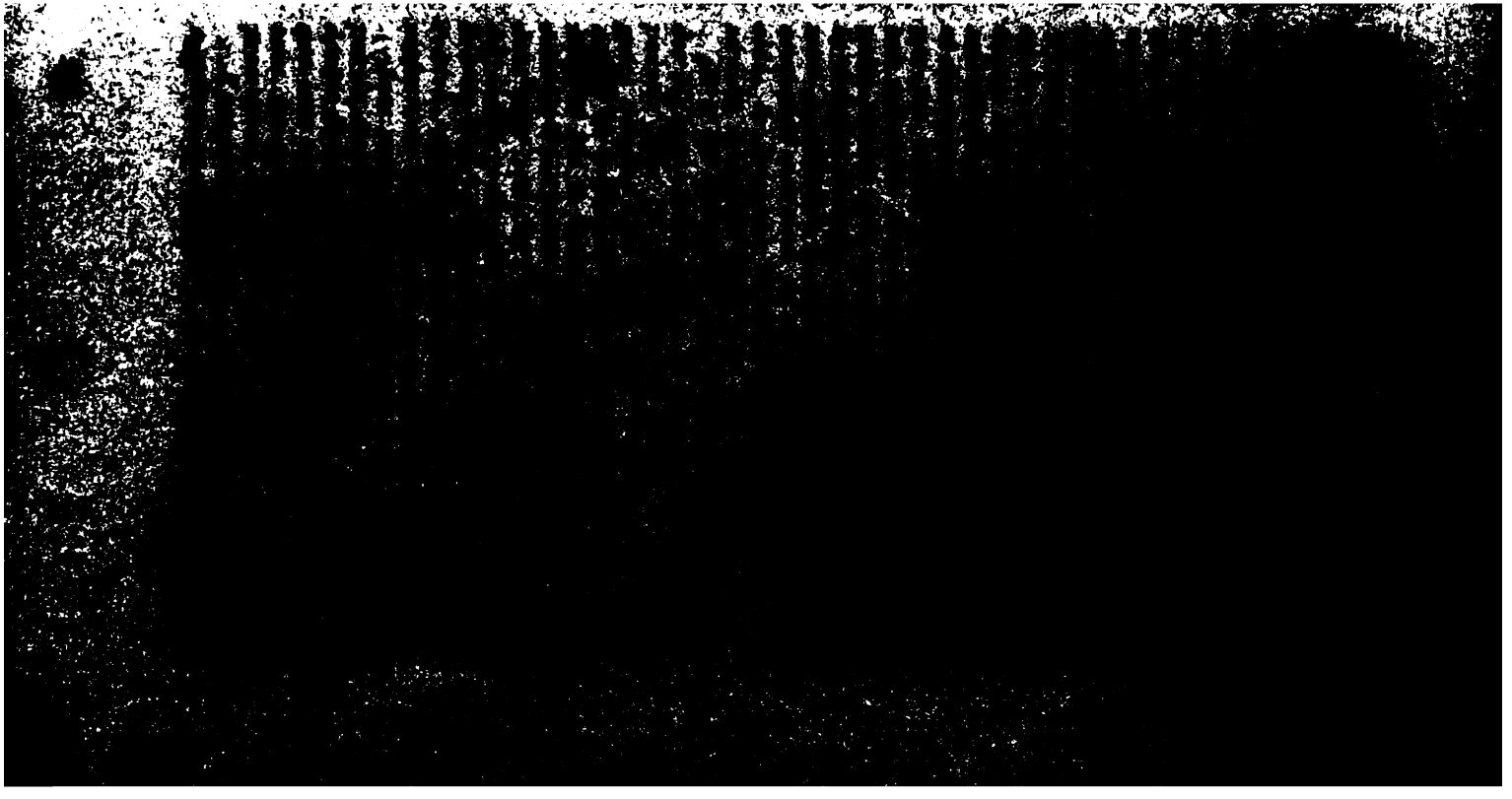


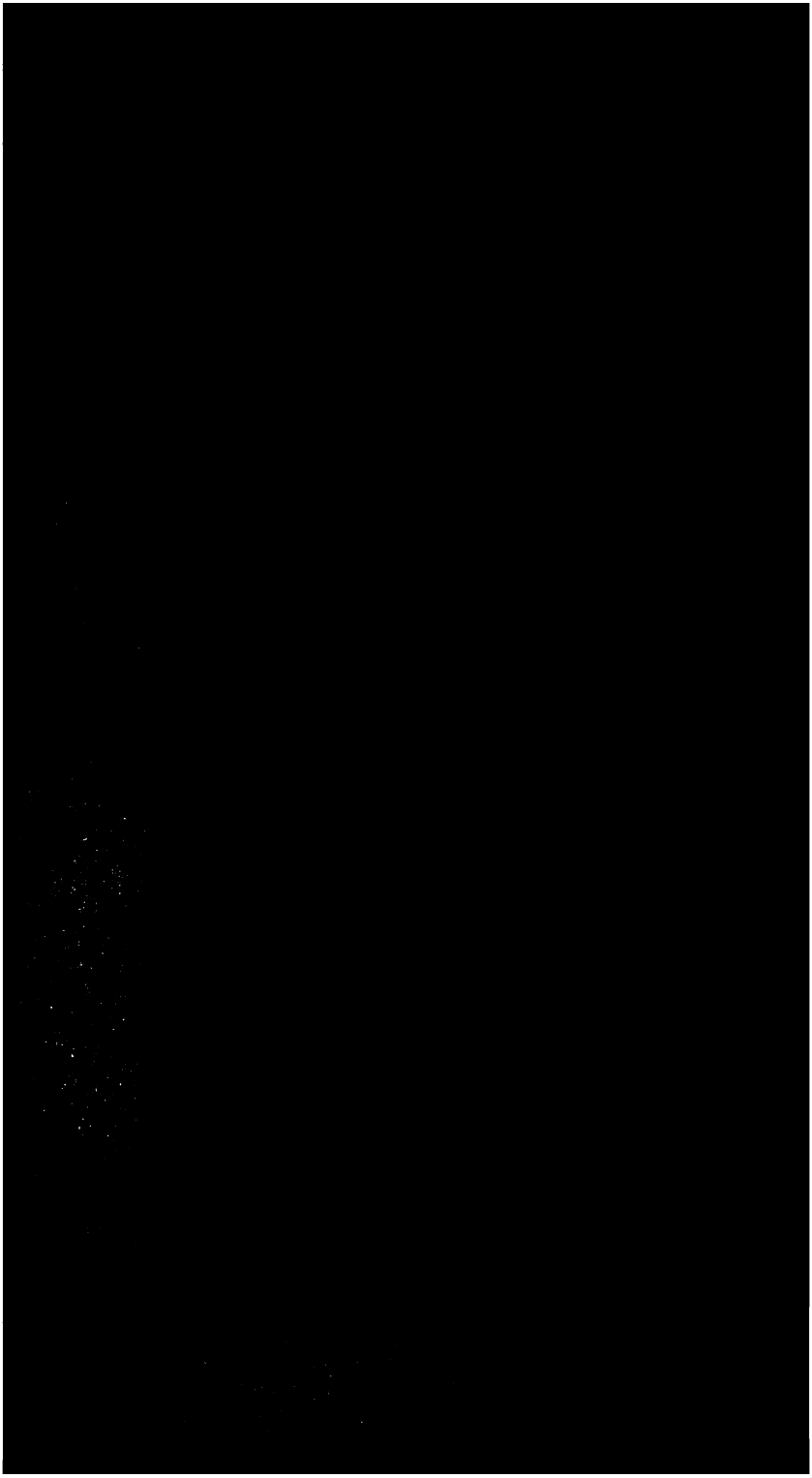


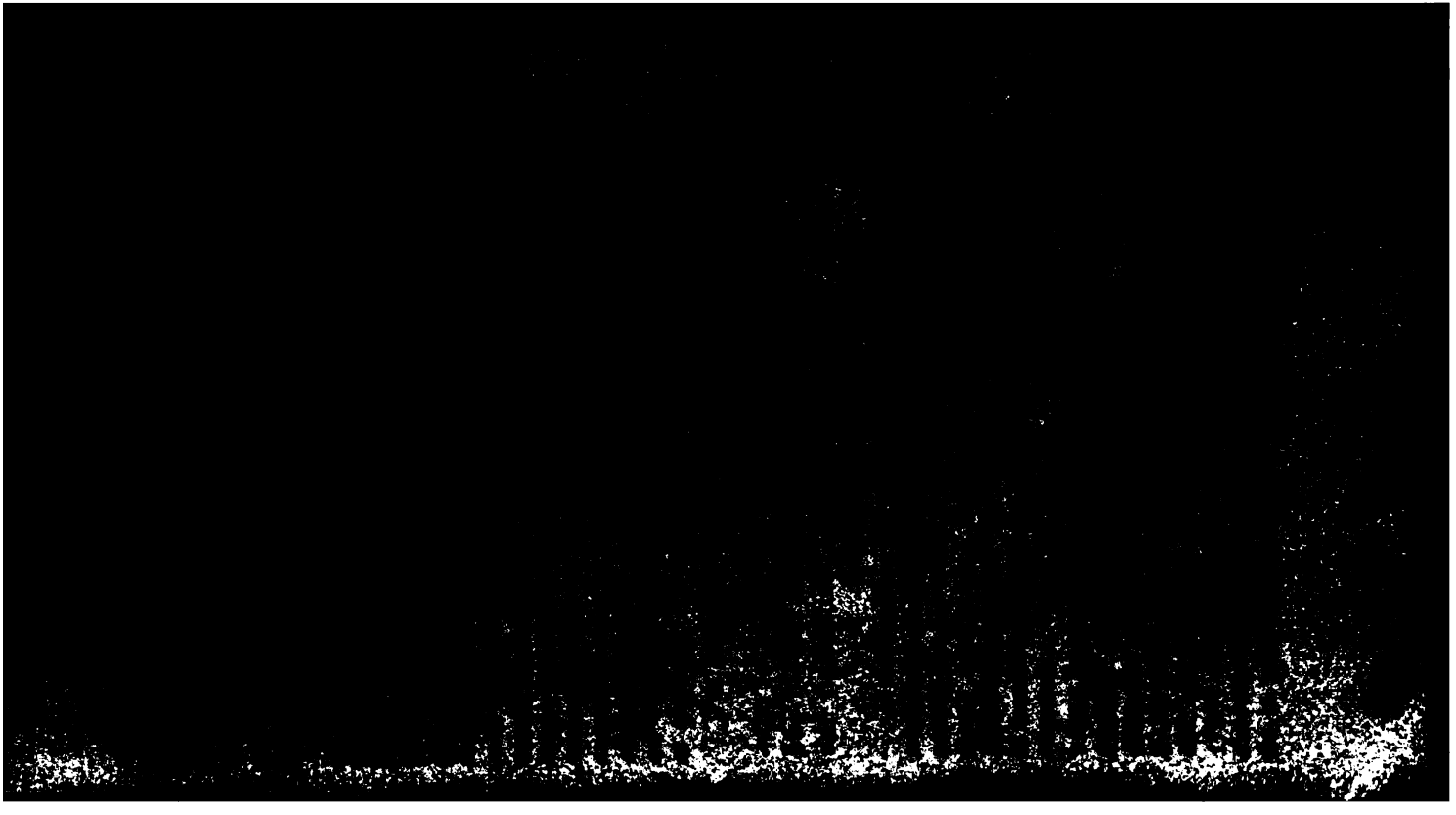


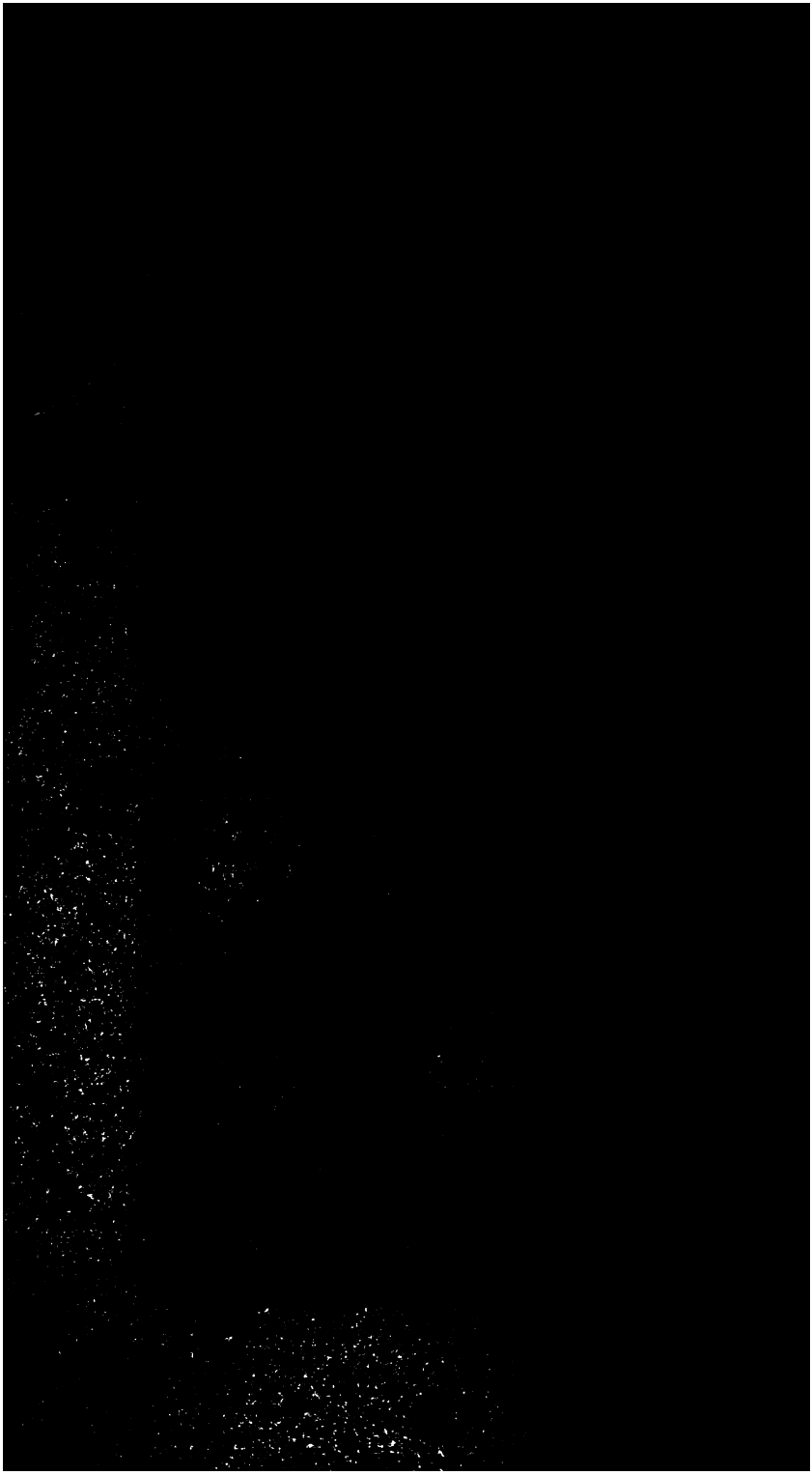


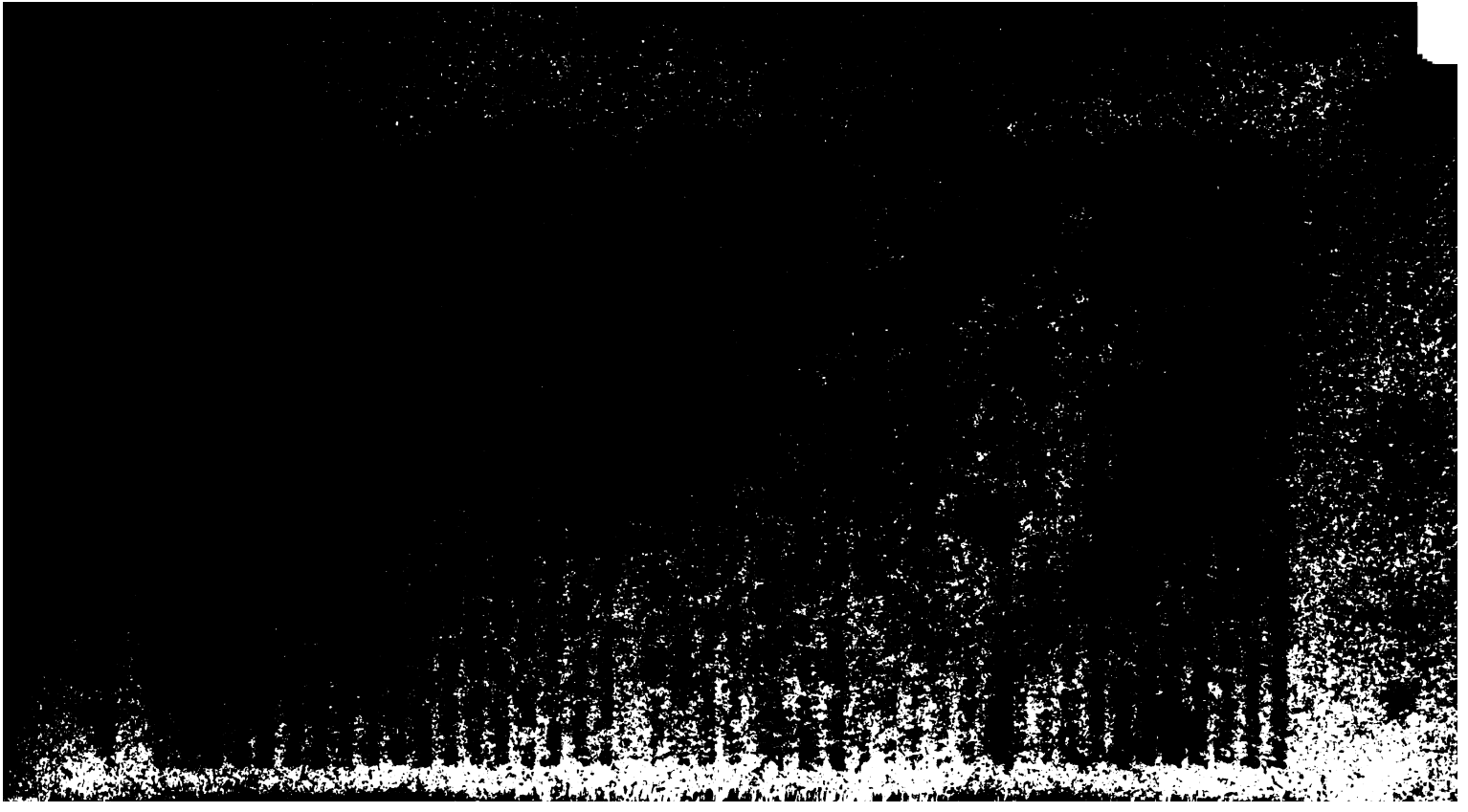


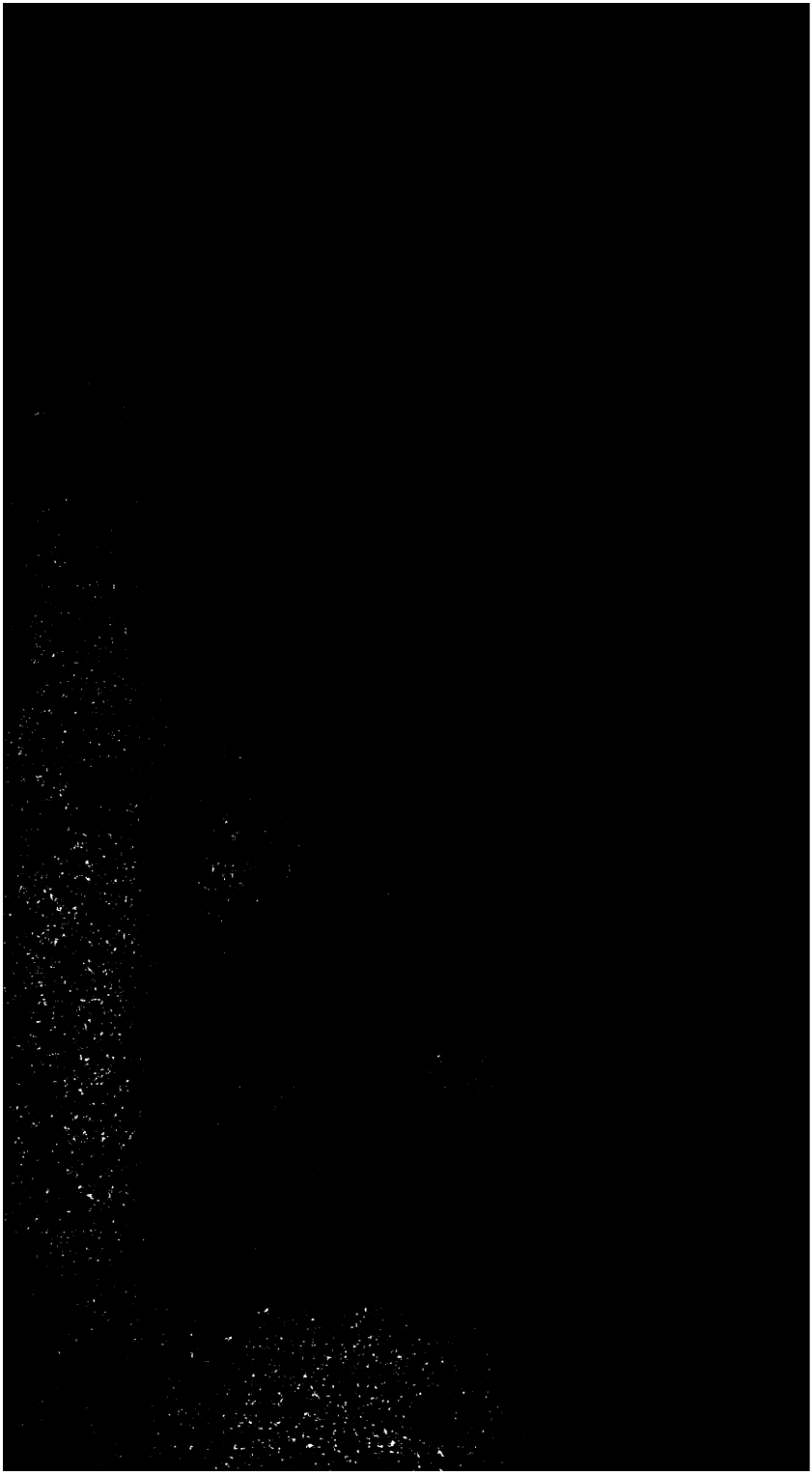


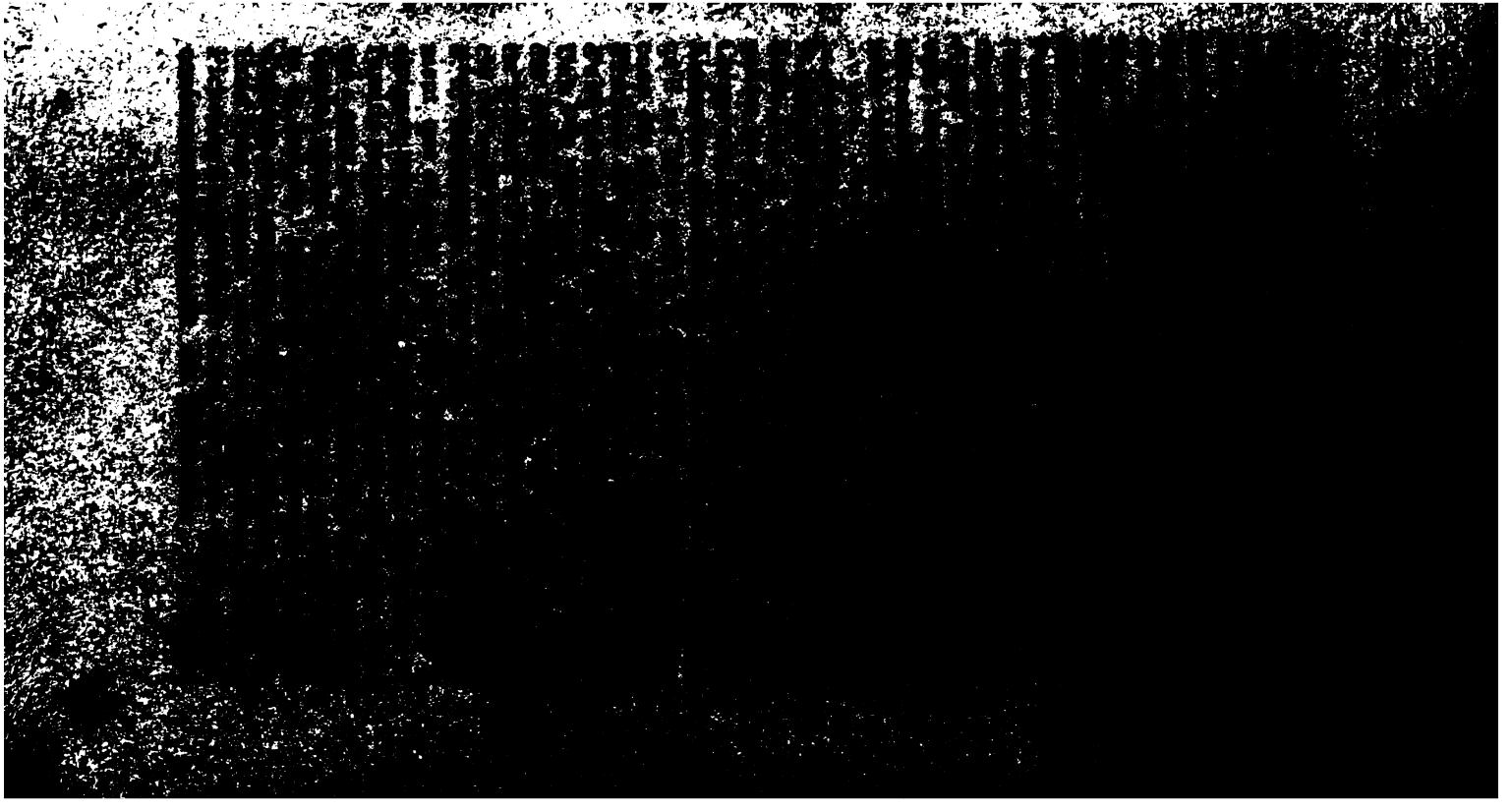












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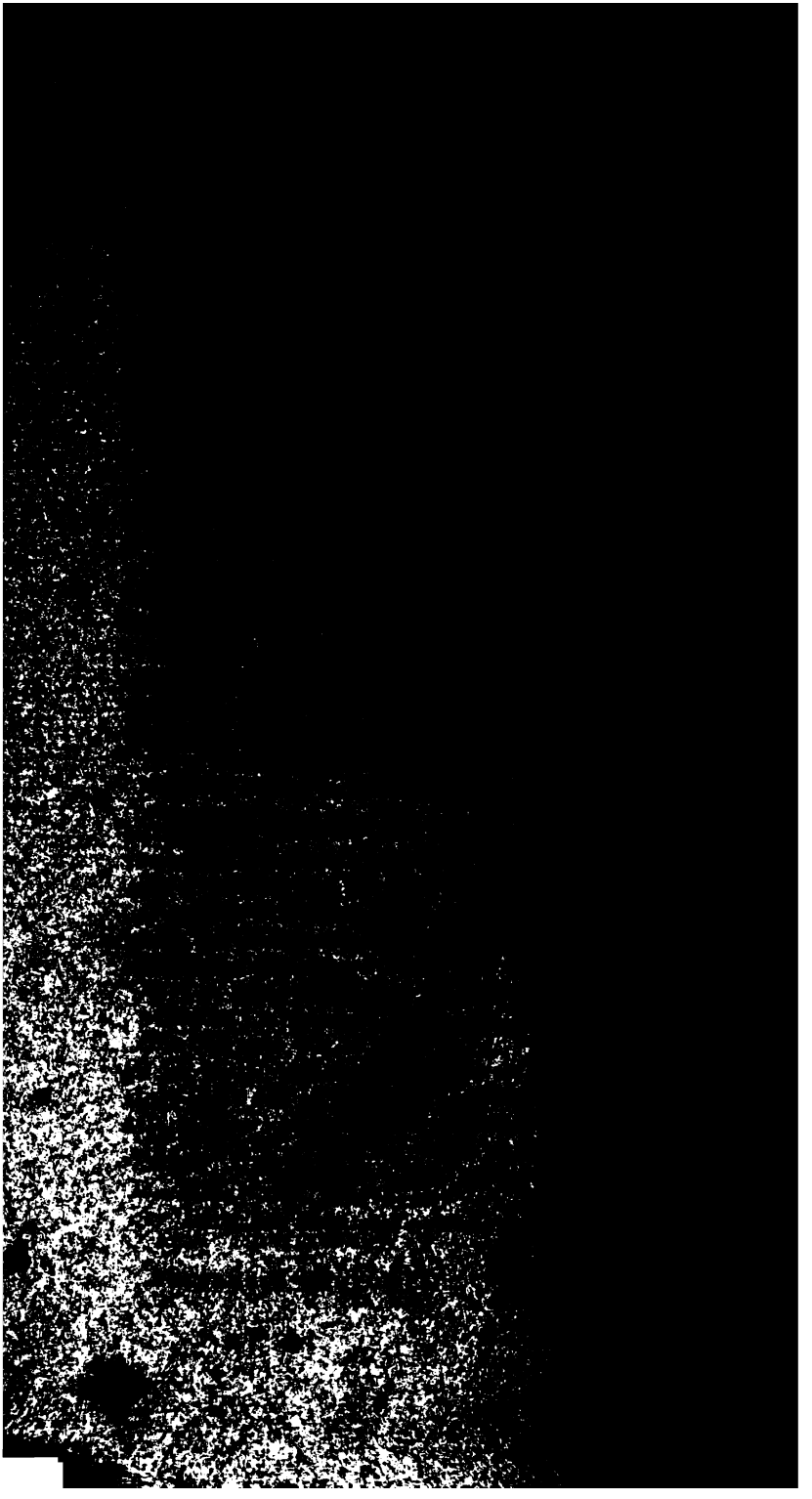

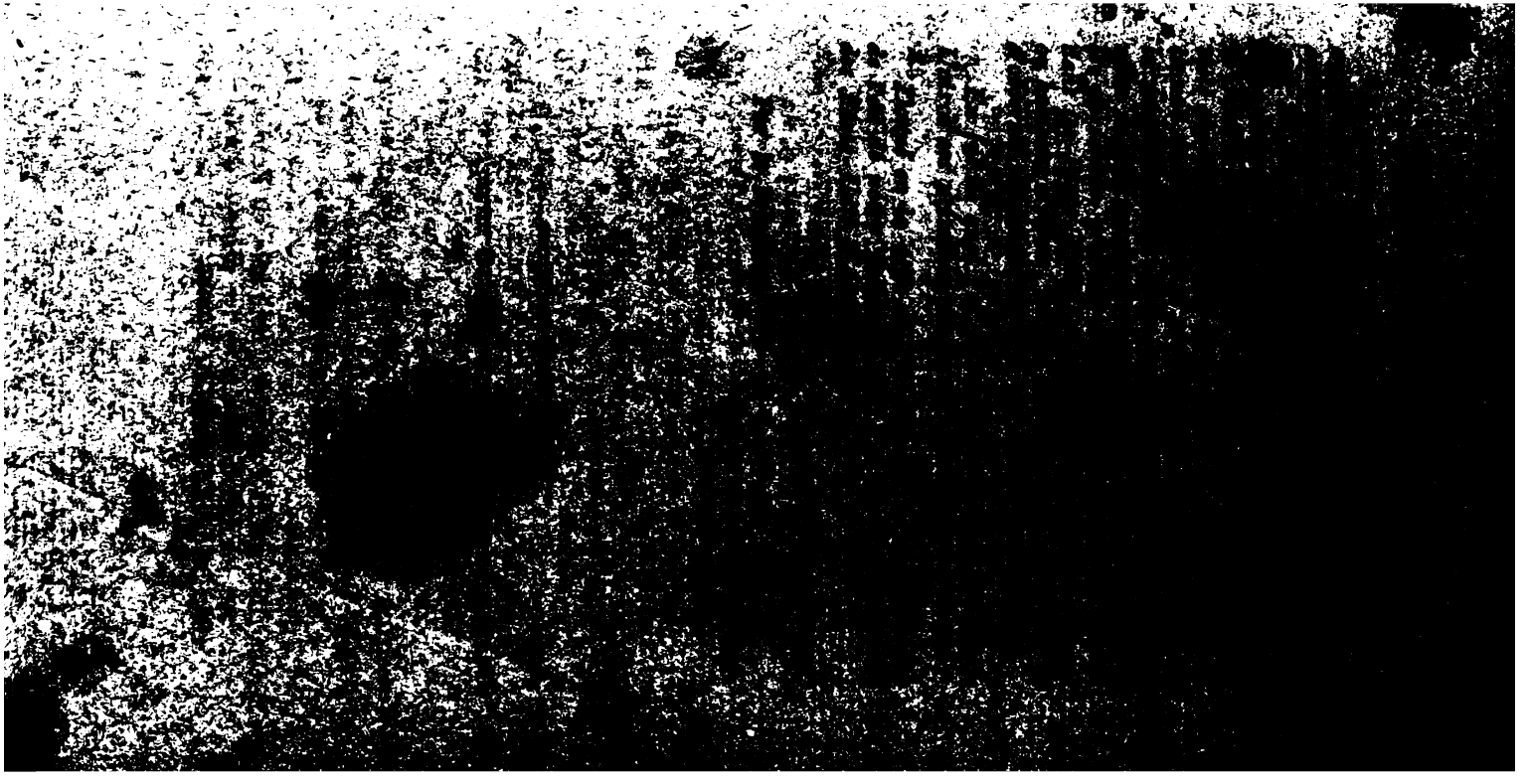

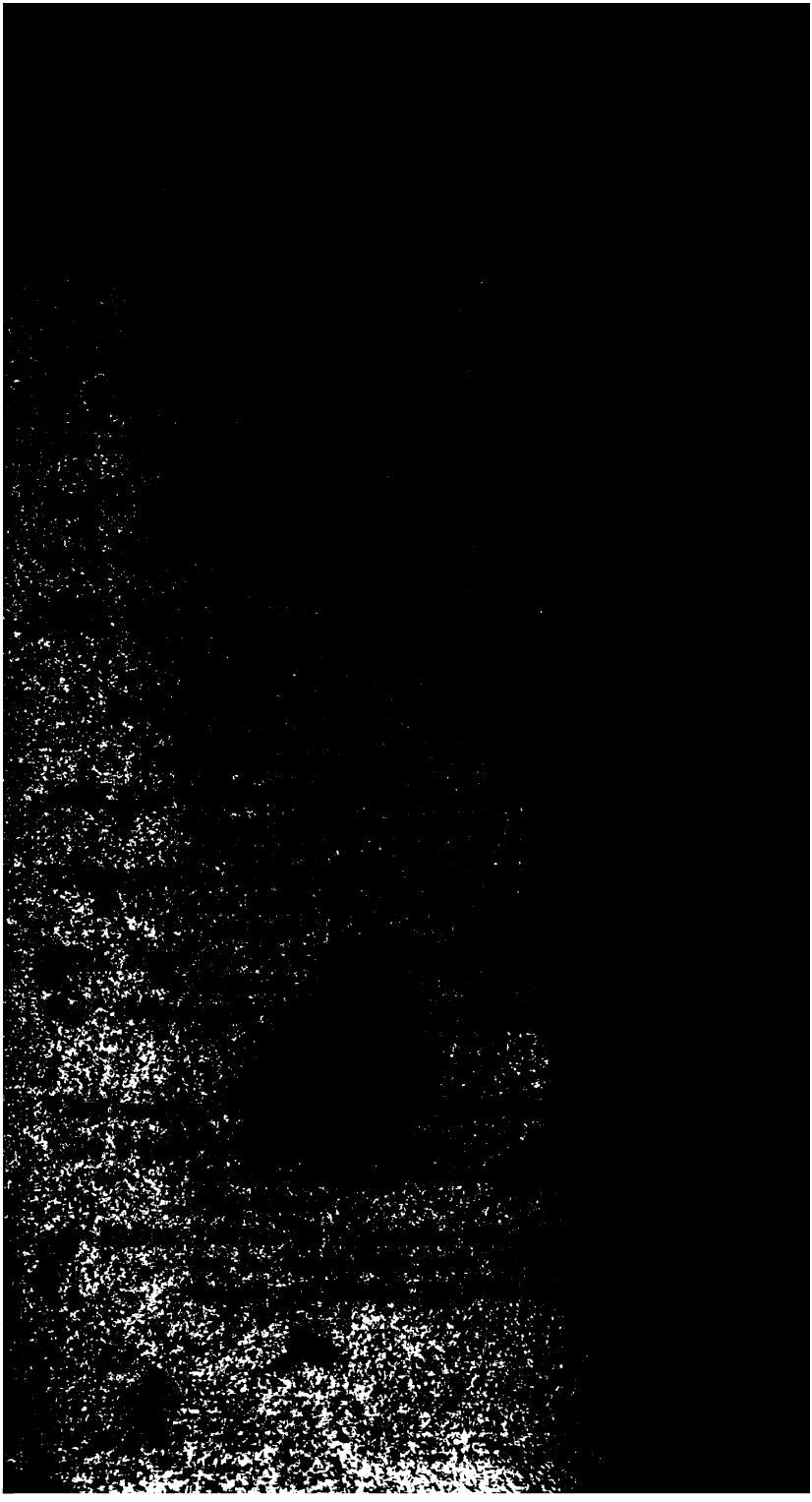

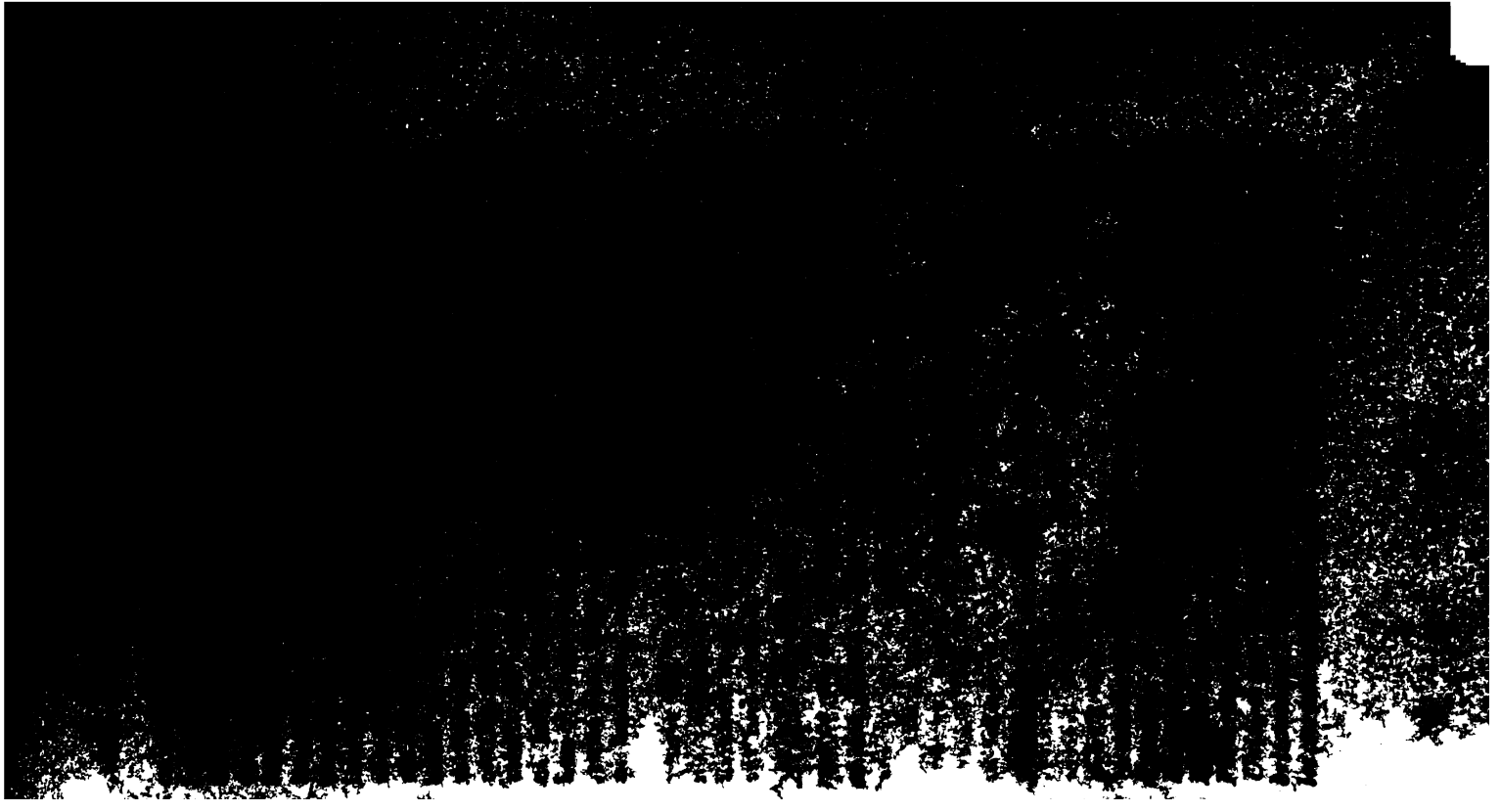
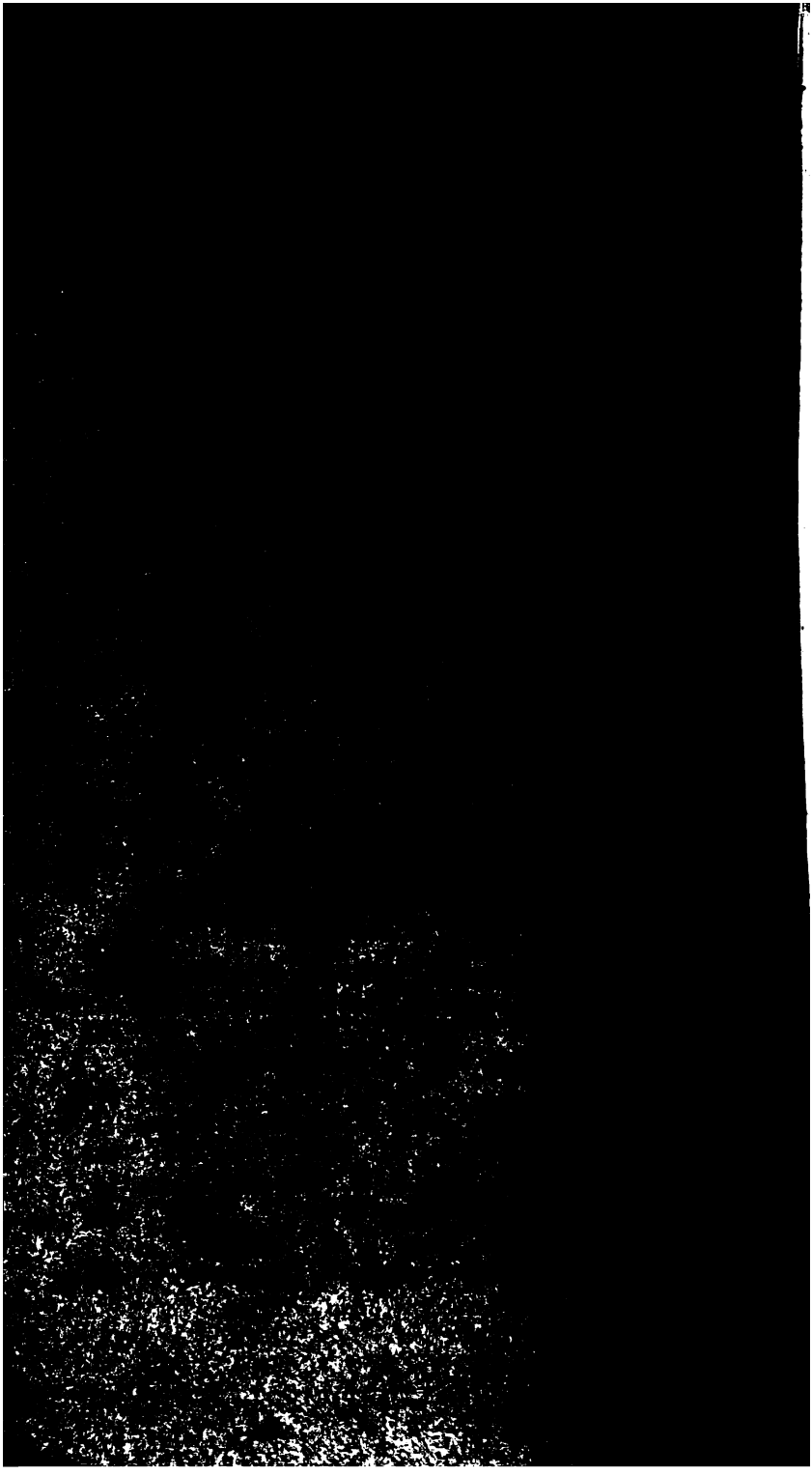
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